Jesus and Moses Are Buried in India, Birthplace of Abraham and the Hebrews!

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In 1980, I wanted to know whether there was a connection between Abraham-Sarai and the Hindu deities Brahm-Saraisvati, also the location of the biblical river "Cophen." After finding out the truth, and receiving the shock of my life, I decided to delve further. This book is the result of all those thousands of hours of research in libraries all over the United States and thousands of dollars spent on ordering books from India.

Although I like to think that I have written an interesting, fascinating book, historically valid in every way, as accurate as possible under the circumstances, I cannot guarantee that everyone will "like" it. Not even I "liked" it at first. No one, not even the most primitive of animals, likes to be awakened from a deep sleep! This book is absolutely ***guaranteed*** to anger any blindly religious persons and even blindly non-religious folks, be they Christians, Hindus, Moslems, Jewish Haredim, Native-Americans, atheists, Buddhists, agnostics, Rastrafarians, flying saucerists, Wiccaists, Peruvian Shamans, Huichol peyote adherents, New Agers, or whatever—even the rational and irrational. If you're seeking respect and "political correctness" for your deeply held, felt, cherished, and hallowed beliefs, you probably won't find such luxuries here.

I dedicate this book to my dear wife Consuelo who sat patiently by my side in libraries all over the country, for the ten years and hundreds of hours it took me to compile the information for this book.

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Introduction

SHHH! The guaranteed verifiable truths in this book are "No-No's" in Sunday School class, the mosque, and the synagogue! Are you in the mood for some trauma? This book is a real philosophical, spiritual, and intellectual roller-coaster ride.

Can your nervous system survive the shock of finding out that Judaism originated in India?

The being we call "Jehovah" was really a petty king of a small North Indian nation about 7,000 years ago. In fact, all the deities of whatever religion, were once human beings, just like the rest of us; that is, everyone except "God," a millenniums-old name for the "Vulva."

Jesus survived the cross ordeal. He, too, is buried in Kashmir, India. Mary, Jesus' mother, is buried in Pakistan. Abundant and almost undeniably valid supportive evidence proves it.

Guess ***HOW*** and ***WHY*** Christianity spread so rapidly. The answer will shock you!

Moses (***Moshe*** in Hebrew) was supposed to be an incarnation of the Hindu deity Shiva or ***Mahesh.*** At one time he was worshipped as a young bull called ***Baal.*** Mankind has been worshiping "Moses" since his caveman origins. In this book, I'll explain how a "man-god" we call Moses came to be buried in Kashmir, India.

The Hittites, the masters of Jerusalem when Abraham arrived there, were an ancient Indo-Hebrew ruling caste and not a separate ethnicity as we have been wrongly taught. Find out in this book why Abraham left India to live in Canaan. Find out why the remains of Abraham, lying

in his tomb in Hebron, Israel, may actually be those of the Hindu deity *Ram* or *Brahm.*

The "Lost Tribes" never got "lost." They went to Northern India. Right now, they're pressuring Israel to let them return to the Holy Land. In 1994 you got the news yourself via TV and newspapers.

The Fundamentalist Christian preachers can now stop prophesying that nearly every Jew on earth will die someday in a bloody "War of Armageddon," leaving only 144,000 alive. That war ended more than 4,000 years ago. You'll find out how the Christians came to confuse a historical happening with "prophecy" in this book.

You'll learn the above and hundreds of other easily verifiable truths in this book, which, at the time of this writing, is the most exhaustive, well-researched, and valid of its genre.

In this book, you'll find the references after every quote. Because of the revolutionary nature of the subject matter in this book, I don't want anyone to accept everything I say unquestioningly. This is a hands-on book. Copy the references that intrigue you. Search for them at your local library or ask your library services division to obtain them through the Interlibrary Loan System. Investigate this matter for yourself. I know what your conclusions will be.

I also recommend that interested readers and investigators owning computers visit regularly such websites as The Tomb of Jesus Christ Website at HTTP://WWW.TOMBOFJESUS.COM/BOOKS.HTM. Not only will you be able to buy dozens of books dealing with this and similar subjects from or through this organization, but you can get breaking news about new discoveries in this rapidly expanding field of investigation, interesting articles, and view several interesting photos of Jesus' sarcophagus, the building housing his tomb, and a number of other photos that will amaze and inspire you.

I

The Ancient Jews Came from India. The Bible Tells Us So!

"Much before the birth of Jesus, Jerusalem was colonized and dominated by India." (***The India We Have Lost***, by Paramesh Choudhury; p. 130.)

"Why do the Jews come so close to the Indians or the Hindus? This answer lies in the fact that the whole of the Bible-land (not only Israel and Palestine) was colonized by the Indians." (***From Kashmir to Palestine***, by Paremesh Choudhury; p. 245.)

In his ***History of the Jews,*** the Jewish scholar and theologian Flavius Josephus (37—100 A.D.), wrote that the Greek philosopher Aristotle had said: "...These Jews are derived from the Indian philosophers; they are named by the Indians ***Calani...***" (Book I:22.)

Clearchus of Soli wrote, "The Jews descend from the philosophers of India. The philosophers are called in India ***Calanians*** and in Syria ***Jews.*** The name of their capital is very difficult to pronounce. It is called 'Jerusalem.'"

"Megasthenes, who was sent to India by Seleucus Nicator, about three hundred years before Christ, and whose accounts from new inquiries are every day acquiring additional credit, says that the Jews '***were an Indian tribe or sect*** called Kalani, and that their theology has a great resemblance to that of the Indians.'" (***Anacalypsis,*** by Godfrey Higgins, Vol. I; p. 400.)

Calani, derived from the Sanskrit ***Kalyani*** (Noachide Conquerors of Time) is the ancient Greek word for the people of the port city of ***Kalyana*** or ***Kalienna,*** located about forty-six miles north of the present city of Bombay. Kalyan, as it is called now, is no longer a coastal city. It presently has a population of more than 100,000 people. Kalyan is known to have existed since 1000 BC, but archeological remains in the area prove that people have been living there from about 3000 BC. In ancient times, the port city of ***Sophir,*** about fifty miles north of Kalyan, was a principal seat of Indian trade with Mesopotamia, Persia, Arabia, and Egypt. Kauleshwar Rai (notice the ***eshwar*** or "Joshua" part of his first name) wrote: "The most important harbours were Sopara (Sophir) and Kalyana." (p. 169.) Even now, most of India's trade with the West is centered in the Gulf of Cambay and Bombay.

"Bharatiya (Indian) merchants carried on foreign trade through land and sea-routes. Bharata had international trade with Sumer and Egypt. Herodotus informs us that the Phoenicians, who originally came from the coasts of the Indian ocean, carried on trade in the Mediterranean and Aegean states, loaded with Egyptian and Assyrian goods in the first half of the second millennium BC. Bharata had a very flourishing foreign trade with Sumer and Egypt in the early part of the third millenium BC." (***The Great Revolution,*** by Ramchandra Jain; p. 185.)

"According to the Persians best informed in history, the Phoenicians... formerly dwelt on the shores of the Erythraean Sea,...(They) migrated to the Mediterranean and settled in the parts which they now inhabit..." (***Herodotus' History***, Bk I; p. 1.)

"Why should religion through all the ages have found a home in these parts? Simply because men were here, clustered in communities, buying and selling, carrying on the business of the world—manufactures in its original sense and trading relations with distant nations, and religion follows in the wake of commerce...Begin with Supara. It may

be mentioned in the Mahabharata (BC 1400); it certainly exists on Ptolemy's map (AD 139), and is pronounced by a modern native exactly as it is spelled...Sooner or later Supara as a commercial emporium holds the first place. Nepal and the Himalayas poured gold into it, and Gujarat was and is the land of 'apes and peacocks.' Kalyana with its Greek commerce comes next." (***Bombay and Western India,*** by James Douglas; Vol. II, p. 149.)

"Supara's old name was Sophir. Local Gujarati people spell it as 'Sophir', but while pronouncing it, they omit the initial 'S', and that sounds as 'Ophir.'" (***Indian Cartography, a Historical Perspective,*** by P. L. Madan; p. 16.)

Sophir and Kalyana belonged to an economically, politically, and militarily powerful trading kingdom called ***Abhira*** (Hebrew) or ***Seuna*** (Zion), an area comprising what is now Gujarat and the western half of Maharashtra. The Abhira belonged to a much larger group called ***Andhras,*** which consisted of five clans: ***Satavahanas, Cutus, Mundas, Vilivayas,*** and ***Abhiras.*** The Aryan nomads roaming the region called it ***Dwina*** or ***Devana*** (Land of the "Divine Ones"). They called themselves ***Bed-Dwina*** or ***Bed-Devana.*** The Middle Eastern Bedouins descended from them.

According to some West Indian legends, between 1900 and 1500 BC, hundreds of thousands of West Indians, desperate to escape an unending series of floods, earthquakes, land upheavals, famines, and attacks by the nomadic Bed-Dwinas (Aryans) that were destroying their nation, converged on port cities in and near the Gulf of Cambay and left on ships bound for the Middle East and other parts of India. Old Sumerian legends acknowledge their arrival in Mesopotamia and Egypt. They were called "sea peoples."

"...the sons of this land...had to migrate from India to different Mediterranean areas and Asia Minor...after the destruction of Sindh civilization, caused by heavy flooding of the Sindhu river, and returned

in batches to India after a certain period of time...For such heavy destruction caused by the flood, ***lakhs*** (thousands) of people migrated to Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, and other places..." (***Santhali: the Base of World Languages,*** by Parimal Chandra, pp. 14 -16 ***in passim.***)

The kingdom of Abhira or Seuna (pronounced See-yoona, exactly as in Hebrew) was part of the sprawling Indus Valley trading empire called ***Meluhha*** or ***Mleccha*** from approximately 3000 until 1500 BC. The Jewish word for sailor, ***Malakh,*** could have been derived from ***Mleccha.*** Since the legends and myths of the Aryans and Mleccha took place at the same time in history in the same places, I believe that the Mleccha were probably people of mixed Caucasian, Mesopotamian,. African, and native Indian ancestry. The racial characteristics of the modern Dravidians, the biblical ***Havilah,*** who are said to descend from the Meluhhans, certainly represent the physical results of such mixtures: straight hair, black skin; Caucasian physical features; slightly slanted Mongoloid eyes. Much of this race-mixing occurred in Mesopotamia and Africa before their ancestors migrated to India. Gradually, the mixed-blooded Dravidians created the first great civilization and cities in India.

The aloof "white-skinned" Aryans were mainly wandering nomads, mercenaries for hire, and subsistence farmers. They believed that horses, cattle and chariots were the only valid measures of wealth. They hated the black-skinned Meluhhans, whom they also called ***Asuras,*** and were jealous of their advanced state of development and urbanization.

Aloka Parasher states in ***Mlecchas in Early India,*** "The Dasyu wealth was a great attraction for the Aryas...They begged Indra (an Aryan-deified Asuran turncoat) to help them destroy the wealthy Dasyus...The wealth of the Dasyus and Dasas (sea-going Dasyus) was considerable but no indication is given of what this wealth might have been. The Rgveda simply states that the wealth gained was from the mountains and plains. Whatever that wealth might have been was

strongly desired by the Aryas..." (pp. 183-184.) We must infer that the Dasyus were managing large plantations, cutting timber, extracting minerals from the mountains, and manufacturing products. The Dasas were sailors and international traders. However, for the Aryans, a "Dasa" was no more than a slave.

Knowledgeable non-Brahman Indian scholars tried to convince the English ***Raj*** (overlords) that their ancestors had once emigrated in droves to the Middle East, founding or "Sanskritizing" the civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece, Italy, and nearly all the Western world. The English rejected their declarations, thinking that these low-caste Indians were trying to invent an illustrious past in order to rid themselves of a collective inferiority complex.

Using holy books to prove their point, high-caste Brahmans and Kashatriyas told the English that the forefathers of India were a highly civilized and advanced confederation of immigrants to their land, who remedied the savage condition of the original inhabitants. They, the Brahmans and the Kashatriyas (the true Aryans), were the direct descendants of those illustrious intellectual and spiritual giants.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century, when an English scholar, William Jones, "...discovered that Sanskrit was similar to Greek Latin, and other European languages, it was postulated that the Aryans lived in an area either in Central Asia or Eastern Europe. They were supposed to have descended from the same racial stock. This concept prevailed in the nineteenth century and was used as a powerful political weapon in Nazi Germany during the anti-Jewish campaign launched by Hitler. After 1933 it was declared that the German people constituted a pure Aryan race. In the Nazi view, they occupied the highest place among the Aryans and hence were entitled to hegemony over the world. But scholars who have studied the Aryan problem deeply have come to the conclusion that those speaking the same language need not necessarily

belong to the same racial or ethnic stock." (***Looking for the Aryans,*** by R. S. Sharma, p. 1.)

The English also clamped themselves to the Aryan idea, to convince themselves that they were really conquering India on a "civilizing mission" i.e. "White Man's burden," since the Aryans were said to be white, blonde, blue-eyed "Nordics." Because the Brahmans based their claims of inherited superiority and hegemony over all other Indians on the "Aryan" myth, they were glad to feed the egos of their European masters and invalidate the Yadava (Indo-Hebrew) claims of having fathered ancient civilization

Wanting to invalidate the Yadava's claims of having once dominated and civilized the ancient world, anti-Semitic European scholars supported the Brahmans by pointing out the Sanskrit names, places, and mythological figures described in the tablets found in the Hittite ruins of ***Tell al Amarna, Al Alakha,*** and the Hurrite ***Boghas Koi*** inscriptions of the 14th century BC. The latter mention the names of certain deities still revered by the modern Indians. Even Sanskrit numerals and words have been found. The Indic princes mentioned in the ***Tell Amarna*** tablets, many of whom were living in what is now Israel, governing Canaan for Egypt, first reported the presence of invading ***Apiru*** (Hebrews). The "Aryan" scholars pointed out that had those princes been Semites, they wouldn't have opposed the Hebrews. However, the fanatical republicanism of the Yadava and Abhira tribes, both in India and the Middle East, spawned frequent internecine conflicts among them.

If any of my readers believe that their isn't much linguistic evidence to prove that the ***Apirus*** and the ***Abhiras*** were the same people, be it known that the ancient Indians often called Ophir ***Apirak*** and its citizens ***Apiru*** (See ***The India We Have Lost,*** by Paramesh Choudhury; p. 126.)

Because the Persian kings Cyrus and Xerxes claimed to be "Hurrians," the English and German historians brainwashed the world to believe that "Harri" or "Horite" was the way "Aryan" was pronounced in those

days. The word "Harri" is a term still used by the Krishna-worshipping Yadavas—the ***Hari Krishnas.***

Along with their invention of the "Aryans," the nineteenth century European haters of Jews also invented "Semites," a people who opposed the niceties of civilization, assuring everyone that the Jews and Arabs were "Semites." Even the Jews came to think of themselves as "Semites," hanging on to the term even more tenaciously than their enemies.

One of the greatest English historians of all times, a Jew-hater named L. A. Waddell, had traveled extensively in Mesopotamia, India, and Tibet. Although he, too, discovered the close parallels between the Yadavas and the Jews, he refused to accept the overwhelming evidence that the Yadavas and Abhiras were the fathers of the Indus civilization. He falsely accused the so-called "Semitic" peoples of trying to usurp the "true" history of the Aryans in order to provide themselves with a glorious past. He said that the Aryan bloodstrain stands for "all the superior intellectual endowments for Progress which the Aryan type stands for...the relatively small Sumerian residue left in Mesopotamia, seems to have soon disappeared thence after the overthrow of the Aryan rulers of the Kassi Dynasty by the native Semitic Babylonians and Assyrians, who adopted the Sumerian or Aryan Civilization of their former overlords in the decadent form. And just as the Aryan elements disappeared in the population of Greece after the Roman occupation, with decadence of Civilization by racial impoverishment, so eventually the Semite and Arab population left to themselves trampled out the embers of the torch of the once mighty civilization of Mesopotamia, lit, and kept alight, by the Sumerians or Early Aryans." (***The Makers of Civilization;*** pp.497-498, ***in passim.***)

The European imperialists successfully convinced the world that the Aryans were saintly civilizers, thus robbing the Indians as well as the Jews of their true history. The English and German "con job" perverted history beyond repair and created such mad monsters as Hitler and his

Nazis. In reality, the Aryans built no buildings, wrote no books, created no monuments and works of art, and gave us no true spiritual wisdom. They could not live without their highly intoxicating liquor which some authorities say was distilled from marijuana paste, buttermilk, and honey, which they called ***soma.*** They believed that this ***soma*** gave them spiritual knowledge.

"It is claimed that the Aryans created the Harappan culture. However, such a claim is baseless...The mature Harappan culture is placed between 2500 and 1700 BC, while the Vedic people appear on the scene later. Despite indications of contact between Harappans and the outsiders, there is nothing to show that the elements of material culture prominently associated with the Aryans dominated Harappan civilization. It is significant that the ***Rg Vedic*** culture was pastoral and horse-centered, while the Harappan culture was neither horse-centered nor pastoral. Whatever evidence we have for the remains of the horse belongs to later Harappan times.

"The culture which has been reconstructed on the basis of the ***Avesta*** and the ***Rg Veda*** does not have its counterpart in the Harappan culture. The Harappan centers show a well-planned city and provide strong evidence of crafts, commerce and storehouses. Harappan monuments were built of burnt bricks, and the lanes in the city were covered with them. The ***Rg Veda*** on the other hand, does not show any trace of these elements." (***Looking for the Aryans,*** pp. 65-66.)

"It is argued that fire altars are a trait of the Aryans, and they have been found in Lothal and Kalibangan, but significantly enough they are reported neither from Harappa nor from Mohenjodaro...the practice of cremation favored by the Vedic people did not prevail in the mature Harappan phase.

"Attempts are also made to argue for an Aryan character of the Harappan culture on the basis of the find of a 'Siva' image. An image on a seal around which there are several animals has been found. However,

this cannot be regarded as Pasupati Siva. Similar horned images are also found in early times in Central Asia and elsewhere. Although the hymns of the ***Rg Veda*** are dedicated to numerous gods, Siva is not mentioned in any of them.

"The excavations of Harappa have exposed many human skeletons. These have been carefully examined and none of them can be called 'typical Aryan.' These skeletons are placed in three categories. They suggest that some people came from the Mediterranean area and lived in Western Asia. The second category belonged to the Proto-Austroloid stock and their anatomical features are found among the Dravidian people. Proto-Austroloids live in Australia and in the islands of the Indian Ocean. The third category is that of the Mongoloids, and only one skeleton of this type has been found. So far the Harappan skeletons do not give any evidence of the Aryan physical type, which itself is a matter of considerable debate." (***Ibid,*** pp. 70-71)

While scholars have no choice but to admit that the first "Semitic" languages were probably derived at least in part from one of the many Sanskrit dialects, they completely ignore the fact that ***Genesis*** screams out the Indian Aryan and Hebrew (Harappan) connection. Indian scholars have always acknowledged this relationship.

The Jewish and Indo-Aryan connection extends all the way back to Adam and Eve. According to the Hindus, Adima (Adam) was the first of all men. A variation of his name, Adimi, indicates that he was at once male and female. In Kashmir, India, where the "Adam" myth originated, the word ***adun*** means "half." When the female part of Adimi separated from him, Iva (Eve), the female principle of Nature, was born. In the Kashmiri language, Eve is known as ***Hawa.*** Flavius Josephus wrote that the name Eve signifies "the mother of all the living." Another Sanskrit name for Eve or Iva is ***Isa.*** In ancient Hebrew, ***Issa*** means "woman."

The following statement appears as a footnote in Sir Henry Rule's translation of Marco Polo's ***Travels.*** "Much has been written about the

ancient settlement of Jews at Kaifungfu (in China). One of the most interesting papers on the subject is in Chinese Repository, Vol. XX. It gives the translation of a Chinese Jewish inscription...'with respect to the Israelitish religion we find that its first ancestor, Adam, came originally from India...the founder of the religion is Abraham, who is considered the first teacher of it. Then came Moses, who established the law, and handed down the Sacred Writings. After his time this religion entered China.'" (Vol. I, p. 346.)

Flavius Josephus wrote that the Garden of Eden in which Adima and Iva lived "was watered by one river, which ran around the whole earth, and was parted into four parts, and Phison, which denotes a Multitude, running into India, makes its exit into the sea, and is by the Greeks called Ganges. Euphrates also, as well as Tigris, goes into the Red Sea...and Geon runs through Egypt, and denotes what arises from the East, which the Greeks call Nile." (Book I:I:3.) Ancient geographers called the "Red Sea" all the expanse of the South Sea as far as the East Indies.

Genesis 2:10-14 states: "And a river went out of Eden to water the garden, and from thence it was parted, and became four heads. The name of the first is Pison, that is it which compasseth the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold...the name of the second river is Gihon: the same is that which compasseth the whole land of Ethiopia. And the name of the third river is Hid-de-kel: that is it which goeth toward the east of Assyria. And the fourth river is Eu-phrates."

Genesis says that the Pison (Phison) river crossed the land of Havilah. The word Havilah was an ancient Hebrew name for both Afghanistan and India. The true location of the "Land of Havilah" has always frustrated biblical historians. In Chapter III, they'll find out once and for all.

In some Indian dialects, "Phison" was the name of India's most famous river. A Phison still flows. It is one of several narrow rivers in the valley of Zanskar near Ladakh, Kashmir, that receive the water trickling

down from the snow-capped mountains of Western Tibet, carrying it to the Ganges.

Virtually all the names and places we read about in Genesis had their counterparts in India. The Indo-Hebrew ***emigres*** to the Middle East always took their memories and traditions with them, transplanting them in their new homes. The names of the rivers Pishon, Gihon, Nile, Hid-de-Kel, Tigris, and Eu-Phrates were among the first Indian exports to the Middle East. Josephus said that the ***Pishon*** and the ***Ganga*** (the Ganges we know about) were one and the same body of water. He could have been mistaken. The Indians call any river "Ganges" if they consider it as equivalent in sacredness to the Ganges itself, just as the ancient Hebrews would call any really important river in the Middle East "Nile." Also, the nations or cities by or through which a holy stream passed often became its name as well. To find the biblical Phison, Nile, Tigris, Hid-de-Kel, Gihon, and Eu-Phrates, researchers will have to look to Indian rivers.

In ***Studies in the Geography of Ancient and Medieval India,*** the river Gihon, or Geon as Josephus called it, is spelled as ***Jaun***, another name of the Yamuna river. India even had a Nile river, ***Nila,*** that formed part of the Indus. Some Indian authors point to the Ganges itself. "...the people from the bank of the Miladhara, a tributary of Ganga, reached Egypt and named the Nile as Nila or Nalini." (***Geographical Horizon of The Maha Bharata,*** by Dr. Shyam Narain Pande; p. 47.)

The river Godivari flows through a central Indian territory called ***Paithan,*** located in what was once ***Seuna-Desa*** (Land of Zion). Paithan and Pison are linguistically similar. A river ***Paisuni*** is also a tributary of the Jumna or Yamuna. "...probably the other two had the names which are given in Genesis, though now lost. The circumstance of one of them running around the whole world shews it to be the Meru of India." (***Anacalypsis,*** Vol. I, p. 428.)

Paramesh Choudhury states that the Pishon river could be that part of the Indus which passes through the Pishin valley in Northwestern India. (***The India We Have Lost;*** p. 78.) Because many biblical names are in Gujarat, my bet is placed on the Godivari river, which appears to mean "River of Man's Origins."

In Indian mythology, Mount Meru was revered as an archetype of the whole world. After the Great flood, when the Indo-Hebrew hordes moved into the Middle East, they renamed prominent landmarks after the ones they had left behind in India: Moriah ("Meru of Yah") in Israel, Sumer in Mesopotamia; Meroe in Egypt (also, ***M'ru*** = "Pyramid" in ancient Egyptian), Olympus in Greece. "Olympus" is derived from Sanskrit: ***Alam*** (world or universe); ***Pur*** (man or city).

Choudhury says that ***Eu-Phrates*** derives from ***Bharata*** (India). Edward Pococke, who for many is the final authority on ancient India's conquest of what is now Central Asia and Europe, wrote: "The Parasoos, the people of Parasoo-Rama, those warriors of the Axe, have penetrated into and given a name to Persia; they are the people of Bharata; and to the principal stream that pours its waters into the Persian Gulf they have given the name of ***Eu-Bh-rat'es (Eu-Phrates)*** 'The Bh'rat Chief.' ***Phrat*** is the Hebrew word for "Eu-Phrates." (***India in Greece;*** p. 45.)

India's true name has never been, is not, and will never be, "India." It is ***Bharata,*** which means "Brotherhood." Now, just as India's real name is "Brotherhood," it never has, is not, and may never be, a single country. In ancient times, it was a collection of many hundreds of petty principalities, each sovereign unto itself, who shared variations of a common language, traditions, and religion, but little else. They appear to have been devoted to declaring war on one another intermittently. A true "Brotherhood" India was not. Even now, India is not a nation, but a collection of nations, just as Europe is not a nation but a collection of

nations. At the present time, the Indian nations are held together only by the threat of spreading Islamization.

This is as good a time as any to clear up another riddle of history: that of the so-called "country" ***Parthia,*** which once stretched from Eastern Syria deep into ***Bharata*** (India). It is the name of this non-existent "Nation," a hodgepodge of scores of principalities sharing variations of Indian languages, traditions, and religions, that keeps historians from visualizing accurately the far-flung influence of ancient Bharata on the world. The written forms of most ancient languages in the area consisted only of consonant skeletons. Example: had it been written in Roman script, Bharata and Parthia would have been spelled as ***Bhrt*** or ***Phrt,*** according to the Sanskrit-influenced dialects of each region. Early after the introduction of vowel sounds into some languages, an ancient historian, unknown to us now, probably decided that it was confusing for Parthia, the Eu-Phrates, and Bharat to have the same spelling: ***Bhrt/Phrt.*** He also probably decided that Parthia was a country instead of a territory of numerous city states, peopled by similar tribes and principalities whose ancestors were Indian immigrants, and spread out over a large territory which they dominated. Therefore, he renamed these areas in three different ways. All succeeding historians, from then until now, fell prey to this great error of history, creating even more confusion for future generations. Hereafter in this book, wherever humanly possible, I'm going to call Parthia "Outer ***Bharata,***" that part of India extending beyond Afghanistan, hoping that you will be able to make a similar readjustment in your historical outlook.

In the west-central portion of the Indian state of Karnataka, next to the southwestern tip of Maharashtra, there is a territory called ***Hi-da-Kal (Hidakal).*** Karnataka was once a powerful Indo-Hebrew stronghold; even today, it is one of the holiest places in India. The Ghatprabha river, a tributary of the Krishna, runs directly across ***Hi-da-Kal.*** Since the

Indo-Hebrews usually gave rivers the names of the territories through which they flowed, the Ghatprabha may be the ***Hi-de-Kel*** mentioned in ***Genesis***, but it isn't probable. The Jewish bible ***(Tanach)*** is an extremely accurate document. The ***Hi-de-Kel*** and the ***Tigris*** are, indeed, the same river, as Josephus himself implied. ***Hi-de-Kel*** is logically India itself. In Sanskrit/Kashmiri, ***Hide-Kol,*** pronounced ***Heedeh-Kahl,*** means both "Hindu River" and "Hindu Family." (See ***Grierson's Dictionary of the Kashmiri Language,*** p. 436, Line 25, and p. 437, Line 33.) ***Hodee*** is the Hebraic word for "Hindu." I haven't been able to find any place names similar to "Tigris" near the Ghatprabha. However, for sure, the term "Tigris" was found throughout India. "Tigri" is a compound word, derived from the Sanskrit ***Sih*** or ***Shi,*** meaning "Tiger; Lion." (***Grierson's Dictionary of the Kashmiri Language;*** p. 868.) The last syllable derives from ***Gar*** or ***Khar,*** which means "Worker." ***Shigar*** or ***Shikar*** (Lion-worker, or Tiger-worker) denotes "A Hunter of Lions or Tigers." We received our word "tiger" from this Sanskrit word. The Indian tiger's Latin name is ***Panthera Tigris Tigris.*** Also, adventure story lovers know that the words ***Shikar*** and ***Shikara*** became the English words for "Big Game Hunting Expedition." The Sanskrit ***Simha*** (tiger, lion) refers to the animal's size: ***Mha*** = "of great size."

I have found what I believe to be the Indian "Tigris" river. In pre-biblical times, a Mongoloid tribe of lion hunters called ***Sigris*** settled along the banks of the ***Shigar*** river, a tributary of the upper Indus, in what is now Pakistan. They named their new homeland ***Shigri.*** They allied themselves and mixed with the ***Yakshus, Sambara,*** and ***Sabara*** natives, the remotest ancestors of today's Jews. (See Chandra Chakraberty's ***Racial History of India;*** pp. 150-151.) The only difference between "Tigris" and "Sigris" is that to pronounce the former river's name, the tongue touches the palate, forming a "T" sound in the first letter. After the Great Flood, the Sigris probably migrated to Iraq, settling in an area named after themselves, ***Tikrit,*** by the present-day Tigris. In those days, the ***Tikriti*** were known for their lion-hunting

abilities. Readers knowledgeable of Judaism know that the lion symbolized Judah or ***Yuddha*** (Conqueror; Warrior). I hope you will soon agree with me that the Jewish bible ***(Tanach)*** doesn't lie one bit, even if it is immersed in a lot of misleading mythology and unscholarly geography.

If the biblical Eden ever did exist, it stretched all the way from the Indus river in Northern India into Tibet and Southeastern India, ending where the Ganges exits into the Bay of Bengal, near the present city of Calcutta. This "Garden of Eden" was the general domain of the Aryans and the Indo-Hebrews.

The myth of the snake that tempted Eve also had its counterpart in Indian mythology. The Nagas were mythical, semi-divine, breathtakingly beautiful and seductive creatures who could make humans commit either good or bad acts or give them good or bad fortune. After 7,000 plus years, the Hebrew word for snake, ***Nakhash,*** still announces its Kashmiri origins.

About 4000-3500 BC, almost non-stop torrential rains began to pummel parts of what are now Southeastern Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Northwestern India. Little by little, every low-lying area in that part of the world began to fill up with water, causing the inhabitants, mainly small farmers and nomadic cattle, sheep, pig, and goat herders, to develop technologies adaptable to the new realities. To keep their crops from becoming inundated, the farmers made floating garden rafts by packing algae and moss within bamboo frames and covering them with earth. After that, they planted their gardens on those floating rafts. In this way, the floating crops were never submerged, and they could be pulled from place to place. This method of agriculture is even today practiced by many farmers in the valley of Kashmir, where we can still see vestiges of the Great flood mentioned in the bible. The animal herders similarly built thatch-roofed wooden barges to keep their animals dry and healthy and to transport them to

pasture in areas where the rains had temporarily subsided. The Kashmiris living in wetlands often take their livestock to pasture in this fashion. A shepherd named Noah (***Nu or Nau-a***) in Sanskrit) and his sons loaded their animals on several barges (probably 3) and set out in search of higher ground. After months or years of floating from island pasture to island pasture, they reached a high, grassy plain where rains fell only in season, in what is now Southern Turkey or Armenia, at the base of the mountains of Ararat. Indian scholars reject Armenia as the place where the Ark rested. They say that "Ararat" is a corruption of ***Arya-Varta,*** the mountainous area of India where the Indian ark came to rest.

Similar Middle Eastern and Northern Indian legends name other "Noahs," mountains, and plains. But this fact does not make the accounts contradictory or less believable. There were many hundreds of "Noahs" and shepherds who transported their flocks on barges, as indeed they still do.

Noah's Sanskrit name, ***Nu*** or ***Nau,*** means "boat-man." The first "Noah" or "Boat-man" was named Vaivasvata. According to the ***Mahabharata,*** "...the progeny of Adamis and Hevas soon became so wicked that they were no longer able to coexist peacefully. Brahma (God) therefore decided to punish his creatures...Vishnu...ordered Vaivasvata to build a ship for himself and his family. When the ship was ready, and Vaivasvata and his family were inside with the seeds of every plant and a pair of every species of animal, the big rains began and the rivers began to overflow..." The ***Mahabharata*** account states that the Ark came to rest at the foothills of the Himalayas. Both the ***Mahabharata*** and ***Genesis*** stories state that the flood lasted for forty days.

Geological evidence in Kashmir confirms that one of the most devastating floods in history occurred there thousands of years ago. The existence of mooring holes in stones on the summits of many hills in the area indicate that water levels in the Vale of Kashmir were much higher than

they are now. S. L. Shali, in is book ***Kashmir, History and Archaeology Throughout the Ages,*** wrote: "These legends...indicate that the vale was occupied by a vast lake, which is now confirmed by nearly every traveler to Kashmir. On the basis of scientific observations, Frederick Drew, while advocating this thesis, writes, 'The traditions of the natives—traditions that can be historically traced as having existed for ages—tend in the same direction, and these have usually been considered to corroborate the conclusions drawn from the observed phenomena.'" (p. 37.)

Since the Jews didn't begin to write their history until about 1000 BC, when the bible was being recorded, the "Noah" story was handed down orally for three thousand years. Each time the story was told, it was changed, embellished upon, or exaggerated in some way. The barges became a single, gigantic three stories high ark more than 500 feet long. The place where the "Ark" first landed climbed closer and closer to the peak of Mount Ararat; more and more animals had been saved from the flood.

After beaching their barges at the base of the foothills of Ararat or "wherever," Noah and his three sons, Shem (Semite was derived from his name; ***Manu*** in Sanskrit); Ham (***Nabhanedistha*** in Sanskrit and ***Ham, Hom*** in Kashmiri), and Japheth (***Yayati, Dyaus-Pitar, Jah-Pitar*** or ***Pra-Japati*** in Sanskrit/Kashmiri), touched solid ground again.

"And Noah began to be an husbandman, and he planted a vineyard.

"And he drank of the wine, and was drunken; and he was uncovered within his tent.

"And Ham, the father of Canaan, saw the nakedness of his father and told his two brethren without. And Shem and Japheth took a garment, and laid it upon both their shoulders, and went backward, and covered the nakedness of their father; and their faces were backward, and they saw not their father's nakedness"

"And Noah awoke from his wine, and knew what his younger son had done unto him.

"And he said, Cursed be Canaan; a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren.

"And he said, Blessed by the Lord God of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant.

"God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem, and Canaan shall be his servant." (***Genesis*** 20-27.)

Here's a "Noah" story taken from the Hindu ***Matsya Purana*** (Fish Chronicle):

"To Satyavarman, that sovereign of the whole earth, were born three sons: the eldest Shem; then Sham (Ham); and, thirdly, Jyapeti by name.

"They were all men of good morals, excellent in virtue and virtuous deeds, skilled in the use of weapons to strike with or to be thrown; brave men, eager for victory in battle.

"But Satyavarman, being continually delighted with devout meditation, and seeing his sons fit for dominion, laid upon them the burden of government.

"Whilst he remained honouring and satisfying the gods, and priests, and kine, one day, by the act of destiny, the king, having drunk mead

"Became senseless and lay asleep naked. Then, was he seen by Sham, and by him were his two brothers called:

"To whom he said, What now has befallen? In what state is this our sire? By those two was he hidden with clothes, and called to his senses again and again.

"Having recovered his intellect, and perfectly knowing what had passed, he cursed Sham, saying, Thou shalt be the servant of servants.

"And, since thou wast a laugher in their presence, from laughter shalt thou acquire a name. Then he gave to Sham the wide domain on the south of the snowy mountains.

"And to Jyapeti he gave all on the north of the snowy mountains; but he, by the power of religious contemplation, attained supreme bliss."

In other words, Shem inherited India, as Josephus himself noted. Jyapeti inherited Asia Minor and the Middle East.

Another Indian hero, Nahusha, embarked on a civilizing mission to primitive nations after the Great Flood. India has several stories dealing with monstrous floods. The tale we know appears to be a combination of all those accounts.

In Sanskrit, "Cain" is ***Gan*** or ***Khan,*** a term identifying the ancient ***Gandahars*** of Afghanistan. ***Gandahar*** means "Cainite descendants of Adam." "Gan" or "Khan" is also the title of the demigod attendants of the first king of the Aryans and Sumerians: Yah, Shiva, or Japheth. The Sanskrit equivalent of Canaan (***Kenaan*** in Hebrew) is ***Ganaanum, Ganana*** or Khanana, which means "The Commune of The Attendants of Shiva." This word "Canaan" proves that the Indic settlers in the Holy Land first worshipped Shiva.

Some Sanskrit scholars believe that the split between Ham (Nabhanedistha) and Shem alludes to the religious and cultural separation between the Asuras (Mleccha) and the Aryans. They may be correct. The Aryans could have used this split as an excuse to proclaim their "racial superiority" over the half-black, half-white Asuras or Dasyus by convincing themselves that "God" had punished Ham by turning him and his progeny, Kush, Phut, and Canaan, into Australoids or Negroes. In Kashmiri, the compound word ***Ham-Anay*** means "blackening of the face, owing to its owner being subjected to a disgraceful accusation." If the Sanskrit scholars are correct in their evaluation of the Shem and Ham account, it is possible that this story may be fairly new in biblical history, entering ***Genesis*** about 1000 BC. The significance of such a fact would mean that parts of the ***Torah*** were Aryanized after the ***Mahabharata Wars*** between the objectivists and the subjectivists.

If there is anyone who thinks that the religions of the Romans, Greeks, Jews, and Hindus sprang from different sources, he should know that Japhet became our Yahve, the Roman and Assyrian Jupiter, the

Greek Zeus, and the Hindu Siva, Shiva, or Shaiva. The Sanskrit suffix ***Pitar*** means "Father;" hence, Yah-Pitar, Dyaus-Pitar (Father Zeus) amd Jew-Piter (Father of the Jews). Japheth (***Pra-Japati*** or ***Yayati***) "...is the Lord of creations...both the transcendent God and the immanent spirit of everything." (***Comparative Religion,*** by Kedar Nath Tiwari; p. 18.)

The question arises as to how Japhet became both the creator of Adam and the son of Noah. Even among the ancient Jews, Adam and Noah were often regarded as one and the same person. Among the Hindus, Noah or ***Manu*** (A name given to several patriarchal beings in India) was the progenitor of mankind. "Ham" was the sun. Shem represented all the nations into which "Japheth" or Noah's progeny was grouped. In Kashmiri, ***Sem*** means "the foundation of a family."

For thousands of years, Northwestern India has been repeatedly devastated by floods. It is one of the most flood-prone regions in the world. The "Noah," "Shem," "Ham," "Japheth," "Ham," and "Canaan" stories just explain why large groups of Aryans and Indo-Hebrews were forced to flee India about 4000—3500 BC.

After leaving the Ark, Noah and his progeny began to migrate to different parts of the known world. Kush, a son of Ham, was not the father of African Ethiopia as we have been taught. There were two Ethiopias in ancient times: one in Africa; the other in Asia. Kush founded Eastern Ethiopia or what is now the Hindu Kush. According to the Hindus, a man named Gan-Dahar (Cain) and his Yavagana (Afghan) wife were the parents of Kush.

Classical Greek travelers like Herodotus mentioned both a Western and an Eastern Ethiopia, inhabited by a black-skinned people. In his account of the Persian Xerxes' war on the Greeks, he wrote: "The Ethiopians above Egypt and the Arabians had Arsames for commander, and the Ethiopians of the east (for there were two kinds of them in the army) served with the Indians. They differed nothing in appearance from the others, but only in speech and hair, for the Ethiopians from

the east are straight haired, but they of Libya have of all men the wooliest hair..." (Book VII, pp. 69-72.)

Even Josephus alludes to two Ethiopias: "A man named Judadas settled the Judadeans, a nation of the western Ethiopians, and left them his name..." (VI:2.)

"Philostratus said that the Indians 'are the wisest of all mankind. The Ethiopians are a colony of them, and they inherited the wisdom of their fathers.' He also said, in the life of Apollonius and of Jerome that the philosophers of Ethiopia were called Gymnosophists, and that they received their name and philosophy from India." (***Anacalypsis,*** Vol. I, pp. 54.)

Arrian said, "The inhabitants upon the Indus are in their looks and appearance not unlike the Ethiopians. Those upon the southern coast resemble them the most; for they are very black, and their hair is also black; but they are not so flat-nosed, nor have they woolly hair. They, who are more to the north, have a great resemblance to the Egyptians." (Arrian's ***Indica.***)

Mankind has lost the Kashmiri meaning of "Ethiopia." In ancient times, an "Ethiopian" was one who accumulated as many material goods as possible (food, clothing, housing, cattle, weapons, precious metals, etc.), not for himself alone, but for the good of all mankind. ***Atha-Yop*** = "Ethiop"—"The accumulation of the maximim material benefit for all mankind." (See ***Grierson's Dictionary of the Kashmiri Language;*** p. 1201.) "Ethiop (EH-thee-YOP)" is the correct way to say "Ethiopian" in English. In Spanish, "Ethiop" = ***Etíope. Etíopico*** = "Family of the Ethiop." Originally, the "ian" appendage meant "From Yah" or "Sacred India." "Ethiopia" = ***Atha-Yop-î-Yah*** = the meaning of ***Atha-Yop*** + ***î-Yah*** (of Yah). In modern Kashmiri, ***Atha-Yapun*** (Ethiopian) has a bad connotation: "One who grasps as much as he can for his self-interest only." (***Grierson's Dictionary...;*** p. 65.) You will notice that throughout this book, I painstakingly explain ancient meanings of many words that we

now use so carelessly and haphazardly. This was no easy task for me. The wisemen of old treated language as a kind of mathematical tool to find the root-meaning of life. Nowadays, a word is just a word, and it can mean anything we want it to. People even think it is a good thing for words to evolve to other meanings. Would it be good for 2 + 2 to equal 10? For example, in my lifetime, "pop-culture" has turned words like "wonderful" or "great" into ***hep, hip, all-reet, crazy, cool, nervous, bad, it's-all-good, etc.*** This dangerous and thoughtless disregard of careful language habits is what the Jews call ***Zoohamah.*** People and groups who use "pop-language" are working for the degeneration of civilization. Society should reject them. To improve ourselves and the condition of mankind, we must go back to treating language as a form of mathematical reasoning.

The existence of two Cushes or "Ethiopias" in ancient times confuses modern scholars who don't know that the first part of ***Genesis*** is an account of a series of Indo-Hebrew and Aryan invasions of the Middle East, that started about 5000 BC, lasting until approximately 3500 BC. I believe that religious conditioning blinds people to this fact because ancient maps show the two Ethiopias. This may be the reason why so many scholars insist that Meluhha was the name of African Ethiopia.

Mizraim (derived from a name of Shiva, ***Maisheri***), another of Ham's sons, and his progeny invaded Egypt. Canaan and his group went to what is now Palestine and surrounding areas. Phut, one of the names of the Buddha, settled in Libya, according to Josephus.

Japheth (Yayati or Pra-Japati), Noah's second son, engendered Javan (Yavana or Yavagana) who fathered both the Greeks and the Yahvite Hebrew tribes known in Indian history as ***Yahs*** and ***Yahus.*** Actually, the term "Yayati" means "The Yah Subcaste." Yavana or Javan ***(Yah-Bana; Jah-Bana)*** means "Children of Yah." According to the Hindus, Greece and parts of Africa were Indian penal colonies. America (***Patala***) became the reservation of tribes who were unredeemable criminals,

cannibals, incessant war-makers, inimical to the Brahmanical caste system, or unable to co-exist satisfactorily with the city dwellers (Asuras) and nomadic Aryans.

Since earliest times, Jewish scholars have claimed that the Greeks and the Jews are the same nation. The ***Mahabharata*** states that Yadu (Yehudi) and Tarvasa or Tarvasu (Tarshish) were sons of Yayati. The Tarvasa or Tarshish were Jews who specialized in building and sailing ships. This Indian myth may explain the close relationship between King Solomon and Hiram of Tyre, a king who was possibly a descendant of a far-away nation called Tarshish, which many authorities believe was Minoa.

Flavius Josephus stated that Shem (Manu) was the father of India: "Shem, the third son of Noah, had five sons who inhabited the land that began at Euphrates and reached to the Indian Ocean..." (Chapter VI:4.) This area extended from Iraq to Southern India. Elam was the father of the Persians; Ashur, ancestor of the Assyrians; Aram was the first Syrian. Aram was also a port city, on the coast of Gujarat State in India. Gomer was the father of the Scythian Jews known as Ashkenaz. Shem's grandsons Hebrew (Heber), Ophir, and Havilah became the parents of all India. Another of Shem's grandsons, Gather, founded Bactria in Southern Afghanistan. There are several versions of this genealogy in Sanskrit.

The ***Mahabharata*** assigns other names to Shem's children: Ikshvaku (Ashkenaz), Nabhaga (Ham), Drishta, Saryati, Narishyanta (ancestor of the Scythians or Gog), Karusha ***(Koresh?)***, Prishadhra, Pramsu, and Sudyumma (ancestor of Japheth).

In ***Santhali: the Base of World Languages,*** Indian linguist and anthropologist Parimal Chandra Mitra made the following observations about the racial composition of the "sons of Shem" who returned to India from Mesopotamia: "There are reasons to believe that this ethnic group of people were the Dravidians. According to the opinion of James Hoernell

regarding Dravidians (***The Origin of Ethnological Significance of Indian Boat Designs, Memoirs of the A. S. B.,*** 1920, Vol. VII, No. 3, pp. 225-226) is that they belong to the Mediterranean race, that they lived sometime in Mesopotamia, and by the pressure of Akkadians or Semites, they pushed into India by way of Baluchistan (where the Brahui language marks their presence) and spread along the Indus and Ganges valleys, before passing into the south and absorbing there the primitive Negrito and Proto-Polynesian population." (p. 12.)

Mitra also acknowledges that the Dravidian returnees were proto-Jews. "They claim to be the descendants of God Surya (Sun). We learn from the great epics like the Ramayana or Bhagavad, that King Ramachandra was the 20th king (of Oudh) of the Surya dynasty." (p. 20.) Oudh or Ioud is a proto-Hebrew name for "Judea" or "Ayodhya."

"Let us remember the opinion of James Hoernell as noted before about the Dravidians. That they lived sometime in Mesopotamia and by the pressure of Akkadians or Semites they were pushed to India by way of Baluchisthan (where the Brahui language marks their presence). But from the meaning of the word—Brahui—we understand that those Indian people when returned from Mesopotamia were recognized by the people of India and thereby did not oppose them to enter in India. But those people changed their residence again in forest areas in South India like Madras, Andhra, Kerala, etc., instead of Sindh-Valley and settled there since then. So these people are called Drabir. James Hoernell did not mention from where those Dravidians entered into Mesopotamia and how long they stayed there. It is natural that the then rulers of Mesopotamia like Akkadians or Semites, considering these Dravidians as foreigners, pushed them back to their mother land India. Their stay in the Mesopotamia area cannot be more than fifty to sixty years. Because any longer time may not make it possible to identify them by Indian people again...(p. 17.)

"We differ with the...opinion of James Hoerness that the Dravidians absorbed the primitive Negraits and Proto-Polynesian population before passing into the South. As it reveals now that the Kol citizens of India during the destruction of Sindh civilization left India in batches with the Negrait people and returned to India together with them, the language of all the people who left from India changed and thereby the separate identity of any particular group of earlier people is lost.

"We also differ with the anthropological findings that the Dravidians were a Mediterranean race. The Dravidians as we find now are a mixed race of Kol and Negrait people of India, and they lived sometime in the Mediterranean area, and they can not be called a Mediterranean race...All the Dravidians are the sons of Indian soil." (p. 17.)

Shem's descendants who founded or resettled in India "...inhabited from Cophen, an Indian river, and in part of Asia adjoining to it..." (***Josephus,*** VI:4.) the words Cophen, Kopin, and Kophis are interchangeable names of the Kabul river in Afghanistan. The name Hopis or Kophis (Snake Worshipper) is as ancient as the Vedas, which means Kubha (the Kabul river) as a branch of the Indus. Some authors believe that Kubha was the name of the Kabul river before the Aryan occupation, or at least, as early as 2500 BC.

The Zanskar reigon in Kashmir lies within the perimeters described in the preceding paragraph. That part of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Western Tibet was inhabited by the ancestors of the Jews since 5000 BC. They migrated there from Chinese Turkestan. A district in Zanskar is named Sam-Arya or "Samaria" in Hebrew. Sam, Sem, and Shom are the different ways "Shem" is pronounced in the Middle East and in India. Shem was probably not a person but the Indo-Hebrew confederation of tribes. Even today, in the Indus River region, there is a small tribe called ***Sami.*** They are said to descend from the Yadavas. Another Yadava tribe associated with the Sami are the ***Soomra*** who presently comprise about one million individuals. ***Soom*** is probably just a variation of ***Shem,***

Sham, Sami, etc. When the Yadava hordes fled to the Middle and the Near East, they founded the ***Sumerian (Soomra)*** civilization. Some of them also wandered to Palestine, becoming the ***Samaritans.*** Others sailed to Japan, becoming the warrior caste of ***Samurai.***

Some Hindu scholars believe, and I agree, that the Indo-Hebrew ruling caste, ***Chedi*** (pronounced "Kheddi" or "Khetti"), originated in the same region mentioned in the preceding paragraph. They say that they are one of the oldest branches of the Yadava peoples. The ***Chedis*** are better known to Jews and Christians as "Hittites." The ravaging floods and earthquakes that plagued Northwestern India about 4500—3500 BC forced the Hittites (hereditary Indian ruling and warrior caste) to flee to the Central Asia along with other refugee tribes and nations.

Hittite princes helped the Egyptians govern Canaan, predominating in the area now known as Palestine or Israel. For many centuries, Samaria was a principal Hittite stronghold. The clay tablets that a peasant woman accidentally discovered at Tell Al-Amarna in 1882 mention the names of some of the Indo-Hebrew princes protecting Egypt's interest in Canaan during Moses' time: Suwardata; Abdi-Kheba, a Horite; Zurata, prince of Acco (Jud. 1:31); Indaruta, prince of Achshaf (Josh. Ii:1); Bridiya of Megiddo; Widia of Askelon; Birashshena of Sheechem in Samaria. More than a third of the Indic satraps in Canaan at the time of Moses were Indo-Hebrews or Yadavas.

There seems to be some kind of special relationship between the ancient Egyptians and the old Indian ruling clan of Gupta. The Ethiopians and the Egyptians were often referred to as Copt, Gopta, and Gupta. In Sanskrit, ***Gupta*** = "Royal Guard." The Greeks called Egypt ***Aiguptos.*** The oldest trading city in Upper Egypt was called Kopt-os by the Greeks. The Kashmiri people claim to be descended from Egyptians. They're probably correct. The "Kash" half of the word "Kashmir" may suggest that the Kashmiris were originally the Indo-Hebraic ruling caste of Kashshi, who had their own kingdom in the Egyptian empire and

who intermarried with members of the pharaohs' families. The Great flood drove them out of India, along with the Aryans. Many Kashshis were chased out of Egypt at approximately the same time that Moses and his followers left there.

The ***Mahabharata*** implies that the Gupta dynasties and the Egyptian pharaohs became related through intermarriage: "Puru had by his wife Paushti three sons: Pra-Vira (Lord Ophir), Ishwara (Joshua), and Radr-ashwa, all of whom were mighty charioteers. Amongst them Pra-Vira had by his wife Acchura Seni a son named Manasyu (Menes, founder of Egypt's First Dynasty?) of the line of Prabhu (Pharaoh), the royal eye of Gopta (Kopt or Egypt) and of the four ends of the earth. Manasyu by Su-Vira's (Sophir's) daughter begat three sons: Shakta, Samhana and Vagma, all heroes and mighty charioteer warriors."

Edward Pococke mentions these Guptas in ***India in Greece:*** "The land called by the Greeks ***Ai-gup-tia*** (Egypt) derives its name from its colonists, the ***H'Ai'Gopati,*** a term revealing their original land and the object of their worship. They are settlers from the same land with the ***Hya*** or "Horse Tribes," most of whom are the "Children of the Sun," and worshippers of ***Gopati,*** a term which at once signifies "the Sun," 'the Bull,' and 'Siva.' Hence their designation as 'Hyas of the Solar Race,' or ***H'Ai-Guptai (Ai-Guptas)***; ***Gop'tai*** being the derivative from ***Gop'ti,*** expressing 'the descendants of, a people of ***Gop'ti,*** a large section of whom were the 'Sons of Cush,' hence the term "Cushites"...

"Cusha was a son or Rama—sovereign of Oude,—in whose honour the dynasty of ***Rames-es,*** "Rama's Chief,' took its rise..."

It's difficult for many people to swim clear of their religious brain-washing and accept the truth that most so-called "biblical place names," such as Samaria, Judah, Bethpeor, Moab, Cush, Haran, Midian, Galilee, Ashkenaz, Terah, etc., were Indo-Hebrew exports to the Middle East. Some of their gods are even now being worshipped by today's Hindus. The bible states clearly the Indo-Hebrew origins of

Jerusalem: "...Thus saith the Lord God unto Jerusalem, thy birth and thy nativity is the land of Canaan; thy father was an Amorite, and thy mother an Hittite..." (***Ezekiel*** 16:1-3.) This statement confirms that Indians founded Jerusalem.

Before going any further, I want to again emphasize that the Hittites were just a ruling caste, not people ethnically different from the rest of the Indians. This fact confuses historians, especially since many Hittites lived in their own towns and communities. However, not everyone born to rule will really rule. Even among a nation of chiefs, some of the "chiefs" must accept lower ranks. Very little is known about the common people they ruled. In some Indian republics, every inhabitant was a ***Kashatriya*** or ***Hattiya*** (Hittite.) "In the republics, the Ksattriyas constituted a numerous ruling aristocracy. We know that among the Sakyas, for example, everyone called himself a ***raja*** and among the Licchavis there are said to have been 7797 different representatives of the ruling families. Agricultural and other labour in those territories was apparently done by people of other castes. In a sense, these 'republics' were autonomous federated states of different Ksattriya clans..." (***Foundations of Indian culture,*** by G. C. Pande; p. 213.)

Since you are going to get this word "caste" thrown at you many times in this book, you must get an idea of it right now. Western ignorance of this fact makes it almost impossible for anyone to realize that India once ruled the ancient world. Indian historian V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar wrote in ***War in Ancient India:*** "It is a fact that the ancient Hindu society was divided into a number of water-tight compartments. It had all the evils of rigidity with little or no chance for elasticity. A man, by virtue of his being born in a certain community, continued to be a member of that community all his life. It became a hereditary social system where a Ksatriya (Kassite or Hittite) could not become a Brahman (member of the priestly caste), or ***vice versa.*** This was considered as virtually trespassing the duties and rights of another

community. Any such trespass was punished by the State. So the ancient Hindu society, as it was constituted became necessarily a caste society..." (p. 10.)

A Sanskrit name for "conquer" or "war" is ***Juddha.*** "Conqueror" = ***Judh-î-ya*** (Judea or "Warrior of Yah"). "Yah" was the all-powerful energy of the universe that migrating Indians introduced to the world. Thus we have proof that the Judeans were "Hittites." The Hittites, according to the bible, were the "fathers" of Jerusalem. Since these leaders were simultaneously known as ***Khatti*** and ***Khassi,*** they were also the same people as the Cushites: hereditary leaders of India, the Middle East, and Asia Minor. The royal titles ***Caesar, Czar*** and ***Kaiser*** evolved from the caste name of ***Khassi,*** even the name of the buildings they occupied: ***Cathedral; Castle; Castillo*** (in Spanish). One of the names of Spain, "Castile" or ***Castilla,*** indicates that the original inhabitants were probably Indo-Hebrew ***Kashatriyas*** (Hittites). Another name of China is ***Cathay,*** the caste name of their Hittite rulers. The Russian Cossacks ***(Kazak)*** are even today a military caste. Our word ***caste*** (hereditary societal function) also derives from ***Kashatriya.***

To what caste did the Amorites, the "mothers of Jerusalem," belong? "Amorite" derives from the Indian ***Marut*** or ***Maruta,*** supposedly a race of mythical Indian demigods. To know their true function in the Middle East, we must find out what they really represented in Indian mythology. The mythical sources give them a wide range of functions: gods of fhe winds; mental energies; work for gods (skills); medical doctors; vigorous forces. In Assyria, they became the deity ***Marduk;*** the Kassites called them ***Maruttas.. Martis*** became the ancient God of War. For us, the ***Maruta*** are symbolized by the planet ***Mars.*** In ancient times, certain groups often adopted the name of the "god" representing their caste functions. These "Amorites" also appeared side by side with the Hittites, Kassites, and Cushites throughout the ancient world. They were all sons of India, but with different functions in Indian society.

The Hindus say that the Amorites (***Maruts***) were the assistants of the warrior class. "***Indra*** and ***Varuna*** were the prototypes of the rulers. Indra is the impetuous warrior who is assisted by his companions, the Maruts." (***Foundations of Indian Culture;*** p. 130.) We know that the governing caste of Hittites worshiped Indra and Varuna because these deities were mentioned in records found in Hittite and Hurrian archeological sites. If we could return to the past, we would see that the Hittites were the knights or elite corps of Indian warriors. The Amorites were their squires, standard bearers, common foot soldiers, logisticians, medical corps, etc. "The people of India came to realize their social identity in terms of ***Varna*** and ***Jati*** (societal functions or caste); not in terms of races and tribes." (***Foundations of Indian Culture;*** p. 8.) The word "Amorite" ***(Marut)*** was the first caste name of the Indian ***Vaishyas:*** craftsmen, farmers, cattlemen, traders, etc. G. D. Pande writes, "Maruts represented the ***Visah***...The Maruts...are described as forming troops or masses. Rudra (a name of God Shiva), the father of the Maruts, is the lord of cattle." (p. 177.) Malita J. Shendge states in ***The Civilized Demons...,*** "Indra (God Shiva) is the nobility, and the Maruts are the people..." (p. 314.) We should not be surprised to find the ***Khatti*** (Hittites) and ***Maruts*** (Amorites) functioning as the fathers (protectors) and mothers (helpmates or assistants) of Jerusalem...

In India, several kings were named Marutta. Later on in history, it seems that the Maruts were absorbed into the Hittite or Kassite caste. Marut was the name of the third last king of the Mesopotamian branch of the Kassi dynasty. Evidently the Kassis (Hittites) and the Maruts, being the leaders of ancient societies, were free to exchange caste roles and distinctions.

The following comparative example will help you understand the distinction between "Hittite, Kassite, Hurrian, Kushite" and "Amorite" more clearly. Here in the United States, our president, legislative bodies, judges, governors, mayors, city council members, high-ranking

police officers, generals, etc., are ***Hittites, Kassites, Kushites, Kuthites, etc.*** Common soldiers, non-commissioned officers, regular policemen, doctors, bus drivers, movie stars, airline pilots, teachers, farmers, store owners, engineers, technicians, sailors, skilled artisans, and the like are ***Amorites.*** In all probability, these caste titles were hereditary and obligatory.

The fact that the Indian conquerors of the Middle East defined themselves by their societal functions makes it difficult for historians to place ethnic labels on them. Judah ***(Yuddha)*** = "Warrior;" ***Hari*** = "Hurrian," another way of saying "Hittite;" Hebrew ***(Kapiru)*** = ***Kubera***; ***Epirus*** in Greece; ***Iberu*** in ancient Spain. Palestinian = ***Paulastya*** or ***Pallisthani. Paulastya*** was the father of ***Kubera*** (Hebrew.) "Coptos" or "Guptos" = the Indian ***Gupta*** (Royal Guards). Jew = the deity "Yah" or "Jupiter" ***(Dyaus-Pitar).***

The student of ancient Middle and Near Eastern history must not forget that the Indians were and are not generally interested in classifying themselves according to race and ethnicity. First and foremost, they want to be classified according to caste, as I have previously stated in this chapter. Second, they did and do usually respond to cult names, according to their leading deity or deities, just as some Christians say they are Roman Catholics, Baptists, Methodists, and the like. For example, Mohammed descended from the ***Kurus*** clean of the North Indian province of Kuruksetra. The term ***Kurus*** approximates closely the Sanskrit ***Krs,*** which is a name of god Krishna. ***Krs*** or ***Krish*** is the Indian word for ***Koresh*** or ***Cyrus.*** The Greek equivalent is ***Christos.*** Evidently, their group name derived from their cult title: ***Krishtaya.***

Kurus indicates a caste of professional priest-governors-warriors. After the Great Flood and the one that drove Abraham out of India, hundreds of thousands of these ***Kurus*** fled to the Middle East. "It is well known that over 7500 years ago...***Kurus*** ruled the world." (***Vedic Past of Pre-Islamic Arabia,*** by Aditi Chaturavedi; Part I; p.7.) The word ***Kurus***

eventually changed to ***Quraysh*** (Koresh). Krishna (known outside ancient India as ***Apollo/Apollonius***) was India's greatest and most hallowed priest-monarch-warrior. For that reason, we can be reasonably certain that a leading deity of the Arabian priest-leader-warrior caste ***Quraysh*** was Krishna or Apollo. Mohammed's father was said to be a priest in charge of the Kaaba. Mohammed himself was also a combination holy man and warrior, a fact to which the people he conquered and converted forcibly can well attest.

Some scholars think that the pre-Islamic religion ***Tsaba*** or ***Saba*** was once the greatest religion in the Middle East, having converted almost all its inhabitants. The Sabians were often called "Nabateans" (Skt: ***Nabi-Deva;*** Heb: ***Navee),*** a term meaning "Holy Prophets.) They were also known as "Sabateans" ("Holy Sabians" i.e. ***Saba-Deva).*** Our historians mistakenly regard the Sabians, Nabateans, and Sabateans as different nations. In his book ***Origines,*** Volumes III & IV, Sir. W. Drummond states "***Tsabism*** was the universal language of mankind. When Abraham received his call, their doctrines were probably extended all over the civilized nations of Earth." I can't make myself believe that all those human beings were converted to Sabaism by love alone. During a great battle, Krishna (Apollo) himself told his friend Arjuna that since each human reincarnates eternally, one should have no problem in killing his fellow man for the good of the "cause." Islam could have inherited its militant and expansionist tendencies from Tsabaism. It would not surprise me to find out that the ***Quraysh*** are still Islam's ecclesiastical elite.

The ***Quraysh*** and other Arab clans were also collectively called ***Arabea,*** derived from the Sanskrit ***Arabi,*** because they were the leading horsemen and horse breeders of ancient times. And just as we identify with our respective birthplaces, political and religious alliances, leaders, etc., such as Kansas, California, Oregon, Democrat, Republican, Reaganite, or Jeffersonian, the ancient Indians did likewise: ***Yumna*** River (Yemenites); ***Sauresena*** (Saracen); ***Saurasthra*** (Zoroaster);

Sahariya (The "Sahar of Yah," nomads of Northern Indian deserts), ***Bhavari*** (Bavaria); ***Alinas*** (Hellenes); ***Saka*** (Scot); ***Saka-Suni*** (Saxon); ***Kaul-Deva*** (Chaldean or Celt); ***Abhira*** (Iberia); ***Juti*** (Jute); ***Belgaum*** (Belgium); ***Java*** (Yahve); ***Shem; Sham*** (Siam); ***Romaka*** (Rome); ***Cina*** (Chinese); ***Bhagadatta*** (Baghdad); ***Nayariti*** (Nayarit State, derived from the name of an ancient tribe in Mexico); etc., etc. In this way, we can nearly always connect the name of some nation, group, or place in the world with an Indian equivalent. For this reason, it is easy to prove that India once ruled the world, although our historians seem to disregard this fact. As for getting people to believe it, that's another story. Religious, linguistic, cultural, and nationalistic sectarianism are products of mankind's innate, biological drives to keep strangers out of his food-gathering territories. Even many types of criminal tendences and learning problems stem from these instinctive drives.

Genesis 10:30 states that Ophir (an old Hebrew name for India), Havilah (another Hebrew name for India), Heber (Hebrew), ***et al,*** sons of Joktan, made their dwelling "from Mesha, as thou goest unto Sephar, a mount of the East." The port city of Kalyana, India, now called Kalyan, was founded on that "mount of the East." ***Mesha*** was Mesopotamia. Sephar is Sophir, pure and simple. In other words, the Sumerians (Soomra) and the inhabitants of the Indian province of Sophir or Abhira were the same people.

About 3000 BC, Egypt and Mesopotamia had run out of forest lands. They had to import lumber and manufactured wooden products from other countries as well as foodstuffs. Ophir, Havilah, Heber, ***et al,*** were probably not individuals but mixed-blood Indo-Hebrew Diaspora trading clans sent to India to exploit its natural resources. In ***The Makers of Civilization,*** L. A. Waddell, who claimed to be able to translate the Sumerian cuneiform script and the Harappan terracotta seals, stated that he learned from the cuneiform records and the seals that the Babylonian emperor Uruash, a descendant of Ashur, established a trading colony at

the port of Sophir about 3070 BC. Some years later, the colony revolted. Another king, Sargon I, who was perhaps Ophir himself, quelled the rebellion and reestablished the colony. That part of Western India could have provided the setting for the original "Eden" because Sargon called it "Edin" colony. According to his chronicle, "...he the land of the good Edin City (Ophir) attacked. They submitted to his arms. And King Sargon settled that revolt, and defeated them. He achieved their overthrow and their wide spreading host he destroyed. And he brought their possessions into Agadu (Agade)." (***Sargon's Chronicle,*** K.C. 2,7.) We thus have confirmation of the interrelationship of the Egyptians, Assyrians, and prototypical Jews. "Sargon" is really a compound word, ***Sar-Gon,*** meaning "Czar Cain."

Ancient travelers and historians left us with abundant evidence that the Assyrians once controlled parts of India. "...the Indians between the river Sindhu and Kabul (Cophen) were in ancient times subject to the Assyrians, the ***Medes,*** and finally the Persians under Cyrus to whom they paid tribute..." (Arrian's ***Indica*** I:1-3.)

Certain Mesopotamian cuneiform tablets state that the Assyrians occasionally waged war on the Indians in order to retain their hegemony over the region. About 2185 BC, Assyrian Queen Semiramis resolved to conquer India. "...she ordered her troops to rendezvous in Bactria, was ultimately defeated by the Indian king, and had to return with scarcely a third of her army." (***Nineveh and Its Palaces***, by Joseph Bonomi.)

"I, Esarhadon (675-674 BC), king of the universe...king of the kings of Dilman, Magan (Pakistan) and Meluhha (Western India), king of the four regions of the world..." (***Ancient Records of Assyria and Babylonia,*** by Daniel Luckenbill, Ph.D.)

Assurbanipal, 770 BC: "In my first campaign I marched against Magan and Meluhha..." (***Ancient Records...***) The name ***Assur-Bani-Pal***

reveals clearly the kinship between the peoples of the Middle and Near East, and India: "Asshur-Son-of-Palestine."

Western historians have failed to tell us that many of the early Mesopotamian rulers are mentioned and deified in Hindu mythology. In Indian mythology, Assurbanipal I = ***Asura-Bana;*** Semiramis = ***Sami-Rama.*** Nimrod, the builder of the Tower of Babel, is ***Nami-Rud.*** Asshur = ***Asura. Naram-Sin*** was the third and greatest successor of Sargon I, founder of the third millennium dynasty of Agade. According to the cuneiform records, he sought the permission of the gods to attack invading hordes in Asia Minor. The gods refused to support him. Naram-Sin attacked anyway, losing 250,000 warriors. In Indian mythology, Naram-Sin is called ***Nara Simha*** (Man-Lion). He is represented in statues and drawings as a type of sphinx—a man with a lion's head. After the mythological nonsense about this ***Nara-Simha*** has been weeded out, one gets a story similar to the one mentioned in the cuneiform tablets. According to Vedic sources, this Narasimha, evading a covenant with Brahma, attacked and destroyed an enemy. An entire book could be written about the "oneness" of Near Eastern and Indian deities and leaders. In reality, the people we call "Syrians" and "Assyrians" were the Indians themselves, wherever they could be found at that time in history, either in India itself or in the Middle and Near East.

Up to this point, and even in other parts of this book, I have written of Assyria and Syria as distinct nations. Actually, I had and have no other alternative because thousands of years of brainwashing have convinced us that they were nations. In reality, there were no ancient nations called "Assyria" and "Syria," just as there were no distinct ethnicites known as "Chaldeans," "Parthians," "Aryans" and "Semites." For many centuries, scholars have been closing their eyes and praying that the specter of a possible relationship between the Middle and Near Eastern peoples known as Syrians (***Suriya)*** and Assyrians (***Ashuriya), Ahuras*** (Persians)

and the Northwest Indians called ***Sura*** and ***Asura*** would quietly disappear and let them continue believing in their erroneous history books. However, some historians have been brave enough to admit that the ***Suriyas a.k.a. Suras, Ashuriyas a.k.a. Asuras*** and ***Ahuras*** were none other than the Indians themselves, who once conquered nearly all the ancient world, giving us the religions that we still observe. One of the greatest British historians wrote, "the Asuras...I firmly believe to mean the Assyrians." (***Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan;*** by Lt. Col. James Tod; Vol. 1; p. 652.)

As you shall learn in this book, an old Indian king named ***Kubera*** (Heber) fathered a powerful religion called ***Yah*** or ***Yahu.*** "God said unto Moses, '***Yah*** (I am that I am)...is my name forever..." (***Exodus*** 3:15.) The followers of ***Yah*** were called ***Yahudeva*** or ***Yahuda,*** meaning the "Holy Yahus." Later on, another Indian sect merged with the ***Yahuda.*** This sect's god was ***Baal Mahesh*** (God Shiva).

As I continue to emphasize, the ancient Indians preferred to identify each person by his respective religion and caste distinction. The principle of life, the ***Yah,*** issued from the Sun God ***Ashur.*** Those who followed this religion were called ***Ashur—î—Yah*** (Ashur—of— Yah) i.e. Assyria. The followers of this religion were of several ethnic groups: Arabs, Kurds, Turks, and others.

The Aryans (Not—***Yahs***) believed that an alcoholic beverage called ***Soma*** was the most effective and entertaining way to commune with "God." Among the "Assyrians" there was a group of ***Yah*** worshipers who claimed to be able to separate the different radiant elements from sunlight, causing them to react chemically in various ways with water and a certain volcanic stone, known to us as "The Philosopher's Stone." These photo-chemical preparations were used to heal the sick, rejuvenate the elderly, cause crops to grow without rain, defy the laws of gravity, lay waste to enemy nations, and many other marvels. It is believed that this ancient knowledge was used to move and stack gigantic boulders for

building construction. In the Near East, the chemists or physicists in possession of this knowledge were called ***Ravis*** (Rabbis) or ***Suras*** ("Masters of Light"). In India, they were called ***Suris*** (Sun-Men) and ***Suriya*** ("Sun-of-Yah" or "Syrian") A Hindu word for "holy man," ***Sri*** or ***Shri,*** derives from ***Suri.*** Only a few people were allowed to know and practice this science. Notice that I am convinced that this "Science of the Sun" once existed. In the Middle East, the "Syrians" lived mainly in what is now Israel, Arabia, and Syria. The Assyrians or "Asur-í-Yahs," ***(Asuras),*** "Not-Sun-Men-of-Yah," were denied the secrets known only to the ***Sur—î—Yahs*** (The-Rays-from-the Sun God). This is why non-Syrian kings often kidnapped these "Syrians," taking them to other countries for constructing large buildings like ziggurats and pyramids, trading, healing the sick, war-making, etc.. All Indians, in ***whatever*** part of the world, regarded themselves as ***Ashur.***

Some Indian scholars claim that ***Sura*** was just a mind-altering alcoholic drink like the Aryan ***Soma.*** (Refer to Malati S. Shendge's ***The Civilized Demons; the Harappans in Rgveda;*** Chapter XI). The Moslems are spiritual descendants of the ***Ashur—î—Ya.*** A section of Southern Arabia is called ***Asir.*** The Indian people themselves call Moslems "Asuras. Because ***Sura*** means "The Rays of Sun God Ashur," ***Sura*** also means "A Chapter From the Koran."

In his book ***Ancient India,*** Indian author Kauleshwar Rai lends support to the biblical statement that Ophir and his progeny populated both Mesopotamia and parts of India. "The Dravidians, so-called from the Sanskrit Dravida were one of the earliest cultured races of India...Western Asia is...generally supposed to have been their original abode, and the similarity of the Dravidian and Sumerian ethnic types undoubtedly lends some color to this view. In this connection we must not omit to take into account Brahui, the island of Dravidian speech in Baluchistan...Many Western scholars favour the view that the Dravidians belonged to the Mediterranean race..." (p. 9.)

C. W. Ceram, author of ***Gods, Graves, and Scholars,*** wrote: "After extensive research, Sir Arthur Keith concluded that, "'One can still trace the ancient Sumerians eastward among the inhabitants of Afghanistan and Baluchistan, until the Valley of Indus reached some 1500 miles distant from Mesopotamia.'" (pp. 313-314, "The people called Asuras in Rig Veda must have been Semitic as their name and cultural affinities suggest..." (***The Civilized Demons: The Harappans in Rgveda,*** by Malati J. Shendge, p. 279.)

Walter J. Fairservis stated in his essay "The Harappan Script," in the book ***From Sumer to Meluhha,*** "Dravidian can be construed as the Harappan language not simply as a result of a process of elimination of the above but because there are substantive reasons both in terms of historical linguistics and the Harappan culture itself." (p. 174.)

The following are a comparison of a few lexemes in Sumerian and Dravidian:

English	Sumerian	Dravidian
Father	Ad-da	Appa
Mother	Ama	Amma
Land	Kur	Kur
City	**Uru**	**Ur**
Great	Gal	Kal
Measure, Sack	Sila	Cila
Gate, Door	Ka	Ka

Note: See the row in bold type above. The bible says that Abraham was from "Ur of the Chaldeas," not from "Uru of the Sumerians" The Chaldeans lived in what is now Afghanistan and Pakistan. *Chaldea* derives from *Kaul-Deva, the caste title* of the Brahman leadership group that governed the area. The Chaldeans were not a specific ethnicity. The Dravidians originated from Balkh or Southern Afghanistan.

Sephar is just a variation of the names Ophir and Sophir, the ancient Hebrew name for India. Ophir is even now the Coptic name for India. It is a compound of three Indian Kassite words: ***Su*** or ***Sa*** (Most High or Great); ***U*** (Sir); ***Vira*** (Hero). Sauvira, Sephar, Soupara, Supara, Supparaka, Sura Paraka, Hobir, or Sophir was the capital of the Meluhhan province of Su-Vira or Sovira (Abhira). Sauvira is another Indianized version of Sophir. The Sovira or the nation of Abhira (called Aberia or Abiria by the Greeks), also known as ***Seuna,*** comprised an area some miles above the Gulf of Cambay to below Bombay, on the western coast of India, overlapping what are now the states of Gujarat and Maharashtra, extending a few hundred miles inland. Sophir and Kalyana were its principal trading port-cities.

Some Indians believe that the Abhirans were brought to India by Nebuchadnezzar, but my investigations show that they entered the extreme northeastern part of India about 4500 BC, gradually working their way down to the Gulf of Cambay. In his encyclopedic work ***The Hindu World,*** Benjamin Walker says the following about the Abhiras: "...an immigrant, probably non-Aryan tribe of ancient India, concerning whose history there are abundant but extremely confused records.

"The ***Mahabharata*** describes them as Dasyus (slaves) and Mlechchhas (barbarians) coming from the northwest. Some incline to the view that they were Central Asian nomads of Scythian stock." (In a later chapter, I will show that they were, indeed, related to the Scythians.) "They founded a principality with the capital named after them, Ahichhatra (or Ahirkshetra or Abhirkshetra), in Bareilly District, afterwards taken over as the capital of the northern Panchalas...it has further been suggested that their land was Ophir of the Bible...Other authorities think that the Abhiras entered India some time during the confusion which followed Alexander's death; they settled on the banks of the Indus and gave their name to the Greek satrapy of Abhira. Here, it is thought, some centuries later, they may have come in contact with

the first Christian missionaries of St. Thomas from whom they learned something of the life of Christ.

"The Abhiras are frequently mentioned in legends concerning Krishna. In these stories they are referred to as a tribe of agriculturists and cowherds...In the ***Padma Purana,*** Vishnu exclaims, 'I shall be born among you, O Abhiras, at Mathura,' a promise which was fulfilled in the birth of Krishna. The same purana speaks of the Abhiras as great philosophers. The Abhiras brought with them the worship of a boy-god of humble birth, together with legends of his divine origin, of a massacre of innocents, his discussions with learned priests, and his encounter with demons in boyhood. As for what was said about St. Thomas, many Christians and Jews can't believe that Christ's ministry was primarily for the Jews, not for the Gentiles. St. Thomas went to India to minister to the Jewish communities there. Little by little, Christianity evolved into a Gentile religion. It is an interesting anomaly that King Cyrus, who allowed Ezra and his followers to return to Israel, was also supposed to have been born of a virgin. Christ; Krishna (Apollo); Cyrus (pronounced ***K'rsh***); all were born of virgins; all were of royal lineage; all were messiahs. This is a mystery worth solving.

"The ***Periplus*** says: 'Beyond the gulf of Baraca (Dvaraka) is that of Barygoza (Broach) and the country of Ariaca (Ptolemy's Larika, i.e. Lata) which is the beginning of the kingdom of Mambus and all of India. That part of it lying inland and adjoining Scythia is called Abiria (Abhira), and the coast is called Syrastrene (Saurashtra).' The kingdom of Mamburus thus seems to have comprised Saurashtra, Gujarat and parts of Rajasthan. But the reference in the ***Periplus*** to the city of Calliene (Kalyan in the Thana District) being at first in the possession of the elder Saraganus (Satakarni), and later in that of Sandares, when the port was much obstructed and Greek ships were taken to Barygoza under guard, may point to the Scythian occupation of the northern Konkan about the middle of the first century AD.

"The Abhiras continued to rule as late as the middle of the fourth century when, according to the Chandravalli inscription, they came into conflict with the Kadamba king Mayurasarman. Although the Traikutakas, who flourished in the northern Konkan in the fifth century, may have been a branch of the Abhira tribe, Mayurasaran's inscription points to the separate existence of the Abhira and Traikutaka kingdoms in the fourth century..." (p. 179.)

My discussion of the prototypical Jews would be incomplete without some mention of the Bhrigus. Not only do the old Sanskrit writings suggest that they and the Abhiras were related, but the names Abhira and Bhrigu are somewhat similar. The fact that the Bhrigus were great navigators and international traders further reinforces my opinion that the Bhrigus were Jews or prototypical Jews.

In the first volume of ***The History and Culture of the Indian People, the Vedic Age,*** contributor A. D. Pusalker states in Chapter IV, "Mr. Karandikar, after a thorough study of the ***Puranas,*** has suggested that the Bhrigus were great navigators and expert mariners who controlled the maritime trade between India and the western world and occupied the coastal line on the Arabian Sea. They amassed a great fortune through their trade with foreign countries." (p. 286.) The Bhrigus had to be none other than the Tarvasa or Tarshish, the prototypical Jews whom we today call "Greeks." Our history books refer to the Bhrigus emigrants to Greece as Phrygians.

There are still hundreds of thousands of Abhiras living in various parts of India. However, they now call themselves Ahir (the Prakrit name for Abhira or Hebrew). A peaceful, mild-mannered, easy-going people, they are mainly cowherds, carpenters, and goldsmiths. They speak a dialect called Vibhasa.

Many Christian scholars insist that Ophir was the original name of Africa. They won't accept Josephus' statements that Ophir was an Indian nation. Josephus wrote that one of Abraham's sons by his concubine

Ketura (said by the Moslems to be an epithet of Hagar), Apher, gave his name to Africa. However, the bible hints strongly that Apher was Indian. "...unto the sons of the concubine Ketura...Abraham sent them away eastward...unto the east country. (***Genesis*** 25:6.) In ancient times, the "east country" was Southern Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Kashmir, and the rest of the Indian subcontinent. "Apher" must be another name for ***Apiru.***

"Supara is near Bassein. It is mentioned by Ptolemy and the author of the Periplus. Ophir is spelled in the Septuagint, Sophir, and Josephus says Ophir is in the Aurea Chersonesus, which belongs to India...From Supara comes Sophir—Ophir." (***Bombay and Western India,*** Vol. I, pp. 20-21.)

Solomon's ships often sailed to Sophir to take on cargoes of pure gold, ivory, apes, peacocks, cotton, cloth, figurines, pottery, spices, foodstuffs, fine woods, precious gems and other merchandise for resale in the Middle East. Josephus wrote: "Hiram, king of Tyre...sent a sufficient number of men thither for pilots, and such as were skillful in navigation, to whom Solomon gave the command: that they should go along with his own stewards to the land that was of old called Ophir, and now the Aurea Chersonesus, which belongs to India, to fetch him gold..." (Ch.VI:4.) "About the same time there were brought to the king from the Aurea Chersonesus, a country so-called, precious stones and pine-trees, and these trees he made use of for supporting the temple and the palace, as also for the materials of musical instruments, the harps and the psalteries, that the Levites might make use of them in their hymns to God..." (Ch. VII:1.)

The Indians called the progeny of Shem "Meluhha," the Mesopotamian name for the traders from the ancient nation archeologists call Harappa or Mleccha, the Sanskrit word for Meluhha, which connotes, but not denotes, "foreigners," a special term they used to identify Semites and Egyptians. It may be possible that they got the

word from the Hebrew ***Malakh*** (sailor). Later on, the Sanskrit word ***Mleccha*** became a connotation for "Jew." The fact that the Indians called the Semitic peoples of the Middle East and those living in Sophir by the same name proves that they knew the origins of the settlers in their country. It may be that the Meluhhans were colonists who dominated the native Indian populations and exploited them economically as the British did when they occupied India. The trading ports and other lands occupied by the Mleccha (pronounced Mlek-kha) became also the name of the area they dominated: "The Nation of Foreigners."

Gudea, a Sumerian ruler of a trading city called Lgash, left the following inscription on a temple: "...Shining, precious metal came to Gudea from abroad...Bright carnelian came from Melukhkha." Another inscription says: "Ushu wood from Melukhkha."

The Meluhhans were mainly warriors, farmers, priests, artisans, metal-workers, miners, woodcutters and finishers; merchants, shipbuilders, and traders. Egypt, Babylonia, and other Middle Eastern nations had regular contact with them. The Hindu kings employed the loyal, intelligent Meluhhan warriors as palace guards. As for their Indo-Hebrew religious practices, we know from ***Genesis*** that the Meluhhans practiced some form of native Indian religious teachings. However, unlike their illiterate ***soma***-quaffing brothers called "Aryans" and the other indigenous Indian inhabitants, the Indo-Hebrew branch of the Meluhhans had a secular mentality, preferring to enjoy and improve their mortal, worldly lives, rather than sitting cross-legged, staring insanely into space, and making speculations on what lies beyond death. They did not maintain a priesthood. They believed that only those who made the greatest material, intellectual, and moral contributions to mankind were the true spiritual leaders. The cultural characteristics making the Jewish people what they are today were well entrenched long before they became known as "Israelites."

The Times Atlas of World History implies that the Harappans, Meluhhans, or Mlecchas were the same people: "Many typical Harappan goods have been found in Mesopotamia, and textual references there suggest that traders of the country known as Meluhha were at this time in regular contact with the Middle East via the land of Dilman (probably Bahrein)." (p. 64.)

Meluhha was a highly advanced civilization, ranking in size and development with Egypt and Sumer. If any of us could go back in time to live in Meluhha (Harappa), we would enjoy its citizens' lifestyle. Except for a lack of electricity, automobiles and TV, the inhabitants of Harappan cities like Mohenjo-daro and Harappa enjoyed middle class luxuries and comforts rivaling those of the most advanced countries in the modern world. Harappa's boundaries lapped over what are now Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Kashmir, extending southward beyond Sophir, which naturally included the province of Kalyana, from which Aristotle said that the Jews had originated. Since the Harappans depended mainly on foreign trade and commerce, they built great seaports along their coasts. The Harappan port of Lothal, on the Gulf of Cambay, had an enclosed brick shipping dock over 700 feet long, with sluice gates to facilitate the loading of ships at high and low tides with gold, copper, turquoise, lapis lazuli, timber, foodstuffs and spices, animals, and every other conceivable natural and manufactured product of that part of the world. Harappan ships sailed to Mesopotamia to unload their cargoes at the seaport of Ur and other ports along the way. Ur, a region of Sumer (now Southeastern Iraq), was one of the ancient world's largest cities. It stood on the Euphrates river near the Persian Gulf and was a great commercial center and port from about 2500 to at least 1850 BC. Sumer was one of the leading civilizations in the Middle East for more than 2,000 years.

You may be wondering: Babylonia and India were far away from each other. How could it be possible for them to be so closely linked?

"Coasting on the east coast of the Persian Gulf is singularly favoured by nature. It is one of the easiest and safest coasts imaginable. The sea is deep close to shore; there are everywhere places suitable for anchoring, in the bays or on the islands, and the skipper profits by the periodical currents on the gulf, which from October to May carry his ship eastward, and from May to October landward. Even outside the Persian gulf as far as the mouth of the Indus, coasting does not offer the slightest danger." (***The Evolution of the Aryan, by Rudolph von Deering;*** p. 128.)

The discovery of the monsoons linked the Middle East with India even more tightly. "The reign of Emperor Claudius is interesting as it was during this time that the proper use of the trade winds and the monsoons was discovered. Hitherto the voyages had all been coasting voyages. Pliny says that after this discovery, men would sail from Ccelis in Arabia to Malabar, in forty days, by the help of those winds, if they started in July. The Indians sailed from India either late in December or early in January, when their ships were carried to the Red Sea, by the Northeast Monsoons." (***India Is the Mother of Us All,*** by Chaman Lal; p. 59.)

"The historian Strabo states that in the time of Alexander, the River Oxus ***(Yakshus)*** was so easily navigable that Indian wares were conducted down it, to the Caspian and the Euxine sea, thence to the Mediterranean Sea, and finally to Rome. Perhaps at that time, the Caspian Sea and the Aral Sea into which the River Oxus flows, were one...The Caspian Sea trade bv Pompey, was the real cause of the rivalry between Rome and Parthia, over Armenia, which was receiving large quantities of Indian merchandise from the Parthian as well as the Indian regions." (***Ibid;*** pp. 57-58.)

A little known historical fact is that from earliest times until the 17th century, the Indians were the world's master ship builders and shipping magnates. They were said to be the world's leading shippers until about 1200 A.D. Two thousand years before Christ, many Indian ships were more than two hundred feet long, managed by as many as 200 sailors,

100 of whom were oarsmen, transporting up to 1000 passengers and a thousand tons of trade goods. Our very term "navigation" derives from ***nau,*** the Sanskrit word for "ship" or "boat."

Chaman Lal states, "Nicolo Conti wrote: 'The natives of India built ships larger than ours, capable of containing 2,000 butts, and with five sails and as many masts. The lower part is constructed with triple planks, in order to withstand the force of the tempests, to which they are much exposed. But some ships are built in compartments, that should one part be shattered, the other portion remaining whole may accomplish the journey.' Mr. J. J. Reid, member of the Institute of Naval architects and Shipbuilders, England, and the Superintendent of the Hongli Docks, has stated: 'The early Hindu astrologers are said to have used the magnet as they still use the modern compass, in fixing the north and east, in laying foundations, and other religious ceremonies. The Hindu compass was an iron fish, that floated in a vessel of oil, and pointed to the north..." (***India Is the Mother of Us All;*** p. 57.)

Indian legends and mythological sources state that up to approximately 2400 BC, just about 400 years before the deity ***Ram*** was born in India, the west side of India was connected to Africa as far as Madagasgar, and to the Malayan Archipelago on India's eastern side, by tens of thousands of island, both large and small. Recent investigations show that the Malayan Archipelago could also have been linked to Mexico and South America in the same way. The eastern part of India down to what is now Sri Lanka (Ceylon), including the islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean, comprised an ancient nation called ***Lanka.*** About 2400 BC, a series of unbelievably powerful earthquakes and other natural disasters caused most of those islands west and east of India to sink under water, leaving Madasgascar Island, the Malayan Archipelago and the Americas separated from the parent country. There could be some truth to this legend. Scientists are puzzled that the gene pool of humans, animals, and vegetation in Madagascar and Malaya have more in common with India

than they do with Africa and other parts of the Far East. Even now, the ocean is washing away the 3,000 plus low-lying Maldive islands in the Indian Ocean, near Sri Lanka. Scientists say that by 2050 AD, the Maldives will become completely submerged. If the islands of Lanka (Atlantis?) really did exist, many mysteries about India's past can be cleared up. ***Genesis*** tells us that Abraham and his followers once inhabited the lands "on the other side of the flood." As terrible as it was, not even this flood was the "Great Flood" of Noah's time. Most scholars agree that Abraham lived around 1900 BC. However, the 2400 BC flood could have been the deluge that drove Abraham to Ur.

Nearly every culture on earth has a flood story in its mythology. Therefore, if such ever happened, it is logical to assume that nearly every mountain, plain, and valley on earth once became inundated.

But how could such a catastrophe happen? It's impossible for a rain, no matter how intense and long-lasting, to cover every land configuration on earth. The earth's volume of moisture is constant and finite.

In ***Anacalypsis,*** Godfrey Higgins said that it could be possible that some phenomenon, such as a huge comet striking the earth's surface, caused the world to wobble on its axis, altering its orbit. If such an accident of nature did happen, it could have caused the oceans, lakes, and rivers to bounce out of their beds, sending huge tidal waves around the world. Graham Hancock, in ***Fingerprints of the Gods,*** conjectured that at certain times the earth's poles shift.

Even now, windstorms slamming against the peaks of the Himalayas, cause the world to wobble in orbit, affecting weather conditions globally. The 1998 weather phenomon called ***El Niño*** slowed down the earth's speed of rotation. Therefore, it is easily possible that some natural phenomenon could have caused the peoples of the world to think that it once sank under water.

Until Abraham's time, the Jews did not exist as we think of them today but as members of the Indo-Hebrew (Harappan or Indus

Civilization) kingdom of Apirak, Abhira or Ophir. Not only were the Indo-Jewish tribes completely fragmented politically, they were divided into two diametrically opposed religious orientations: Indo-Judaism (my name for the North Indian ***Yahksa*** cults) and Aryanism. The political and religious divisions were so great that Abhira even had other names. The Yadavas called it ***Seuna*** (Zion) or ***Sevuna.*** The Aryans called it ***Devana*** or ***Dwina.*** I will discuss why these divisions and differences came about in a later chapter.

When I was a child, the children in our Sunday school class used to sing, "Jesus loves me, this I know, for the bible tells me so..." They should also sing, "***Genesis*** came from India, this I know, for the ***Vedas*** tell me so." ***Genesis*** is just a non-Jewish, non-Christian Vedic treatise revealing exactly what confused and misdirected "Indo-Aryan" scholars have always wanted to know: the location of the original home of the Indo-Hebrews ***(Asuriyas*** and ***Suriyas)*** and the Indo-Hebrew "Aryan" religious group, which, according to ***Genesis,*** stretched from Turkey to Northwestern India, even into China and Tibet. ***Genesis*** also alludes to the first two of the three Vedic literary periods: the ***Samhita*** (Shem) and ***Brahmanas*** (Abraham). The ***Upanishads, Aranyakas*** and ***Sutra*** literatures were the third Vedic literary period. The word ***Veda*** means "knowledge" in Sanskrit. The Hindus regard the Vedas as revealed books from God. The Jews and the Christians do not see the ***Samhitas*** and the ***Brahmanas*** as periods but as flesh-and-blood men, the progenitors of Judaism and Christianity, Shem and Abraham. There is no unanimity of opinion with regard to the age of the composition of the ***Rgveda,*** which is the name of the book containing the literatures of the different Vedic periods. The opinions range all the way from 3000 to 10000 BC, and the ***Brahmanas*** around 1900 BC, the approximate time that Abraham left India for the Middle East.

"...The ***Rig Veda*** may be the oldest document or scripture of all the peoples of the Middle East. In it can be traced the origins of the religions

of this area including Islam, Christianity, Judaism, the religions of Egypt, Assyria and Babylonia, as well as those of the Persians and the Hittites." (***Gods, Sages and Kings,*** by David Frawley, p. 283.)

"The clay tablets found in the archives of Boghazkoi, the capital of the ancient Hittite kingdom, throw some light on the age of the Rigveda...These tablets include records of treaties made between the king of the Hittites and the King of Mitani at the beginning of the 14th century BC. These names are evidently the same which are to be found in the Rigveda. It is concluded from above that the earliest of the Vedic hymns were composed probably not later than about 1500 BC..."(***Ancient India,*** pp. 26-28.)

The history books tell us that about 2000 BC, successive waves of the nomadic, warlike Aryans began to make their presence known in Europe, the Middle East, and other parts of India. At that time, a series of earthquakes and floods knocked Meluhha to its knees, causing many hundreds of thousands of its inhabitants to join their Aryan and Indo-Hebrew relatives in areas where climatic and tectonic conditions were more stable. However, from 1500 to 1000 BC, and even after the birth of Christ, streams of "Aryans" and Indo-Hebrews flowed back to the land of their ancestors. The fact that two major waves of Aryan and Indo-Hebrew migrations occurred around 2000 and 1500 BC, with abundant trickles before, during, and after those dates, is vital to our understanding of the ancient biblical and secular histories of the Middle East. The Aryan-Indo-Hebrew homeland was probably located in what is now Southern Iran, Afghanistan, and the upper part of Northwestern India, including all of Meluhha or Harappa, possibly extending to where the Ganges river empties into the Bay of Bengal. If the bible and most authorities on the "Aryans" are correct, the frontiers of that homeland reached as far north as Turkey, perhaps even to Eastern Siberia in Russia.

When the "Aryans" weren't fighting, committing incest, farming, and shepherding, they got riotously drunk on ***soma,*** composing mythical, religious poems and narratives and inventing a plethora of devilish-looking idols and deities. Nearly all that we know about them was preserved through oral traditions and thousands of Sanskrit poetic canticles, most of which they stole from their spiritual enemies, the Asuras. There are no archeological; remains to tell us that they once existed. Because they were illiterate, they even had to force their conquered subjects, their illustrious brother Indo-Hebrews, to write down the latters' myths and religious literatures as their very own. Some Western historians claim that the Aryans are as mythical as the myths they left behind. This observation is accurate because they were in reality a radical, heretical Indo-Hebrew religious sect. The Vedas tell us nothing concrete about the Aryans except for a few references to "dark" (Dasa) people who lived in "fortified cities and had to be subdued." Since the Harappans, not the Aryans, built great cities and forts, the "Dasa" people mentioned in the Vedas were Harappans because the Aryans were, according to our brainwashing, "fair-skinned."

Abundant geological evidence and local legends indicate that almost non-stop rains and earthquakes started hammering and shaking Northwest India about 1900 BC, not subsiding until 1500 BC. Such Indus valley civilizations as the Harappans were nearly destroyed and their peoples dispersed. The Valley of Kashmir was turned into a vast inland-sea again. Even today, it is mostly marshland. The earthquakes lifted entire coastlines, separating some Indus seaports from the Arabian Sea by as much as 30 miles. As if the earthquakes, floods, and lifting of coastlines were not enough, poor agricultural methods, in collusion with the floods, destroyed millions of acres of farmland. Frequent attacks by wandering Aryanized tribes and bloody rivalries between seaports contributed further to the downfall of Harappa. No wonder the Meluhhans, the prototypical Jews, came to regard Canaan as "The Promised Land." Unable to survive under such adverse

conditions, large groups, but not all, of the Meluhhans or Habiru (Sons of Heber or Abhira) abandoned Harappa enmasse and migrated to Canaan to rejoin their Indo-Hebrew cousins and compete for space with the Aryans and Egyptians in that area, for the Aryans left India for the same reasons that the Indo-Hebrews did.

In his article "Who Were the Israelites?" (***Archeology,*** March/April, 1992), author Neil Asher Silberman writes, "as recent archeological surveys have indicated, the hill country of Canaan was thickly settled and dotted with fortified cities, towns, and hamlets in the period beginning around 1550 BC. Yet...During the...Late Bronze Age (1550-1200 BC), while the large cities along the coast and in the major valleys continued to flourish, more than 90 percent of the permanent settlement sites in the hill country were abandoned and the few surviving sites became much smaller in size..." (p. 29.) I inferred from this statement that those who left the countryside were Aryans. The city dwellers were Indo-Hebrews.

Because large numbers of Indo-Aryans once inhabited Canaan, the fact that the rural parts of Northwestern Canaan were virtually emptied of inhabitants around 1550 BC, and that successive waves of Aryans began to invade India at the same time, I have concluded that the Meluhhan immigrants (Hebrews), working in collusion with the worst drought in Middle Eastern history, chased certain Aryanized tribes back to India where the latter delivered the ***coup de grace*** to Meluhha. Archeological investigations in the Harappan cities support my conclusion. Indian historians regard this 1550-1200 BC invasion as the major Aryan invasion of their subcontinent. "The Aryan invaders, arriving in a Mesopotamia protected by a fringe of semi-civilized peoples, had been assimilated by the cities they attacked. But arriving suddenly in the isolated and unprotected Indus valley they destroyed the cities and their systems of irrigation. It was a ruin from which there was to be no recovery..." (***The Evolution of Man and Society,*** p. 356.)

In ***The Bible As History,*** Werner Keller wrote, "So the prophet Nahum announced the end of Nineveh, the end of the world empire and centuries of bloody tyranny...With the death of Ashurbanipal, the sudden and rapid collapse began. The new great powers of Indo-Aryans and Semites gripped the gigantic structure between them like a vise, crushed it and divided the colossal spoil between them." (p. 295.) Werner Keller probably did not realize that he was describing the Middle and Near Eastern version of ***The Wars of the Mahabharata,*** a violent import from India. In the Middle East, the Indo-Hebrews, whom Keller calls "Semites," were able to defeat those who had been their enemies back in India. And now, the Aryanized Indo-Hebrews were going to return to India and vent their rage on the Meluhhans who had remained behind in India when the floods and earthquakes nearly destroyed their civilization in 2000-1900 BC.

Indian historian Kuttikhat Chon describes the hate that the Middle and Near Easterners felt for the Aryans: "The secret of success on the part of these nomads who were called Aryans later on, was the war horse and the chariot. They ruled Egypt for 200 years. By 1650 BC, they were completely Egyptianized. But Egyptians never liked them and were called as "Shepherd Kings" out of spite. In 1746 BC., the Kossean (Kassite) Aryans defeated the great Babylonia, the greatest civilization in the world. Hittite Aryans conquered Asia Minor, Harri Aryans ruled over Mittani. Thus, almost all countries in Western Asia were defeated by them and ruled over. However, wherever the Aryans ruled, they did not impose their language, religion or custom on the conquered population and on the other hand, the Aryans always tried to absorb the local language, customs, and religions. Quite possible, they had no language proper, religion, or customary manners of their own. Whatever may be the reason, they always got assimilated with the local population. In spite of this, none of the conquered people liked them. Revenge and retaliatory spirit were fueling up in their minds. The Aryan yoke had to

be cut out because the atrocities commited by them during the attack were unforgivable.

"The advanced nations like Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria etc., quickly mastered all the new war techniques of the Aryans. Retaliatory wars against the Aryans were started and all of them were shunted out from the whole of Asia, Western Asia, and Egypt. Most of these defeated Aryans who were lucky enough to survive found their way (back) to India." (***Remedy the Frauds in Hinduism;*** pp. 92-93.) Notice that author Chon spoke of Aryanized Hittites; Aryanized Kassites, etc. Remember: there were Hittites, Kassites, Hurrians, Amorites, etc. on both sides. These names were Indian caste titles of the ruling elements of all Indian religious and cultural groups.

About 1900 BC, five hundred years before Hinduism ***(Dharma Sabha*** or ***Sanatana Dharma)*** became a distinct religion, a certain Indo-Hebrew holy man and tribal chieftain named ***Ram*** had been working as an idol-maker in the land of his brother Haran. However, after years of hacking hundreds of idols out of stone, and as many times getting his fingers smashed by his more-than-frequently off-target hammer, he decided that his life would become more leisurely and less painful if Man became monotheistic and prayed to an invisible God, thus enabling burned-out idol-makers to retire. Rejecting polytheism in favor of a single divine essence, he simplified the embryonic Hinduism of his time, perhaps removing all of its gods except Shiva, the deified name of the first Indo-Hebrew king, paring down its burgeoning collection of Aryan and Indo-Hebrew canticles, poems, myths, concepts, and ceremonies to conform to his own spiritual philosophy. The old Jewish word for God, ***YHVH*** (Jahveh or Yahveh), was definitely derived from the word Shiva—or ***vice-versa.*** The sounds of Y, J, and SH are linguistically similar. Even today, the formal name of the Shiva cult, ***Shaiva,*** is nearly identical in sound to Jahveh. If you can't see that "Yahveh" and "Shiva" are linguistic twins,

another Jewish word for ,"God," ***Tseva*** or ***Tseeva,*** may enlighten you. After this Ram had unknowingly founded Zoroastrianism, Buddhism, Jainism, Hinduism, and Judaism simultaneously, he came to be known as ***Ab-Ram*** (Father Ram). Hindu and Buddhist mythologies give several mystical versions of his name. The Indians came to believe he was the Supreme Essence itself: ***Brahm.*** His half-sister and wife, ***Saraisvati,*** is known by us as Sarah. My readers should also know that ***Abrahm*** means "No Longer a Brahmin (Aryan)." Shiva himself spoke to Abraham, ordering him, his family, and followers to forever remain aloof from the believers in other religions.

While Abraham was living in Haran (which was and still is in Kashmir), the rains started started coming down again, like waterfalls from the sky. One night, JHVH (Shiva) appeared to him in a vision (more likely a bone-jolting earthquake, or an unwelcome mouthful of floodwater, or an Aryan arrowhead buried deep in his bountiful rear end), ordering him to leave his home in the land of Haran and migrate to Canaan where many Meluhhans had already migrated. Even the Old Testament implies that a flood drove Abraham, his family, and followers out of India. "...Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, your fathers dwelt on the other side of the flood in old time, Even Terah, the father of Abraham, and the father of Nachor; and they served other gods. And I took your father Abraham from the other side of the flood, and led him throughout all the land of Canaan..." (***Joshua*** 24:2-3.)

Notice that "God" took Abraham "from the other side of the flood, and led him throughout all the land of Canaan." Abraham and his followers left Kashmir (or perhaps the state of Gujarat) soon after that dream and went to Canaan along with his brother Haran, possibly leaving behind their brother Nahor (Nehru) or members of Nahor's family. Since Abraham and his retinue made their first Middle Eastern abode in the Sumerian seaport of Ur, they probably went to an Indian port populated by their own kind, Kalyana or Sophir, and bought

passage on a ship bound for Mesopotamia. It doesn't seem likely or possible that they would, could, or should have sloshed and swum through rains and floods, hiking to Ur. Old Sumerian legends tell of hordes who forced their way into Mesopotamia from the sea.Today, the name Nehru is common in India. A descendant of Nahor, Jawaharlal Nehru, himself a Kashmiri Pandit (educated Brahman), became one of the founding fathers of the new India after the British were driven out. In their desperate quest to locate Haran in the Middle East, most Christian and Jewish biblical archeologists have identified a place in lower Mesopotamia, now called ***Eski-Charran,*** as Abraham's Haran, but a real Haran exists in Kashmir. For thousands of years it has been a center of religious study, investigation, debate, and conjecture. It was the site of the first Buddhist conference. Lexicographer George Grierson's ***Dictionary of the Kashmiri Language*** states: "Haryun—name of a village about 14 miles southwest of Srinagar, said to be the ancient Hiranyotsu." There was also a North Indian territory, now a state, called "Haryana."

Here's a mystery that keeps many religious historians' heads buried in the sand: At the same time that Abraham and Sarah first appeared in the Middle East, the Indian cults of Brahm and Sarai-svati also appeared in the Middle and Near East after a severe rainfall and earthquake tore Northern India apart, even changing the courses of the Indus and Saraisvati rivers. The classical geographer Strabo tells us just how nearly complete the abandonment of Northwestern India was: "Aristobolus says that when he was sent upon a certain mission in India, he saw a country of more than a thousand cities, together will villages, that had been deserted because the Indus had abandoned its proper bed." (***Strabo's Geography,*** XV.I.19.)

The bible would have us believe that Abraham was a flesh-and-blood man. Basically, the Abraham account is a tale of the emigration from Western India of some tribes of Abhiran, Yehudi, and other Javan

(Yahvite) tribes to other parts of the world. In a later chapter, I will clear up facts and riddles about Abraham that no one in the Christian and Jewish encampments has ever known before. The Yavana or Javan tribe, as the bible calls it, no longer exists in India, having been absorbed into the Indian population as a whole. A branch of the hundreds of thousands of Yadu or Yahudas living in India are poor sheepherders on a Kashmiri plain called ***Yusmarg*** (pasture of Jesus). Even though this Kashmiri branch of Yahudas reveres Jesus Christ, they insist that they are Jews, not Christians. There are many other Indian tribes claiming an ethnic if not a spiritual descendancy from the ancient Jews, together numbering more than five hundred million souls—nearly two-thirds of India's population. Millions of Indians living on that country's entire west coast believe they are descendants of the Lost Tribes.An article in the August 29, 1994 edition of the ***Los Angeles Times*, *Lost Tribes Applicants Stir Debate on Israel,*** states that there are about 1.5 million members of the Shinlung tribe living on the India-Myanmar border. The Dalits, who are untouchables, number between 250 and 300 million. So numerous are the Indian descendants of Jews that the Israeli government is planning to revoke its traditional "right of return" policy. When representatives of an Indian group numbering many millions inquired in July, 1994 about the possibilities of their receiving ***Aliya,*** the then immigration minister Yair Tsaban commented, "We cannot be expected to fulfill all the prophecies of the Bible. We must be willing to leave something for the Messiah to do when he comes."

The bible and ancient Hindu chronicles make the Jewish-Indian connection kindergarten clear. It's a fact that most of the first 1500 years of biblical history occurred outside of Israel. Not even during Moses' time were Israel and Jerusalem owned and operated by the specific Indo-Hebrew tribe that wrote our bible. The Hittites, an ancient ruling caste of Indo-Hebrew Yadavas, and from whom the Jews themselves descend, were still well entrenched in Israel at that time. So where did Moses spend the last years of his life? I think you already know what my

answer will be in this book. About 1100 BC, ***Yeshuwa*** (Joshua), whose name was derived from the Kashmiri ***Yeshwara,*** led the Jews to the Middle East where they made more biblical history until Sargon II exiled the Samaritans in 722 BC and Nebuchadnezzar deported the Judeans to India in 697 BC. For the next 50 to 70 years, Babylonia and India became the site of biblical history. Then, in 537 BC, Ezra, a Babylonian "back to Israel" agitator who couldn't "make it" out there in the "real world," sent word to the dispersed Judeans that they could "go back home." But most of them, who had gotten rich and powerful since they left Israel, preferred to remain in the Diaspora where they could better enjoy "the fleshpots of Babylonia." Out of all the millions of Jews living in the Diaspora at the time, only about 45,000 Jewish followers returned to Judea to rebuild the Second Temple and to re-establish the nation of Israel. So few returned that Josephus actually believed himself to be ethnically different from the original Israelites. But Israel's dream of a Jewish homeland lasted only 600 years more. In 70 AD, the Romans destroyed the Second Temple. Jerusalem was torn down and rebuilt as a Roman city. Once again, the Jews had to take to the open road.

Because a significant number of Abhirans and Yahudi converted to Jainism between 600 and 100 BC, I believe that a systematic study of that religion's ancient literatures will support most of my conclusions. I am certain that Jainism is just a branch of the original Indo-Hebrew religion. In his book ***The Jaina Sources of the History of Ancient India,*** Jyoti (the Indian name for "Yehudi") Prasad Jain states: "The Jaina sources are neither mean nor meager, but are remarkable for their variety, vastness and chronological sequence. They are spread over the whole range of historical times and are connected with practically every part of the country and with almost every phase of its past history...In some cases, as that of Gujarat and several of the principal states of the Deccan and the South, histories of these regions could be reconstructed chiefly with the help of their respective Jaina sources..." (p. 3.) Other prime sources of research material on this subject, enough to keep

scholars busy for years, are the archives of England, Portugal, the Netherlands, and the Vatican. The facts in this book have been known and quietly suppressed for centuries, waiting for a more enlightened age to bring them to light. The "Aryans" and "Indo-Hebrews" had an influence on European society and religious practices that was fully as important and meaningful as that which the Greeks and Romans had in our development. Because they believed that their respective languages and religious beliefs were given to them by none other than God, they imposed their will on all the peoples they conquered. For that reason, the "Aryans" and their brother "Indo-Hebrews" live on forever in all the world's major religions and languages. Their respective philosophies became the foundation stones of everything we are today. We who are Jews, Christians, or Muslims have even inherited their spiritual smugness, conceit, and aloofness. I often ask myself why our historians and religious authorities do not recognize this fact. In the book ***Age of Imperial Unity,*** Indian historian and essayist R. C. Majumbar gives a possible explanation: "The most important archeological evidence is furnished by the (Hurrite) Boghas Koi inscriptions of the fourteenth century BC. These records contain the names of Deities: Mitra, Varuna, Indra and the heavenly twins, the Nasatyas—names well-known in Vedic mythology. Numerals and other words which appear to be Aryan in origin have also been identified." (p. 613.) The mention of these gods proves that Hinduism was being practiced in Turkey at that time in history. "It is noticeable that the words (in those records) do not exhibit the changes which distinguish Iranian from Indian forms." In other words, in ancient times, the peoples living in and around Israel, Egypt, and Syria thought nearly all Easterners were Greeks, Persians, Assyrians, and Babylonians. The native Indians believed that the peoples coming in from the West were also Greeks, Persians, Assyrians, and Babylonians. Both the Middle Eastern and the Indian "Aryans" and "Indo-Hebrews" were swallowed up in those categories.

There is still another important reason why Jews, Christians, and Moslems can't seem to identify with or remember their Indian traditions. All the principal Indian-derived religions, Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Islam, Judaism, and Christianity, teach that at certain periods in history, "God" comes to earth as a human and renews the human race. While some of these religions keep alive the memories of all prior avatars, Islam, Judaism, and Christianity, although they have existed since paleolithic times and even before, require that their adherents forget everything that took place before each renewal. In the past, Jewish leaders would not even permit their followers to read ***Genesis.*** However, Jewish scholars all know that their traditions originated in India. Many Moslems will even get violent when they are reminded that certain avatars preceded Mohammed. Talk to any Christian. He'll tell you that Christianity is only 2,000 years old. Even so, ***Christaya's*** roots extend back to the dawn of human reasoning.

Glaring truths force me to admit that much of what we read in the bible never took place in Palestine. As I have previously stated, the Indo-Hebrew migrants to the Middle East took their old place names, gods, histories, and traditions with them, transplanting them not only during their trek, but also in their new homes, as if they had been there all along. Because they were illiterate until about 1000 BC, perhaps this was their way of making their oral histories easier to memorize. A distinguished professor of history at the American University in Beirut, Lebanon, Dr. Kamal Salibi, has made a discovery that will eventually force even the most fanatical of Jews and Christians to reinterpret the geography of the Old Testament. In his scholarly work ***The Bible Came From Arabia,*** he states, "I believe that I have made a remarkable discovery, which should make possible a radical reinterpretation of the Hebrew Bible, or what most people refer to as the Old Testament. It is, quite simply, that the Bible came from West Arabia and not from Palestine, as generations of scholars have previously supposed...I freely acknowledge that my discovery must remain theoretical until

confirmed by archeological investigation. Yet, as I see it, the evidence that I adduce is so overwhelming that only purblind traditionalists are unlikely to grant me the benefit of doubt until further support from other scholarly sources corroborates mey conclusions..." (p. 1.)

"The present study owes its origins to pure chance. I had been presented with a copy of a gazeteer of Saudi Arabia, published in Riyadh in 1977, and was examining it for place-names of non-Arabic origin in West Arabia, when gradually it dawned on me that I was looking not just at place-names in West Arabia but also at those of the Biblical Old Testament, or what I prefer to call the Hebrew Bible. At first, I thought I must be mistaken, but as the evidence accumulated, I was persuaded that I had stumbled upon a remarkable set of coincidences. Nearly all the Biblical place-names I could think of were concentrated in an area approximately 600 kilometres long and 200 kilometres wide, comprising what are today Asir...and the southern part of the Hijaz...All the co-ordinates of the other places involved, as described in the Hebrew Bible, were also traceable there—a fact of the first importance, as these coordinates have never really been identified in the countries hitherto believed to have been the lands of the Bible. Moreover, I could not find such a concentration of Biblical place-names, usually in their original Hebrew form, in any other part of the Near East. I was obliged to consider the breathtaking possibility that Judaism had originated not in Palestine but in West Arabia, and that the history of the ancient Israelites, as narrated in the Hebrew Bible, ran its full course there and nowhere else.

"Of course, assuming that my supposition is correct, this does not mean that no Jews lived in Palestine in Biblical times or in other countries outside West Arabia. What it does mean is that the Hebrew Bible is principally a record of the Jewish experience in West Arabia. Unfortunately, how Judaism came to be established at an early time in Palestine, I cannot

say, as no records exist which might provide a possible explanation. However, one can make an educated guess." (pp. 8-9.)

"...beginning with the Achaemenid period, the Palestinian and Babylonian Jews, not knowing how the Hebrew of their scriptures was originally pronounced, appear to have modeled their artificial vocalisation of it on Aramaic, which was the language they spoke. The text of their received scriptures abounded in place-names with which they were unfamiliar, because these names related to locations in West Arabia which they did not know. Moreover, in West Arabia itself, the Jews had so regressed after ca. 500 B.C. that there could hardly have been any sufficiently erudite among them to correct their Palestinian or Babylonian co-religionists in their geographical readings. Also, the West Arabian Jews had only survived religiously as Jews, not ethnically as Israelites; in any case, they themselves no longer spoke the Hebrew of their scriptures, and before long their speech was to become Arabic. No doubt, West Arabian Jews must have retained some memory of their Israelite past; by the end of the Achaemenid period, however, their contacts with the Jews outside Arabia must have become so erratic they had difficulty in communicating to them what they still knew at all effectively. When the Palestinian and Babylonian Jews finally began to standardise the reading of the Hebrew Bible by using vowel signs, starting in about the sixth century A.D...many centuries had passed since Hebrew or any Canaanite dialect had been spoken anywhere, and the West Arabian origin of Judaism had long passed into oblivion." (pp. 20-21.)

"Because the whole field of Near Eastern Biblical history has been investigated largely in connection with the study of the Hebrew Bible, this history as it stands today is riddled with uncertainties in modern 'Bible Science.' Ancient Egyptian and Mesopotamian records, read in the light of Biblical texts, whose topographical allusions are taken on faith to relate to Palestine, Syria, Egypt or Mesopotamia, have been

strained to yield geographical or historical indications in keeping with the prejudices of Biblical scholars." (p. 24.)

What Mr. Salibi didn't know when he was writing his book is that he, too, did some straining to make it seem that the whole of Jewish history, from Adam to Solomon—and beyond, fits within Western Arabia. His own religious conditioning prevented him from seeing that the West Arabians inherited the Old Testament from India. Salibi stated that the West Indian region of Asir was a meeting place for caravans carrying trade to and from India. Evidently, the Indian refugees and settlers from India first settled in Asir before emigrating to Palestine and Syria. While I was studying his book, I discovered that West Arabia is heavily peppered with place, tribal, and topographical names also commonly found in today's Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Northern India. Even many of the West Arabian deities were Indian imports: ***Suva-Saba-Zius*** (Shiva-Dyaus; Zeus; Jupiter; Yahve; Moses); Dagon, known in India as ***Diva-Gun*** or ***Diwa-Gun*** (The Assembly of Mother Goddesses); ***Bisha*** (God of Benevolence and Divine Love), was the Indian ***Vish-Nu,*** also known as ***Visha,*** who even now plays the same role in Vaishnavism; ***Awal,*** a pre-Islamic name of Abraham, is the Sanskrit ***Awwal*** (progenitor; first; foremost), also a title of ***Brahma; Da'Yah,*** a West Arabian God of knowledge, a name identical to the Indian ***Daya*** (Merciful God); ***Kabar*** or ***Kaber,*** the Indian god of fortune and riches, Kubera (Heber), the progenitor of Judaism; ***Yahuth*** or ***Yauk,*** the guardian angel of mankind, the same deity as the Indian ***Yakhu*** or ***Yakhsa; Lahm*** probably derived from the Indian ***Lama,*** a divine mother connected with the worship of Shiva. Perhaps this is how Bethlehem (Beth-Lahm) got its name. The myth of the divine mother Mary giving birth to Jesus in Bethlehem could have had an Indian origin as well. The Hebrew names for God (See Chapter II) were also at one time West Indian deities. From West Arabia, the Indo-Jews also migrated to Palestine and Syria, taking with them the deities, place names and traditions that they had left behind in West Arabia

and India. Mr. Salibi opined that since the name of Hebron was a West Arabian transplant in Palestine, Abraham and Sarah's remains may still by lying in Arabia. I disagree. The tomb of Abraham and Sarah in Hebron was regularly visited by Hindu pilgrims until about 1200 AD, when the Moslems and Christians made common Jewish and Moslem shrines "off limits to infidels."

In ***The Arabian Gulf in Antiquity,*** Middle Eastern scholar D. J. Polis states that ancient Indian style seals have been found in Arabia. "Despite the fact that the Indus script cannot be read, its presence on examples of the earliest type of Gulf seal is worthy of note. It suggests...that a connection existed between Bahrain and the Indus Valley, which may have contributed in the very origin of sealing in the Arabian Gulf region." (p. 165.) It may be that these seals represent mankind's first attempts at printing. They could have been the precursors of the cylinder seals used in early Mesopotamian cuneiform printing.Few people know that at one time, Arabia was a virtual transplant from Northern India. More Indians lived there than in any other place in the Middle East. "Hindus, Buddhists and Jains lived in large numbers in Arabia, Syria and other parts of Asia Minor...A Hindu treatise on Horse calls Arabia—***Arba,*** noted for its steeds. The long strip on the Red Sea was called by the Hindus as ***Makhesa Desa.*** The Hindus there set up an image of Siva called Makkesa (Lord of Mecca). After the rise and success of Islam, the Hindu temples were pulled down and the great stone image of Siva was placed at the entrance to the Great Mosque containing the tomb of Mahhamad..." (***The Hindu History,*** by A. K. Mazumdar; pp. 174-175 ***in passim.***) In a later chapter, you will get a strong indication that this ***Makkesa*** (really ***Mahesh***) may be the tomb of "Joshua."

"Many centuries before prophet Muhammad and the destructive advent of Islam, Arabia or ***Arabistan*** was an extremely rich and glorious center of Vedic civilization...It is the prophet Muhammed and the

followers of Islam who are fully responsible for the dissemination and destruction of this once glorious culture.

"In learning about this most ancient heritage, let's begin with the word ***Arabistan*** itself. ***Arabistan*** is derived from the original Sanskrit term ***Arbasthan*** which ***means The Land of Horses."*** (***Vedic Past of Pre-Islamic Arabia,*** by Aditi Charturvedi; (Part I, p.1.)

"In 570 AD, the year of Muhammad's birth, Arabia was a thriving, rich and varied Vedic culture. Although monotheism in the forms of Christianity and Judaism were known to the people of ***Arvasthan,*** they were undeterred in their uncompromising faith to the religion of their ancestors: Hinduism. Every household had an idol of a Hindu god or goddess. There were hundreds of sacred groves, places of pilgrimage, and temples which were sanctuaries containing images of the entire range of Vedic gods. The temples in addition to being the religious focus of the Arabs, were also the cultural centres of learning. It was the temples that were the venues of literary and poetry competitions, of glorious festivals." (***Ibid;*** Part II; p. 1.

The Moslems swept the Middle East nearly clean of Hindu temples. Charturvedi states, "Thousands of accounts of Vedic temples remain unrecorded and thus unknown to us." (Part VII; p. 3.) However, some Hindu temples were too well-made and difficult for even Mohammed to destroy. Some excellent examples of these are the solid stone temples at Petra, Jordan and Madain Saleh in Arabia. Mt. Kailasa or Kailash, in Western Tibet, is one of Hinduism's holiest sites. According to Hindu mythology, it was once the home of Kubera and Shiva. A well-preserved temple to Kailash still stands atop the stone cliff of ***Ad-Deir*** in Petra, Jordan. Southwestern Arabia is a literal archeological gold mine which archeologists are only now beginning to exploit. Some years ago, they uncovered a statue of Brahm's (Abraham's) wife Saraisvati (Sarah) in one of her typical poses—that of a beautiful woman riding on the back of a swan. This statue is now on display in

the London Museum. The similar names of certain gods, similar religions, idols like that of Saraisvati, Harappan seals, pottery, and stone measuring weights give valid testimony to India's hegemony in the ancient Middle and Near East.

II

Linguistic Similarities Between Hebrew and Some Indian Languages.

Had you been a cartographer and geographer working for the British East India company in the 17th and 18th centuries, you would have found all over India thousands of Hebrew-like place names with similar meanings in both languages as well. In what is now the Indian state of Maharashtra, there was a region called ***Seuna-Desa*** (Zion Land) In this same area there was and is city called ***Paithan,*** on the banks of the river Godivari. The Indo-Hebrews named the part of the river passing through Paithan's territory ***Paithan*** (***Pison,*** Phison), according to their traditions. Above and to the left of Paithan there was and is a city called ***Satana.*** According to the legends of the Yadavas (Indo-Hebrews), Satana would have made the folks in Sodom and Gomorah envious. The Seunas and the Satanas decided to resolve their moral and religious differences on the battlefield. The forces of "Satan" lost, but their defeat didn't dishearten them. Eventually, we came to think of "Satan" as a being who lost the battle but not the war. The bible tells us that such a peace treaty hasn't yet been signed between these two ancient enemies.

Also in this region is an area that was once the favorite of Yadava royalty: ***Nashik,*** the exact Hebrew name for "Royal Prince." ***Satan*** is near the district called ***Khandesh*** (Land of Cain). There is also a ***Kodesh. Kod*** and ***Khad*** are Sanskrit terms for "First," "The Beginning," or "God." In

Hebrew, ***Khadesh*** = "The first day of a Jewish calendar month." Notice that all these names have similar meanings and religious connotations in both languages. I invite my readers to investigate this anomaly for themselves.

The similarity of these Indian and Hebrew names certainly traumatized European colonists. Unwilling to admit that the Jews had never sprouted spontaneously in the Arabian desert, or were from outer space as I read recently, but were from the East as the bible itself tells us, they merely erased these matters from their minds or convinced themselves that they were "coincidences," even though the "coincidences" numbered in the thousands and were peppered over every region in India.

A 19th Century British Scholar Explains Why the Western World Never Learned About the Indian Origins of the Jews.

Though not generally known in this day and age, Godfrey Higgins (1772-1833), archeologist, politician, humanitarian, social reformer, and author, was one of the most enlightened and educated men of early 19th century England. He was a well-known iconoclast, rationalist, and admirer of the Jews, who vehemently opposed any kind of persecution of this ancient religious group. He wrote two oversized volumes, totaling around 1600 pages of fine print, about the Jews' Indian origins. These two volumes, entitled ***Anacalypsis,*** are extremely rare. The next to the last printing was done in 1965 by University Books, NY. It has since been published again in limited numbers. It's a difficult book to read because the author painstakingly proved the minutest of details in his dissertation. Even good readers need several weeks to finish it.

The first printing consisted of only 200 copies, twenty of which he had to give away. Only a few of the remaining 180 copies were sold. For nearly thirty years, the religious communities of England and Europe

quietly suppressed the book. It has since been reprinted three times, but including the next to the last printing, the total copies printed never totaled over a thousand. Only occasionally can it be found in a library. Even so, many authors have quoted and plagiarized it. Not a few spiritual charlatans, such as fraudulent mystics, and psychics, used ***Anacalypsis*** to produce their respective heresies and agendas. According to her assistants, the famous 19th century mystic and founder of Theosophy, Madam Blavatsky, took advantage of the world's nearly total ignorance of this magnificent document, using much of Higgin's information, to convince the gullible that she had acquired her "mystical knowledge" from "otherworldly" sources called "Akashic records."

Godfrey Higgins gave an opinion that I have always espoused, which explains in part why the similarities of peoples, languages, philosophies, and place names between India and the Middle East became lost to the memory of mankind after Christianity and Islam took over the West. "The outlines of the history of the extended empires, which I have here exhibited, would have been more conspicuous had our makers of maps and histories recorded the names of the places as they must have appeared to them. But from their native religious prejudices and necessary ignorance of the nature of the history, it seemed to them absurd to believe, that there should be places or persons in the East having exactly the same names as places and persons in the West; and to avoid the feared ridicule of their contemporaries, which in fact in opposition to the plainest evidence, and which they themselves could not entirely resist, that they thought well-founded, they have, as much as possible disguised the names. Thus, that which otherwise they would have called David-pouri, they called Daud-poutr, Solomon, Soleiman; Johnguior, Jahanguior, etc., etc. In the same way, without any wrong intention, they have been induced to secrete the truth, in many cases, from themselves, by hastily adopting the idea that the old Jewish names of places have been given by the modern Saracens or Turks, the erroneousness of which a moment's unprejudiced consideration would have shewn...I

shall here merely add, that...I have observed...a great similarity in the countries where the tribes of Judah were settled in the East and in the West. The Western country seems, as much as possible, to have been accommodated by the Eastern..." (Vol. I, pp. 437-438.)

"When Mahmud of Gazna, the first Mohammedan conqueror, attacked Lahore, he found it defended by a native Hindoo prince called Daood or David. This single fact is enough to settle the question of the places not being named by Mohamedans." (Vol. I; p. 432.

"I beg my reader to look at the ruins of the ancient cities of India: Agra, Delhi, Oude, Mundore, etc., which have many of them been much larger than London, the last for instance, 37 miles in circumference, built in the oldest style of architecture in the world, the Cyclopean, and I think he must at once see the absurdity of the little Jewish mountain tribe (the "Lost Tribes") being the founders of such a mass of cities. We must also consider that we have almost all the places of India in Western Syria...I think no one can help seeing that these circumstances are to be accounted for in no other way than by the supposition that there was in very ancient times one universal superstition, which was carried all over the world by emigrating tribes, and that they were originally from Upper India." (Vol. I; p. 432.)

"...the natives of Cashmere as well as those of Afghanistan, pretending to be descended from the Jews, give pedigrees of their kings reigning in their present country up to the sun and the moon, and along with this, they shew you the Temples still standing, built by Solomon, statues of Noah, and other Jewish Patriarchs...the traditions of the Afghans tell them, that they are descended from the tribe of Ioudi or Yuda, and in this they are right, for it is the tribe of Joudi noticed by Eusebius to have existed before the Son of Jacob in Western Syria was born, the Joudi of Oude, and from which tribe the Western Jews with the Brahmin (Abraham) descended and migrated. (Vol. I; p. 740.)

"In the valley of Cashmere, on a hill close to the lake, are the ruins of a temple of Solomon. The history states that Solomon, finding the valley all covered with water except this hill, which was an island, opened the passage in the mountains and let most of it out, thus giving to Cashmere its beautiful plains. The temple which is built on the hill is called Tucht Suliman. Afterwards Forster says, 'Previously to the Mahometan conquest of India, Kashmere was celebrated for the learning of the Brahmins and the magnificent construction of its temple.' Now what am I to make of this? Were these Brahmans Jews, or the Jews Brahmins? The inadvertent way in which Forster states the fact precludes all idea of deceit...

"The Tuct Soliman of Cashmere in the time of Bernier, was described by him to be in ruins, and to have been a temple of the idolaters and not of the Mohamedans. The Mohamedans reported that it was built by Solomon, in very ancient times. All this at once does away with the pretence that it was a building of the modern Mohamedans; and is a strong confirmation of the Jewish nature of the other names of the towns—Yuda-poor, Iod-pore, etc., etc. Bernier goes on to say...that the name of Mousa or Moses is common among the natives, that Moses died at Cashmere, and that they yet show the ruins of his tomb near the town. This is curious when connected with the fact, that the Jews of Western Syria say, no one ever knew where he was buried." (Vol. I; p. 771.)

An article in the April, 1997 issue of the Jewish magazine ***Moment*** discusses the possibility that a heavy Jewish presence once dominated India. "A tribe of Sunni Moslems called the Pathans, now living in parts of Pakistan, number at least 15 million. The Pathan language bears traces of biblical Hebrew, and the Pathans themselves claim lineage from King Saul. They are said to follow, in varying degrees of observance, some 21 "Jewish" customs, including lighting candles on Friday night, wearing a

four-cornered prayer garment, and performing circumcision on the eighth day.

"Then there are the Kashmiris from Northern India, who number about five million; although they too are predominantly Sunni Moslems, many bear biblical-sounding names like Cleb (Caleb), Israel, Hahana, and Lavni..." (***Searching for the Lost Tribes,*** by Winston Pickett, p. 51.)

Aramaic, a language as similar to Hebrew as Spanish is to Portuguese, originated in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Both Afghanistan and Pakistan were once part of India. Afghanistan seceded from India in the 1700s. Pakistan was cut out of India when the two nations were partitioned after World War II. Aramaic also is the source of modern Hebrew's square alphabet, used in Israel today. The Hebrew square alphabet and the truth that Hebrew is just an Aramaic dialect confirm the Indian origin of the Jews.

Those Christian and Jewish authorities who don't want it to be true that ten to thirty million Jews once lived in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Northwestern India say that it is just a "coincidence" that so many tribes and places there have biblical names. Others insist that the Moslems christened all those tribes and places. As Godfrey Higgins tells us, many of those tribes and places had already received their so-called "biblical names" millenniums before Islam was a gleam in Mohammed's eyes and many centuries before those same names started showing up in the Middle East. Some of Israel's tribal and place names also started appearing in Afghanistan, Kashmir, and Northwestern India when Sargon II and Nebuchadnezzar exiled most of the Jews to that part of the world. The confusion about the origin of those tribal and place names will always exist as long as we stubbornly refuse to give the Indo-Hebrews their rightful place in history. The Aryans and Indo-Hebrews began to overrun parts of India and the Middle East around 2000 BC,

perhaps more than a thousand years previously if there is any truth to the story about the progeny of Noah.

Somehow, our brainwashed minds blank out the face that the Ancient Egyptian and Akkadian names for Hebrew, Habiru and Apiru, were derived from Indo-Hebrew dialects and meant "Sons of Ophir." The truth about the origins of the Hebrews has been screaming in our faces for thousands of years, but our benumbed minds have chosen not to hear it.

What Inferences Can You Draw From the Following List?

Well-Known Names in the Western World	Equivalent Names in Indian Languages
Minoa (Ancient Greek nation).	Meena (Indian ancestors of the Minoans).
Turbazu (Palestinian clan).	Turvazu (Indo-Hebrew tribe).
Kopt; Guptas (Ancient Egyptian dynasty).	Gupta (Ancient Indian ruling dynasty).
Saracens (Ancient Turks).	Sauresena (Territory and people of Ancient India).
Arabea (Arabs).	Arabi (Original inhabitants of Indo-Hebrew Makran, now part of Pakistan).
Islam (Mohammedan religion).	Ishalayam (Temple of God).
Khurus or Khouros (Powerful Arab tribe to which Mohammed belonged).	Kurus (Ancient Indo-Hebrew tribe).
Mecca (Islam's most sacred city.)	Makka (Capital of Arabi Makran).
Riyadh (Saudi Arabian capital).	Ray (Wisdom) + Yuddha (Warrior).
Mohamed (Father of Islam).	Maha-Atma (Great Soul).
Jidda (Saudi Arabian city).	Juddha, Yuddha (Warrior).
Cabul (Town in Israel).	Kabul (Capital of Afghanistan).
Bashan (Region of Jordan).	Bazana; Vashana (Ancient capital of Gujarat).
Manesseh (Territory and tribe of Israel).	Manasa (Himalayan lake, near Mount Meru; also the name of a snake deity).
Laish (City of Canaan).	Laish (Town in Afghanistan).
Cutha (Fort and city in ancient Southern Mesopotamia).	Kuth; Cathia; Cutch (Part of Gujarat).

Hellenes (Ancient people and territory in Greece).	**Hellenes; Alinas (People and territory of Ancient India).**
Javan (Father of Greeks; mentioned in Genesis).	**Yavana (Ancient Indo-Hebrew tribe).**
Iberia (Spain).	**Abhira (Indo-Hebrew nation).**
Brit (Great Britain).	**Bharat (True name of India).**
Angles (Ancient people of England).	**Anguli (Ancient people of India).**
Jutes, Jutis (Eastern tribe that invaded and settled in Europe).	**Yuddhi (Ancient Indian warriors).**
Goths (Eastern tribe that invaded and settled in Europe).	**Guti; Gauda (Ancient Indian tribe that migrated to the Middle East).**
Yemen (Arab country).	**Yamuna (River of India).**
Yehudi (Jewish People).	**Yutiya; Yah-Khuda (Sanskrit name of the Indo-Hebraic Yadus).**
Roma (Rome, Italy).	**Roma; Romaka (People and territory of Northern India).**
Dubai (Nation of Arab Emirate).	**Dwab (Territory of ancient Afghanistan).**
Sheba (Ancient Ethiopian kingdom).	**Siva; Sibi (Territory of ancient Yaudheyapura, India).**
Syria (Middle Eastern home of the ancient Jews).	**Suriya (Mythical Indian territory).**
Succoth (Place near Jordan and in Egypt).	**Sukhothai (Ancient Indian and Thai kingdom).**
Talmud (Written Jewish teachings).	**Tal-Mudra (Sacred Indian teachings written on palm leaves).**
Tallit (Jewish prayer shawl).	**Tal-Ata (Palmyra leaves worn on the shoulders as a raincoat).**
Kippot (Skullcap worn by Orthodox Jews).	**Kaparda (Hair top-knot once worn by the first ancestors of the Indo-Hebrews).**
Shalmanezer (Assyrian king who deported the "Lost Tribes" to India).	**Shalmanev (Tall, impressive person).**
Baal (Golden calf first worshiped by the Jews).	**Balesar (Holy bull worshiped in India).**

Linguistic Similarities Between Hebrew and Kashmiri

Holger Kersten wrote in ***Jesus Lived in India***, "The relation between ancient Israel and Kashmiri can most clearly be demonstrated linguistically. Kashmirian is different from all the other Indian languages, the origins of which are Sanskrit. The development of the language of

Kashmir has been greatly influenced by the Hebrew. Abdul Ahad Azad writes, 'The language of Kashmir derives from Hebrew.' According to tradition, in ancient times Jewish peoples settled here, whose language changed into the Kashmirian of today. There are many Hebrew words that are quite obviously connected with the language of Kashmir." (pp. 68-69.)

I have inferred from Kersten's comments that he believes Kashmiri did not spring from Sanskrit. I disagree. When I was culling out Hebrew words from ***Grierson's Dictionary of the Kashmiri Language,*** I discovered that there are many more Sanskrit words in Kashmiri than Hebrew terms. However, I do agree that the Hebrews made more than a notable contribution to this little-known tongue.

"Since the Jews i.e. the Yedu tribes of Lord Krishna left the Dwarka region, the original Sanskrit that they spoke during Lord Krishna's time has undergone considerable change of pronunciation and admixture of words, so what was Sanskrit 5,742 years ago is now Hebrew." (***World Vedic Heritage***; by P. N. Oak; p. 530.)

In the Spanish edition of the German author Siegfried Obermeir's book on Jesus' life in Kashmir, ***¿Murió Jesus en Cachemira? (Did Jesus die in Kashmir?)***, the author acknowledges the Sanskrit origins of the language. "One could perhaps ask whether the language called 'Kashmiri' could in some way be a close relative of Hebrew and Aramaic...The reply is a resounding 'no.' Kashmiri descends from Sanskrit. There exists only one explanation. The Jews who emigrated (to Kashmir) introduced their language there." (p.150.)

Professor Fida Hassnain, a Kashmiri authority on the life of Jesus Christ in his country, wrote in ***A Search for the Historical Jesus***, "Today the Kashmiri language contains 30% Persian, 25% Arabic and 45% words from Sanskrit and other languages, including 9% from Hebrew." (p. 10.) Professor Hassnain mentioned in his book an Aramaic inscription beside the ruins of Gondaphorus' castle in Taxila, which actually

confirms that St. Thomas was there: "A highly regarded foreign carpenter, who is a pious devotee of the Son of God, built this palace of cedar and ivory for the great king." The phrase "Son of God" confirms that Jesus actually existed. A stone relief of Thomas stands near this inscription. Indian archeologists have confirmed this fact.

Since the ancient Jews never forced their language on the peoples in their ambience, just their religion, I concur with authors Obermeir and Hassnain on this point.

In old times, Kashmiri didn't exist as a distinct language as it does today. The Kashmiri historical treatises state that the Brahmans and Kashatriya castes spoke Sanskrit; the Vaishyas and the Sudras spoke a language called Ap-Abram-Sha, which was supposed to be a degraded form of Tamil. Was this the original Asura language, or, perhaps, proto-typical Hebrew? Some Hindu scholars think so. Abraham was the father of several different peoples, religions, and Semitic dialects. Abraham's influence formed at least part of the foundations of Judaism, Greek and Roman religious practices, Zoroastrianism, Hinduism, and others. When the "Lost Tribes" were taken to Northern India, they found a people with a similar religion, language, and cultural traits. It took no great effort for the "Lost Tribes" to assimilate completely. Later on, Hebrew, Dardic, Sanskrit, Arabic, and other languages merged to form what we now call Kashmiri. Some scholars say that the Moslem invaders forbade the speaking of Hebrew in Kashmir.

The Buddhists say that the Abhirans spoke "Abhira." The Yadavas, the actual proto-typical Hebrews still living in India, also claim to have spoken a language called Abhiri. "The ***Natyasastra of Bharata*** described the language...as Abhiri or Sabari. It is well known that Abhiri was the language of the Abhiras." (***Yadavas Through the Ages***, by Yadav Singh; Vol. II, p. 4.) Yadav Singh's opinion on this matter may prove to be correct. Even today, Israeli Jews whose roots sink deep into Israeli soil are called "Sabaras."

I have taken from my Kashmiri dictionary a long list of words that are similar in pronunciation and meaning to Hebrew. I could have easily provided a list containing hundreds more, many of which I shall mention in later chapters. However, I hope that the following list will convince you that the Kashmiri language, one of the most little-known languages in the world, deserves more attention and study.

Judaism and Shaivite Hinduism Share the Same Names for God.

Judaism	Shaivism
Ish; Yish; Is; Isa; Issa; El; Al; etc. (Suffixes and prefixes for "God").	Same as the Jewish suffixes and prefixes.
Yahve; Jahve; Tseeva (God).	Shiva; Shaiva; Siva (God).
Elohim; Elokhim (God intellectualized).	Lokhi; Lukh (Shiva); Alakha (God's Heavenly Palace); Lakhimi (Goddess of Prosperity).
El Shaddai (The Almighty).	Saday; Sada (Shiva).
Ha-Kadosh (The Holy One).	Hakh-e-Kheda (God's Duty).
El Elyon (Possessor of Heaven and Earth).	Il Layun (Absorption in God).
Yesoda (Dual Sexual Nature of Life).	Yeshoda (Shiva's Dual Sexual Nature).

Similar sacred symbolism and iconography are associated with both the Hebrew Yah-Veh and the Kashmiri Shaiva: The Holy Trinity; the flame; the cherub; the guardian angel; the snake; the bull; blowing of bull's horn, etc.

Hebrew and Kashmiri Cabalistic Terminology Is About the Same.

Hebrew	Kashmiri
Ani (he spark of life).	Agni (Vedic god of fire).
Avoda (work; labor).	Vud; Wud (skilled labor).
Ayeen (void; non-being).	Ayen (eternity).
Cabala (acceptance).	Cabul (acceptance).
Guevara (force).	Gav'r (surrounding and attacking).
Keter (crown).	Kash'r (crown of the head).
Kijum (destiny).	Ko-Yimi (path to death).
Klim (nothing).	Kholi (nothing).
Malkuth (kingdom).	Mulakh (kingdom).
Nefesh (soul).	Naph's (soul; spirit self).
Sephiroth (spiritual energy centers).	Sipath (spiritual energy centers).
Yesu; Yesh; Yeh; Yahu; Yakhu; Yah; Yao; Ie (The Material Universe).	The same as in Judaism.
Yesh me Ayeen (The Goal of Creation).	Yech me ayen (Creation Fused to the Void).
Zohar (brilliance).	Swar; Svar (Heaven; light; brilliance).

Miscellaneous Word List

Hebrew	Kashmiri
Goy (non-Jew).	Goy (heel; extremely low person).
Khet (sin).	Kheth (loss; harm; injury).
Rakee'a (Heaven).	Rakh (grazing land for the king's cattle).
Tak (struck; blow).	Tak (blow).
Shed (Devil).	Sedd (supernatural being).
Shetl (Jewish isolation; ghetto).	Sthali (God-spot; sacred area).
Kasher; Kosher (fit to be used as food).	Khash (beheading an animal for food).
Rav (rabbi; chief).	Rab (leader; supreme chief; God).

Ad (until).	Ada (until).
Hashmadat (extermination).	Ashomed (horse sacrifice).
Asheer (rich; wealthy).	Ash (enjoyment of wealth).
Sheekrooh (spiritual attributes).	Chakras (spiritual energy centers).
Hashkat (destruction).	Ashkhash (destruction).
Av (father).	Ap (father).
Melchizedic (spiritually powerful Hittite king of Jerusalem).	Melikh-Sudakaham (spiritually powerful Kassite king devoted to Shiva).
Shathan (Satan;adversary).	Shetan (Satan; rogue; king of the body).
Shem'ra (bad name; ill-repute).	Shumer (miser; bad person).
Kashad (suspicion).	Khoshatha (suspicious).
Yadee (knowledge).	Yod (remembrance; memory).
Brakah (blessing).	Barkath (blessing).
Khan (spear).	Kan (arrow).
Kash (straw).	Khesh (straw).
Sheol (abode of the dead).	Shehol (calm of sleep).
Kalkelet (enchainment).	Kala-khel (connected group).
Massora (tradition).	Mashrakh (common to many).
Eretz (family; nation).	Retsch (family; nation).
Davok (tied).	Devaki (tied to God).
Yadoa (profound and solemn union).	Yadavor (remembrance).
Klal (totality).	Khala ((totality).
Hamat (science of the treuth).	Hemath (spirit; truth; power; ability).
Merkava (vehicle or transport).	Markhban (transporter of goods).
Midot (measures).	Mudath (measure of time or space).
Halaha (legal interpretation).	Halal (legal).
Ain (non-reality).	Aina (mirror).
Hukot Olam (Eternal Truth).	H'akh Al-Alam (Eternal Truth).
Rayhmana (merciful charity).	Rakhya-Mana (spiritual understanding).
Rahamin (compassion).	Raham (mercy; pity; compassion).
Gedullah (greatness).	Gadul (greatness).
Galut (exile; Diaspora; fall of Man).	Galut (destruction; expended).
Olam (the world; universe).	Alam (the world; universe).
Zakhoor (remembrance).	Zikr (remembrance).
Ra (evil).	Rah (evil).

Akh (single).	**Ak-wi (single).**
Moh-ket (erase; wipe off).	**Mo-het (release; liberate).**
Ajal (death).	**Aja (death).**
Rah (demon).	**Rah (demon).**
Za-am (rage; anger).	**Zam (blame; reproach).**
Zan (breed; species).	**Zan (person; individual).**
Arah (saw).	**Arah (saw).**
Golem (dummy; boor; human robot).	**Golam (slave; servant).**
Am (nation; people).	**Am (nation; people).**
Geheenom (Hell).	**Jahannam (Hell).**
Kadosh (holy).	**Kudus (pure; holy; blessed).**
Zahar (gold).	**Zakhaira (treasure).**
Karka (earth).	**Khakh (dust; earth; ashes).**
Nahar (river).	**Nahar; Nar (river).**
Deen (judgement; law).	**Din (faith; religion).**
Na'ar (boy).	**Nar (male).**
Aob (ample).	**Aob (ample).**
Melekh (king).	**Malikh (king).**
Netsakh (eternity).	**Neth (perpetually; eternally).**
Malkah (queen).	**Malika (queen).**
Ahad (one).	**Ahad (one).**
Bakar (cattle).	**Bakar (goat).**
Az (today).	**Az (today).**
Shemesh (sun).	**Shemah (lamplight).**
El (to; until).	**Al (belonging to).**
Ahal (belt).	**Hal (belt).**
Awah (agree).	**Awah (agree).**
Za-eer (tiny).	**Zar (extremely tiny).**
Malakh (angel; sailor).	**Malakh (angel).**

More Linguistic Proof of the Linkage Between India and the Middle East

My investigations into the Indian origins of the Jews and Holy Land place names are not the first to have been made. In the mid-part of the 19th century, the Identification Society of London, an organization dedicated to searching for the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel, published the following list to prove that the Afghans, Tibetans, Kashmiris, and other Northwest Indian tribes are either descended from the Israelites or vice-versa. Not all the tribes, castes, and subcastes on their list have preserved their Jewishness. However, nearly all of them acknowledge their Jewish roots. As you read this list of names, remember that they exist in the area that Josephus said was peopled by the descendants of Shem. "These inhabited from Cophen, an Indian river (the Kabul river) and in part of Asia adjoining it. (***Josephus...;*** Chapter VII-4.)

Many scholars believe that the Dravidians could have been the ancestors of the prototypical Jews, the Meluhhans, who came from the Tibetan plateau or from the Turanian homeland of Central Asia—the area originally peopled by the progeny of Shem.

As Kauleshwar Rai wrote in ***Ancient India***, "...there was a time when the Dravidians inhabited the whole of India including Sind, Baluchistan and the Punjab. Gradually, they migrated to Mesopotamia also." (p. 19.)

In the following list, all references to Indian tribes, castes, subcastes, and places will be listed at the left. Biblical and Hebrew names will be listed after each Indian word, accompanied by their biblical references. You will note that the comparative words are either identical or nearly identical. The differences are trivial. Even a non-linguist can notice that all these words sprang from the same source. The similarities are too abundant to be coincidental. Wanting to remain as conservative as possible, I present only a partial list. However, as conservative and brief as

this list is, I believe I have presented enough examples to convince anyone that India did, indeed, at one time dominate in Bible Land.

Tribes, Castes, and Subcastes

Kashmir

Abri. Ibri (1 Chr. 24-27

Amal. Amal (1 Chr. 7:35).

Asaul. Asahel (2 Chr. 17:18)

Asheriya. Asher (Gen. 30:13

Azri. Azriel (! Chr. 5:24)

Bal. Baal (1 Chr. 5:5)

Bala; Balah. Bala (Josh. 19:3)

Bakru. Bokheru (1 Chr. 7:6)

Baktu. Baca (1 Chr. 8:38)

Banniya. Baana (1 Chr. 11:30)

Bellu. Bela (Gen. 14:9)

Bera; Baru. Beerah (1 (Chr. 5:6)

Basaya. Basseiah (1 Chr. 6:40)

Beroth. Beeroth (2 Sam. 4:2)

Bilgai. Bilgah (Neh. 12:5)

Buhana. Bohan (Josh. 15:6)

Buir. Beor (Ps. 23:4)

Butt. Bath (1 Ki. 7:26)

Caleb; Kleb. Caleb (1 Chr. 2:18)

Dar; Dhar; Darku. Dor (1 Ki. 4:11)

Dara. Dara (1 Chr. 2:6)

Dum. Dumah (1 Chr. 1:30)

Gabba. Geba (Josh. 18:24)

Gaddar. Gedor (1 Chr. 4:4)

Gadha. Gad (1 Chr. 2:2)

Gaddi. Gaddi (Nu. 13:11)

Gani; Gani. Guni (1 Chr. 1:40)

Gareb. Gareb (1 Chr. 7:13)

Iqqash. Ikkesh (1 Chr. 11:28)

Ishai. Ishui (1 Sam. 14:49)

Israel. Israel (Gen. 32:28)

Kahan-Masu; Kahana; Kan. Kanah (Josh. 19:28)

Kalkul. Calcol (1 Chr. 2:6)

Kanaz. Kenaz (Ju. 3:9)

Kar. Careah (2 Ki. 25:23)

Karrah. Korah (Nu. 26:9)

Kaul. Caul (Isa. 3:18)

Kadu; Kaddua; Khadu. Cauda (Act. 27:16)

Kotru. Keturah (Gen. 25:4)

Laddu. Lud (1 Chr. 1:17)

Lavi; Laveh. Levi (1Chr. 2:1)

Magar. Magor (Jer. 22:3)

Mahlu. Mahali (Ex. 6:19)

Maikri. Machir (Josh. 17:1)

Malla; Maula. Maaleh (Josh. 15:3)

Mallak. Mallouck (1 Chr. 6:44)

Matri. Matri (1 Sam. 10:21)

Meresh. Meres (Esther 1:14)

Mir. Mearah (Josh. 13:4)

Mahsa; Mahsi. Massah (Ex. 17:7)

Moza. Moza (1 Chr. 7:36)

Musa. Moses

Nehru. Nahor (1 Chr. 1:26)

Opal; Upal. Ophel (2 Chr. 28:3)

Pareh. Paruah (1 Ki. 4:17)

Phalu; Pau. Phallu; Puah; Pua (Nu. 26:23)

Poot; Put. Phut; Put (a Chr. 1:8)

Raina. Rinnah (1 Chr. 4:20)

Raphu. Raphu (1 Ki. 11:23)

Reshu; Resh; Reshi. Rhesa (Luke 3:27)

Reu; Reu-wal. Reu (Gen. 12:18)

Reual. Reuel (Nu. 2:14)

Sachu. Sechu (1 Sam. 19:22)

Sam. Shem (Gen. 5:32)

Sapru; Sapra. Saphir (Mic. 1:11)

Seh. Siah (Neh. 7:47)

Shahmiri. Shamir (1 Chr. 24:24)

Shaul. Shaul (1 Chr. 4:24)

Shavi. Shaveh (Gen. 14:17)

Shora. Sherah (1 Chr. 7:2)

Shuah. Shuah (1 Chr. 4:11)

Sulaimaniah. Solomon

Tamar. Tamar (2 Sam. 13:2)

Tellah. Tellah (1 Chr. 7:25)

Thabal. Thubal; Tubal (1 Chr. 1:5)

Tiku. Tekoa (1 Chr. 2:24)

Toh. Tou; Tohu (1 Sam. 1:1)

Voppha. Vophai (Num. 13:24)

Yadu. Jahdu; Yahdu (1 Chr. 5:14)

Zadu. Zadok (1 Chr. 24:3)

Zartan. Zaretan (Josh. 3:16)

Zaru. Zarah (Gen. 46:12)

Zattu. Zattu (Ezra 10:27)

Zebu. Zebah (Ju. 8:10)

Afghanistan; Pakistan

Ajah. Ajah (Gen. 36:24)

Aka-Zye. Achaiah (1 Cor. 16:15)

Ama-Zye. Amma (2 Sam. 2:24)

Ayub-Khel; Ayub-Zye. (Job. 1:1)

Aziel-Khel. Aziel (1 Chr. 15:20)

Azorees. Azor (Mat. 1:13)

Baboo-Zye. Bebai (Ezra 2)

Bajor. Bezer (1 Sam. 11:8)

Barak-Zye. Barak (Ju. 4:16)

Bezak-Zye. Bezek (1 Sam. 11:8)

Biroo-Zye. Beera (1 Chr. 5:6)

Daud-Khel; Daud Zye. David

Gadha. Gad (1 Chr. 2:1)

Ghaznees. Gaza (Josh. 13:3)

Hamor-Khel. Hamor (Gen. 13:19)

Haroon-Khel. Aaron (Ez. 4:14)

Hoti-Wal. Hitties (Ju 3:5)

Ibrahim-Khel; Ibrahim-Zye. Abraham

Issa-Khel; Issa-Zye. Jesus

Isaq-Khel. Isaac

Ilyas-Khel. Elijah

Kada; Kadu-Khel. Cauda (Acts 27:16)

Karak-Zye. Karka (Joshua 15:3)

Mallak. Mallauch (1 Chr. 6:44)

Malhi; Malla-zye. Maleh osh. 15:3)

Mano-Zye. Meono-thyi (1 Chr. 4:40)

Mattru. Matri (1 Sam. 10:21)

Mered-Zye. Mered (1 Chr. 4:17)

Mosa-Khel. Moses

Maryam-Khel. Mary

Muhib-Wal. Moab

Nadab-Zye. Nadeb (1 Chr. 6:3)

Nazarees. Nazareth

Sam-Khel; Shamo-Khel. Shem

Shuaveh-Khel. Shaveh (2 Sam. 18:8)

Sulaiman-Khel; Sulaiman-Zye. Solomon

Teko-Zye. Tekoh (1 Chr. 2:24)

Yakub-Khel; Yakub-Zye. Jacob

Yunus-Khel. Jonah

Yusuf-Zye. Joseph

Zaka-Khel. Zaccai (Ezra 2:9)

Zakaria-Khel. Zecharia (Zech. 1:1)

Zazeos. Zaza (1 Chr. 2:33)

Baltistan, Gilgit, Ladakh, Pamir, Tibet and Neighboring Regions

Achan. Achan (Josh. 7:1)

Ahir. Ahir (1 Chr. 7:12)

Aliahi. Aliah (1 Chr. 1:51)

Bedhani. Bedan (1 Chr. 2:6)

Dard. Dara (1 Chr. 2:6)

Doru. Dor (1 Ki. 4:11)

Gabour. Geber (1 Ki. 4:11)

Likiri. Likh (1 Chr. 7:1()

Makhri. Machir (1 Chr. 7:14)

Rakemah. Rakem (1 Chr. 7:15)

Rezai. Rezia (1 Chr. 7:16)

Sared. Sared (Nu. 26:26)

Sharzuir. Sharezer (Zac. 7:2)

Shuahshaki. Shashak (1 Chr. 8:14)

Yuday. Judah

Zuari. Zuar (Nu. 10:15)

Zerbadi. Zabadi (Josh. 7:1)

Place Names
Kashmir and Neighboring States

Ach-Bal. Ash-Bal; (Gen. 46:21.)

Aguru. Agur (Prov. 30:1)

Ajas. Ajah (Gen. 36:24)

Alvan. Alban (1 Chr. 2:24)

Amonu. Amon (1 Ki. 22:26

Amariah. Amariah (1 Chr. 23:19)

Aner-wan. Aner (1 Chr. 23:19)

Ara-Bal. Arah (1 Chr. 7:39)

Arch. Archi (Josh. 16:2)

Aror. Areor (Josh. 12:2)

Asam; Asham. Ashema (2 Ki. 7:30.)

Astor. Ashtoreth (1 Ki. 11:5)

Avend. Aven (Amos. 1:5)

Babel. Babel

Bahan. Bohan (Gen. 11:19)

Bani-Rut. Tribe of Ruth.

Barzilla. Barzillai (Gen. 9:1)

Behatpoor. Bethpeor (Deut. 34:6)

Beyar. Bear (Gen. 36:32)

Birsu. Birsu (Gen. 14:2)

Bona. Baana (Neh. 3:4)

Dan-sok. Dan (1 Chr. 2:1)

Doru. Dor (1 Ki. 4:11)

Gadha-bara. Gad (Josh. 11:16)

Gochan. Goshen

Hara-mok. Hara (2 Chr. 5:26)

Harwan. Haran (2 Ki. 19:12)

Heshba. Heshbon (Deut. 4:49)

Hosiah. Hosea (Hosea 1:1)

Kahan. Kanah (Josh. 19:28)

Kalcol. Calcol (1 Chr. 2:6)

Keran. Cheran (1 Chr. 2:6)

Kir-gam. Kir (Amost 10:7)

Kirouth. Kirjuth (Josh. 18:28)

Kashi; Kashi; Kashtiwar. Cush

Koh-Hama. Mount Ham (Gen. 10:1)

Koh-I-Maran. Maran-atha (1 Chr. 16:22)

Lasharoun. Lasharon (Josh. 12:18)

Lavi-Pura. Levi (1 Chr. 2:1)

Lyddan. Lydda (Acts 9:32)

Mamre. Mamre (Gen. 14:13)

Mattan. Mattan (2 Ki. 11:18)

Median-pura. Midian

Nabu-baal. Mount Nebo

Nain-wa. Nain (Luke 21:40)

Nine-wa. Nineveh (Gen. 10:11)

Nakanur. Nicanur (Acts 6:5)

Paru. Paruah (1 Ki. 4:17)

Pattan. Padan (Neh. 7:47)

Perah. Parah (Josh. 18:23)

Phallu. Phallu (Gen. 46:9)

Pishgah. Pisgah (Deut. 3:27)

Poonch. Phenice (Acts 11:19)

Rei. Rei (1 Ki. 1:8)

Rissi-Pura. Rissah (Nu. 33:21)

Shopeon. Shopam; Shupam (Nu. 26:39)

Sopur. Shapher (Nu. 26:39)

Sukait. Succoth (Gen. 33:17)

Suru. Shur (Gen. 33:17)

Takht-I-Sulaiman. The Throne of Solomon

Tarelu. Taralah (Josh. 18:27)

Teman-Kot. Teman (Jer. 49:7)

Tema-Pura. (Tema (Gen. 25:15)

Terich. Teresh (Esther 2:21)

Uri. Uri (Ex. 32:2)

Yus-Maidan, Yus -nag, etc. Jesus

Zelu. Zelah (Josh. 18:28)

Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Neighboring States

Agrur. Agur (Prov. 30:1)

Asret. Astoreth (1 Ki. 11:5)

Bajor. Besor; Bezer (1 Sam. 30:9; Josh 21:36)

Beori-wai. Beor (Gen. 36:32)

Cherat. Cherith (1 Ki. 4:3)

Chilas. Shilas (Acts 15:22)

Dober. Debir (Josh. 21;15)

Dor (a river). Dor (1 Ki. 7:110

Ghazni. Gaza (Gen. 10:19)

Gaur; gur. Gur (2 Ki. 9:27)

Hazara. Hazeroth (Nu. 12:16)

Haveli. Havilah (Gen. 25:18)

Hiel. Hiel (1 Ki. 16:34)

Ilai. Ilai (1 Chr. 11:29)

Jalala. Galilee (Mat. 3:13)

Jamrud. Jamruth (Josh. 21:29)

Jared. Jared (Gen. 5:15)

Kabul. Kabul (Josh. 8:10)

Kara Korum. Karkor (Ju. 19:27)

Khaibar. Khabar (Eseq. 1:1)

Kohat. Kohath (Josh. 21:5)

Koh-Sulaiman. Solomon

Kullahi. Kallai (Neh. 12:20)

Moosa-Kai. Moses

Pakhaur. Peshur (Ezra 2:38)

Sadoom. Sodom (Deut. 29:23)

Samarkand. Samaria (1 Ki. 16:32)

Shaul. Shaul (1 Chr. 4:24)

Terah. Terah (Gen. 11:24)

Toru Tyre (2 Sam. 5:11)

Tikaal. Tekel (Dan. 5:27)

Baltistan, Gilgit, Ladakh, Pamir, Tibet, and Surrounding Areas.

Alash. Alush (Nu. 13)

Astor. Ashtoreth (1 Ki. 5)

Babel. Babel

Baltal. Bethul (Josh. 39)

Barzillah. Barzillai (2 Sam. 27)

Bushan. Bashan (Deut. 3)

Buttal, Bethel (Gen. 12)

Dardistan. Darda (1 P. 2)

Dottan. Dathan (Nu. 26)

Gilgit. Gilgal (Josh. 4)

Gilgatta. Golgotha (Mat. 27)

Guzana. Gozen (2 Ki. 19)

Hasurah; Hussar. Hazor (Josh. 15)

Himis. Hamath (1 P. 18)

Huel. Hiel (1 Ki. 16)

Jehial. Jehiel (1 P. 18)

Kirjuth. Kirjuth (Josh. 18)

Ladakh. Ladakh (1 P. 15)

Lasa. Lasha (Gen. 10)

Leh. Leah, (Gen. 18)

Melichi. Malachi (Malaq. 1)

Mina. Miniu (Jer. 2)

Minat. Minneth (Ezeq. 27)

Moserah. Moseroth (Nu. 33)

Nuba. Nobah (Ju. 20)

Pishon (River). Pison River (Gen. 2)

Rabath. Rabbah (2 Sam. 12)

Rezin. Rezin (Neh. 7)

Samaryah. Samaria (1 Ki. 16)

Shamidan. Shemida (Nu. 16)

Tibet. Tebeth (Esther)

III

Ancient History of the Indo-Hebrews.

About 5000 BC, a wild and woolly confederation of part-Europoid, part-Mongoloid nomads, called ***Khuei-Shuang*** in Chinese, whom the bible calls Cush, Kassites, Cuthites, Kish, and Hittites, began to filter out of their drafty Eastern Siberian homeland, slowly but steadily trickling across Mongolia to what is now Chinese Turkestan. ***(Note: Irrational religious preconditioning, along with Western historians' dogmatic assertions that the growth of human civilization has always been linear, forced me to place this migration at about 5000 BC. This migration could have begun anywhere between or up to 10,000 BC—5,000 BC. All possible dates mentioned in this book may be challengeable until about 1900 BC because it has been validly established that Abraham and Sarai migrated to Western Asia between 2500 and 1900 BC., when floods, religious squabbles, and political problems forced the Harappans to migrate to the Middle East.)*** Some of the sub-groups involved in the Eastern Siberian migration southward were the ***Bharyuts*** (Bharatiya or "Indian"), ***Sakhya, Raksha*** and ***Yakut***...The ***Raksha*** had a bad reputation and were said to be cannibals. Even today, ***Rasha*** means "evildoer' in Hebrew. ***Yueh-Chi*** was the Chinese name for the ***Yah-Kut*** or ***Yah-Khuda***, as they had been known in Eastern Siberia. The remnants of those who stayed behind are still known as ***Bharyut, Yakut*** and ***Sakha*** (Scythian).

Some authorities preach that the Bharyuts, Yakuts and Sakhas migrated to Sibera about 1000 AD. However, the Sanskrit-derived names ***Bharyut, Yakut*** and ***Sakha***, the Aryanesque religious and cultural traditions of these people, and the presence of similar peoples east of the Bering Strait down to the tip of South America, prove that they were in Sibera many millenniums before 1000 AD. Besides, common sense tells us that three major groups of Indians wouldn't leave the lush, fertile lands of India ***(Bharat)*** to hang by their teeth in frigid, hostile Siberia. The names of the different indigenous cultures of Russia suggest strongly that the Indians originated in the arctic regions. A tribe of Eskimos is called ***Yakutia***. Another is the ***Ali-Yut***. The Canadian Tlingit Indians, as well as the ***Yukon*** (pronounced "Jew-Khan"), are also genetically related to the ***Yakut*** and ***Sakha***. ***Yaquis*** inhabit Southern Arizona and Northern Mexico. The ***Yakimas*** live along the northeastern coast of the U.S. The ***Mexica*** (pronounced Meshikah), ***Quiche*** (Keesheh) Mayas, ***Moshika*** (Peruvian highland civilization) and ***Quechua*** (Keshooah) Incas are only a tiny sample of the different Indo-Hebrew and Aryan groups who migrated to both Americas. (See my book ***India Once Ruled the Americas.***)

The puranas say they came from "...Uttara Kuru, i.e. Siberia from where they gradually marched towards the South, sending off bands in different directions...At choice places, they settled long till they came to the ***Madhya Bhumi*** i.e. Mid-land of Asia where they settled for a very long time. It is here that they entered India. Unmistakable traces of an Arctic home of the (Indo-Hebrews) are also found in the Vedas. The Rig-Veda mentions the existence of large (Indo-Hebrew) kingdoms in Roosam (Russia) and Hariyupia (Eastern Europe) before 3000 BC." (***The Hindu History***, by Akshoy Kumar Mazumdar; pp. 72-73.) ***(Note: I have substituted "Indo-Hebrews" instead of "Aryans," as Mr. Mazumdar called them. My reasons for doing this will become clear elsewhere in this chapter.)***

Naturally, any rational, scientific-minded person would want some solid proof that the Indian people originated in Eastern Sibera. Indian thinker and historian Kuttikhat Purushothama Chon wrote in ***Remedy the Frauds in Hinduism,*** "In December, 1988, the Soviet scientists have found to their surprise that the Yakutian nationality living in remote Siberia have in their blood the HLA-B70 antigen, which is possessed only by the Hindus of north India. This fact came out when scientists of the institute of medical problems conducted an epidemiological survey into the origin of the Yakuts in the northern part of the Soviet Union. Archeological evidences in Indus valley, and skull and bone measurements of some people of south India indicate the Siberian origin. Philologists have found a common origin for Sanskrit, Persian and European languages. Literary Russian language has 30 to 40 percent of words with Sanskrit origin. Shri Madhaven Palat, historian and reader in the New Delhi's Jawaharlal Nehru University has established after considerable research the strong affiliations between the Dravidian and the languages spoken in the Ural region of Russia, and between Russian and Sanskrit.

"The original Siberian home of our Vedic ancestors has been conclusively shown in our Veda in many places. Rig Veda mentions existence of large Aryan kingdoms in Roosam (Russia) and Hariyupia (Eastern Europe)." (p.p. 116.)

The ***Yah-Khuda*** believed themselves to be the holiest of the other Cush or Kassite tribes and the fathers of the human race which, according to the preceding information, they indeed were. These were the ancestors of the ***Yehudi*** (Jews) whose tribal name has barely changed in the past 7,000 plus years. ***Yah-Kut*** and ***Yah-Khuda*** mean "The Original Divine Chiefs" The suffix ***Kut*** or ***Khuda*** originally meant "Vulva." The ***Yahkut*** and ***Yahkhuda*** people also called themselves ***Yavha***, ***Yabga***, or ***Yavaha***, an old Mongolian term for "chiefs."

The ***Khuei-Shuang*** confederation raised horses and cattle and mined the earth for gems, minerals, and metals. Their horses were their gods. Of all the other ***Khuei-Shuang*** tribes the ***Yahkhuda*** were the fiercest, their favorite weapon being the battle-axe. To distinguish themselves from non-Cushites, the males in the member tribes wore their hair in a topknot called ***Kaparda***, which could have evolved to the traditional scullcap or ***Kippot*** worn by Orthodox Jews.

Many scholars will insist that the Kassites (who were also called Cushites, Cuthites, Kish, and Hittites) were one hundred percent Caucasian. I am personally convinced that in remotest times they were Black. However, over time, hybridization created other races. "The ***Yueh-chih***, though much mixed in ethnic character, probably included people with Western faces." (***Far Eastern Beginnings*** by Olivia Vlahos; p. 86.)

In those days, the hills, valleys, and plains of Chinese Turkestan contained deep, abundant grasslands, and the riverine areas were lush with trees, wildlife, and vegetation.

That part of China also contained abundant deposits of different metal ores and minerals. Somehow, about 5000 BC, the ***Yavha*** discovered the art of making copper, bringing mankind out of the Neolithic Age and into the Copper Age. Their copper axes became even deadlier than the ones they had made previously from stone. Also, about this time, they invented the wheel and learned how to fit it to wagons. For centuries, they kept the art of making metal to themselves.

In awe of their military might and their knowledge of making metal, the peoples in their ambience revered them as being of divine origin and in no way disputed their claim to being "Divine Lords" or ***Yahkhuda***. In course of time, the ***Yueh-Chi*** became well-known as miners, wagonwrights, jewelry manufacturers, and makers of mankind's first metal weaponry and tools. A natural spin-off from their jewelry, tool, wagon, and weaponry manufacturing was trading.

One of their early kings who reigned before the time of Noah, ***Kubera*** or ***Kheever***, was an ugly, potbellied, misshapen dwarf. He was the progenitor of Judaism, perhaps of every major religion on earth. ***Kubera*** preached that mankind was not put on earth to suffer, and that all human beings, without exception, were divinely ordained to work overtime to get as much material wealth, glory, and education as possible, for themselves as individuals, and for all mankind. All the minerals, ores, gems, animals, fruits, and vegetables were put here for his enjoyment and needs. He said that if a person acquired his wealth, glory, power, and education honestly, sharing his blessings with those less fortunate than he and doing all in his power to turn the world into a paradise, he need not place any limits on his greed. The pith of his teaching was that Man was put here to imitate, improve on, and continue God's act of creation.

Kubera, pronounced "kHoobeera," was the parent word for "Hebrew" and another name for the Jews because the ***Yah-Kuda*** apparently became the first converts to and priests of this powerful religion. ***Kubera*** is the biblical ***Heber*** (pronounced "Khee-ver" or "Khyber" as in "The Khyber Pass.") The Indian people also call ***Kubera*** "Khuber" and "Kheeber." As the generations passed, the people forgot that ***Kubera*** had once been a mortal. In Buddhist, Jain, and Hindu mythology, he is known as "Lord of all the gold, silver, gems, and other treasures of the earth." The teachings of the ***Kubera*** religion probably caused the ***Yehudi*** to settle down. Consequently, they established both permanent and semi-permanent settlements.

Two groups among them resented the end of their old nomadic way of life. The first group opposed the Kubera religion, preaching that sedentary occupations had made the ***Yahs*** sinful, effeminate, "unmacho," and too unnatural and materialistic in their living habits. They taught that the earth was a living being, and that mankind shouldn't rip up its trees or dig up and use its entrails. They would raise

animals and do subsistence farming only on lands already devoid of trees and abundant undergrowth. Unlike the Kuberas, who believed that mankind had to perfect the creations that God couldn't, these dissidents were fatalists who believed that invisible gods and demi-gods were the absolute masters of the human race. In order to survive, mankind had to constantly serve, pray to, sacrifice to, and propitiate these divine beings. Those who received the divine grace of the "gods" could be assured of an eternal home far beyond this earthly sphere. They split from the Kuberas. Being closer to God, or so they thought, they regarded themselves as being ***A-rya*** (Gentlemen or "Not-Yahs") and much higher spiritually than those "low-brow, materialistic" Kuberas. After making their spiritual (but not physical) breakaway from the Yahkhudas, they and the Yahkhudas eventually migrated to Northwestern India where both groups found more hospitable and lush natural surroundings.

From time to time, the Aryans won converts from the Kubera sect; many Aryans also returned to the Kuberas. Don't forget: They were the same people separated by different religious views.

P. N. Oak, a Maharashtran Brahmin (Aryan) defines Aryanism in ***World Vedic Heritage:*** "...Arya is no race. Arya is the name of the divine, universal Vedic culture. Whoever abides by the rules of that culture from morning till night all his life is an Arya..." (p. 134.)

"...Let us understand the term Arya...Every visible object or invisible element is considered to be a manifestation of divinity and is identified with the immanent godhead...Vedic culture sees one supreme godhead sub-divided into numerous manifestations in which each part or each deity represents the supreme godhead. All of these deities, millions of them, each represented an aspect of Nature and were to be worshipped." (p. 215.)

The other group appeared to have shared the Aryan philosophy that the sedentary life was undesirable and that the earth was a mother who

in no way should be raped, wounded, or hurt. They even practiced a watered-down version of Kuberism. They became the Scythians or *Sakh-Yah*. *Sakh* = "Family Branch of"; *Yah* = "The Lords." Racially, religiously, and culturally they were not much different from the Kuberas, as evidenced by the fact that their descendants, the Siberian *Bharyut, Yakut* and *Saka*, still bear the same name. Some authorities say that they were the real "Indo-Hebrews." When they separated from the original Kuberas, part of them migrated to Afghanistan and India also. Eventually, the wrongly called "nation" of "Scythia," which was really thousands of tiny settlements of similar, nomadic peoples, extended from Siberia to the British Isles, becoming the *Sacatae* (Scots). It seems that some of the original Kuberas also shared the Scythians' reverence for the earth. Such tribes as the *Ashvaka*, the biblical *Ashkenaz*, accompanied the Scythians' odyssey to points unknown. To set the historical record straight, we must keep in mind that the Aryans and Scythians were also Kassites, Cushites, or Hittites, just as the Kuberas were. Their respective differences existed mainly in spiritual orientation, just as some Arabs are Christians and others Moslems. Actually, the Scythians seem to have had no particular religious orientation. They were mainly warlike brigands.

Requirement: ***Read this before continuing further!*** *History has fragmented most of the Indian people into three ethnicities: the Yakhuda or Yadus, the Aryans, and the Scythians. The English Sanskrit scholar Sir William Jones, in collusion with the Indian Brahmans, brainwashed the world to see the Aryans as a Siberian ethnicity who at one time swooped down on and invaded India. We have to believe that such an invasion really happened because the evidence is conclusive and can't be swept under the rug. However, this so-called "Aryan Invasion" also included the Yadus and the Scythians. In truth, these three groups were simply the Scythians (Siberian Indians) themselves. The Scythians and the Bharatiya (Indian people) were and are one and the same people. Thousands of years ago, Scythia (Saka or Sakha) was just another way of saying Bharata. To*

straighten out this confusion in your mind, think of the Yadus or Yakhuda as being predominately disposed to living permanently in villages and cities. The Aryans preferred the nomadic life. The people we call "Scythians" were just the Siberian branch of the Bharatiyas whose lifestyles did not always involve purely religious motives.. They were uncommited in this respect and probably comprised a number of other primitive religious groups. After thousands of years of constant brainwashing, it has become almost intellectually impossible to envision the Scythians (Aryans, Yadu or Yakhuda, and Bharyut) as the Bharatiya (Indians) themselves. I could not possibly deprogram my readers in this single book. Just keep what I have said in this italicised paragraph uppermost in your mind. Hopefully, by the time you finish this last chapter, the mystery will be cleared up, thus enabling the Indian people to more easily extract their ancient history from myths and misconceptions.

We Westerners have been so brainwashed to believe that the Cushites, Kassites, and Hittites were different peoples that it has become almost impossible for us to believe otherwise. Our scholars call them Cushites if they were Egyptians and Ethiopians. We have been taught to identify those who inhabited Mesopotamia as Kassites. The Cuthites or Cushites ruled in Western India. The Hittites and Hurrites, who inhabited Canaan, Turkey, and other parts of the Middle East and Asia Minor, knew that they were the leader and warrior caste brothers of the Cushites and interacted with them accordingly. Linguistically, the words Kassite, Cuthite, Hurrite, Cushite, and Hittite are nearly equal. In reality, they were a ruling caste, respected and sought after as rulers by non-Indo-Hebrews and Indo-Hebrews alike. Because there were so many of them, and because of their high caste rank, they often lived in their own towns and enclaves, causing modern historians to think of them as unique ethnic groups. The varied pronunciations of this caste group name stem from the different dialects and languages spoken by the Indo-Hebrews.

The Roman historian Tacitus said that the Khatti were a hard, bellicose tribe who could outfight anyone. The Khatti were also later known as Hatti. They spread throughout the whole world. Their caste name is even written on stones in England. They were not a uniform and homogenous people. They even spoke different languages. The Middle and Near Eastern Hittites themselves claimed to be a people called Ahhiyawans or Kaneshites. These would be the Indian ***Ahhiyavanas*** and ***Ghaneshites*** or Cainites. ***Ghanesa*** or ***Khanesa*** was a son of the god Shiva. In India, he became the elephant god Ganesa. Between 1700 and 1200 BC, they built an empire that stretched from Eastern Turkey to Syria and even to the edge of Egypt itself. They were also known as Hyksos, Mitanni, etc., sub-caste titles indicating their specific leader-warrior caste specialties The Hyksos, also known as ***Yikshus,*** from the river Oxus (***Yakshus)*** region between Tajikistan and Afghanistan, were the elite charioteers of the Egyptians. A large number of European, Middle and Near Eastern provinces had undeniably Indian names: ***Suriya*** (Syria) from the Indian sun god ***Surya***; Palestine (***Palisthan*** in India); Two ***Alakhas***, one in Turkey; the other in Lebanon; Lebanon, from the Indian ***Lebana***; Phrygia (***Bhrigus***), the German province of Prussia, Puruhuzzi (in Assyria); Purushanda and Purushatnum in Turkey, Persia (today's Iran), named after the Indian deity ***Purusha Ram,*** etc. "...The Asura community was widespread and the largest in Asia and India.....from 1300 BC to 612 BC, The Asuras of Assyrian empire were ruling over Assyria, Babylonia, Armenia, Media, Palestine, Syria, Sumer, Elam, Egypt, India and many other small nations around the Mediterranean coast..By 612 BC, these mighty Asuras were overcome by the Persians under King Darius, though both Persians and Assyrians were worshippers of the same God Ashur." (***Remedy the Frauds in Hinduism;*** pp. 5-6.)

The personal names of these Hittites also revealed their Indian origins. There was a king Tushratta (***Dasharatha***?) of Mitanni. The

Nabateans of Jordan prayed to the deity ***Dushara.*** A king Sunasura ruled Kizzuwadna. Several were named Murrata.

The modern descendants of the Kassites or Cushites (they are now an ethnicity), the Indian ***Khas*** or ***Khasis,*** are regarded by many authorities as being among the first settlers of India. Their religion may be the world's oldest living faith. The ***Khasis*** are mentioned in the ***Vishnu Purana. Khasa*** was said to be the daughter of ***Daksha,*** wife of ***Kashyapa*** (the biblical Cush) and mother of the ***Yakshus*** (Jews) and Rakshas. Many ***Khasi*** individuals have Mediterranean features. The ***Khasis*** once migrated to the Middle East and then back again to India.

"The descendants of Kashyapa colonised the land surrounding the Caspian sea. Kashyapa was the originator of a famous 'Gotra' or clan who went to the West. The word 'Caspian' has a striking similarity with Kashyapa = Casyapa = Caspian. Many indologists today accept the view that the sea was named after Kashyapa, who lived in Kashmir where dwelt the original Kasas or Kassites of history, who ruled in western Asia (1650 BC to 1170 BC). The vocabulary contained in a Kassite Babylonian tablet, continues A. N. Chandra, 'shows Indian influence in the area at this period. They had a god Surias (=Surya), worshipped Maruttas (=Maruta) and had a mountain called Sumalia (=Sumalya). One of their kings was Abiratta (Abhratha). They used the word 'Sisu" for horse which is a derivatrive of the Sanskrit word 'Asva.'

"Linguistic similarity is also noticeable. All these facts confirm what Count Bjornstjerna says, 'The Chaldeans, the Babylonians, and the inhabitants of Colchis derived their civilization from India." (***From Kashmir to Palestine,*** by Paramesh Choudhury; p. 77.)

The Khas or Khasi language, religious beliefs and traditions were handed down orally until the early 19th century. About that time, some Khasi scholars became dismayed that Christianity had gobbled up nearly half of their tribe. Fearful that the Christian missionaries would ultimately make their language, religion, and culture become extinct,

they began to write grammars and books in Khasi, using Romanized script. Now that they have become literate in their native language and more knowledgeable of themselves, the ancient Khasis are increasingly reasserting themselves as a people. Some of them have intuited that they are directly descended from the Yahkhuda and are asking Israel to grant them ***Aliya*** (Return to Israel).

Even when the Khasis ruled in Mesopotamia and Egypt, they had no formal writing and books of their own. They wanted to make their closed aristocratic caste completely inaccessible to non-Khasis. However, they did use Egyptian hieroglyphics and Mesopotamian cuneiform writing. Because the Khasis were illiterate in their own languages, but not in others, for four thousand years or more, their present language has little in common with the original dialects they spoke when they returned to India during the time of Moses, from Egypt, Assyria, and Babylonia. The language today is a Mon-Khmer dialect. Even so, Modern Khasi still contains many words that scream out clearly its Indo-Hebrew, Egyptian, and Mesopotamian sojourn in the Middle East.

The ancient Kassite religion was nearly 100% identical to Josephite and Noachite Judaism. Many Kassites even today use Israelitish names. "The Khasi-Pnars, like the Jews, believe that their religion is God-given, not one founded by man. But unlike the Jews who look forward to the coming of the Messiah, the Deliverer, they speak of the coming of a philosopher, friend and guide...the Khasi-Pnars believe that God is omnipotent, omnipresent and omniscient. Accordingly they hold it a sacrilege to symbolize God or to picture Him in any shape or form...The Khasi-Pnars have no temples, churches, or synagogues. God, the Creator of all, fills heaven and earth..." (***Khasi Heritage***; a collection of essays on Khasi religion and culture; pp. 114-115.)

Some Hebrew-derived religious words are easily found in Khasi. The following are what I gleaned from ***Khasi Heritage***. Notice that the

principal Khasi names for God are undeniably Jewish derivations. Since I don't have a Khasi-English dictionary, I have no way of knowing whether the following are the only Hebrew-like words in Khasi.

HEBREW	KHASI
Baal; Bil (The Middle Eastern or Kassite God of Fire."	Blei (God).
Yah-Veh (God).	Yah-Bei (Progenitor)
Elokhim (God).	Lokhimai (A female guardian angel of humanity).
Elohim (God Localized).	U Leihima (Personal God).
Hokmah (Divine Wisdom).	Hukum (Divine Law).
Khamad (Desired).	Kamai (Earned).
Mavet (Death).	Mawveh (Ossuary).
Kadoom (Ancient).	Khaduh (Eldest).
Shaday (God).	Shad (Divine Gratitude).
Yahuda (Judah).	Iewduh (A famous Khasi marketplace).

Why would the Sanskrit name ***Juddha or Yuddha,*** which meant "warrior," change to a word meaning "marketplace ***(Iewduh)***?" These Yuddha people were also ***Kuberas*** (Hebrews), a term indicating a caste specialty of accumulating as much wealth as possible.

I'll now return to my discussion of the Yahs. I have much more to say about the Kassites in other parts of this book.

Far from mourning the loss of their Aryan and Scythian brethren, the enterprising, highly-intelligent Yakhuda or Yehudi took full advantage of a new, ready-made business opportunity: The Aryas and the Sakhyas, though "macho-men" and "lovers of Mother Earth," wanted to wander in comfort. The Yahs kept them well supplied with comfortable, elaborately carved and constructed wooden wagon-homes and warm felt tents. They also provided them with every conceivable metal, wooden, or clay product that the gypsy-like Aryans and Scythians needed in their wanderings—for themselves and for trading. Thus was born the ancient relationship between the Scythian Hebrews (Yadus), the uncommitted Scythians, and the Scythian Aryans, who were enmeshed in an interdependent and often antagonistic relationship

destined to endure in one way or another for millenniums, even unto this day.

In the succeeding centuries, constant streams of primitive nomadic peoples kept moving out of Russia. Little by little, Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan began to fill up with people who greedily raped the environment, cut down the forests, exhausted the arable land, killed most of the wildlife out of existence, and warred on one another in competition for the shrinking natural resources. Archeologists have found the remains of their orchards and farms. Mother Nature also colluded with the humans living in this area, to destroy much of her finest handiwork.

Inch by inch, the region slowly began to turn into a harsh desert. The riverine areas became constantly shrinking oases. At first, when the Kuberas ran out of space, they made war on the oases dwellers, taking over their settlements and farms, and driving them out to starve in the desert. However, the claustrophobic Yavhas couldn't endure happily even a prosperous existence in the ever-shrinking oases. They hitched their horses and oxen to their wagon-houses and returned to the spacious but inhospitable desert, becoming semi-nomadic, settling briefly wherever they found metal ores, gemstones, trees, water, and grass for their animals.

Little by little, the Kuberas, Yakhudas, Yahs, or Yavha, along with their traditional cousins and allies, began to migrate toward a new home. They founded their own nation by the Oxus river in Russian Turkestan, ***Yakshu,*** which extended into Northern Afghanistan. They also settled in Bactria (Southern Afghanistan) and the craggy, frigid, wind-swept mountains, semi-arid valleys and table lands of Western China and Tibet. In Southern Afghanistan (Bactria), they founded the kingdom of ***Jah-Guda*** or ***Yah-Huda***, also called ***Ur-Jah-Guda***, in an extensive territory called ***Gozan***, ***Goshen***, or ***Gazni.*** (2 ***Kings*** 18:11.) This territory derived its name from the Sanskrit ***Ghosa*** (Dwelling place of people who raise cattle). Centuries later, the Egyptian pharaoh gave Joseph's

father and brothers an Egyptian "Goshen" in which to build new homes and raise cattle. "And Pharaoh spake unto Joseph...in the land of Goshen let them dwell...make them rulers over my cattle." (***Genesis*** 47:6.) The Indian "Goshen" or "Gozan" and "Medes" are believed to have stretched from Afghanistan to Kashmir, India.

Later on, the peoples the Kuberas left behind in China began to filter out of Turkestan, pushing the Yahs and the Cushites toward the Indo-Gangetic plain and other parts of Northwestern India. By 165 BC, nearly all of them had been chased out of Chinese and Russian Turkestan. A myth arose among the Chinese that the Yueh-Chi had turned China into a paradise, and that after their departure, China began to degenerate. The old Chinese annals mention that a Chinese king once deputed a group of men to search for these "lost tribes" and persuade them to return to China. However, they were unsuccessful because the descendants of the Yueh-Chi had, by then, blended their blood with or formed new nations and ethnic groups. They should have extended their search to the Middle East. They would have found the Yueh-Chi (Yehudi) in Palestine and Western Syria. However, they no longer had their original racial characteristics. But in their basic religious traditions, native talents for trading and commerce, and exceptional intelligence, they were still the original Kuberas.

On a certain day, in approximately 4500 BC, probably on a mountain near Kabul, Afghanistan, or somewhere in the region now known as Kafiristan, in the Taurus (Bull) mountain chain in Turkey, on a "Mount Meru" either in Northeastern Afghanistan or the Himalayas, or on a Mount Kailas(a) in Western Tibet, some Yahkhuda miners found a strange radioactive rock with a will of its own. Its rays could burn or freeze; kill or cure. Little did they know that their find was destined to become the seed of Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Zoroastrianism, Greek and Roman religious practices, Hinduism, Jainism, and even Buddhism. (Note: As much as possible, I'm trying

to stay within time limits recognized by Western historians. This event could have happened 10,000 or more years ago!)

Decades later, those same horsemen, horse and cattle raisers, wheelwrights, wagonwrights, smiths, jewelers, traders, wagoners, and miners or their descendants, abandoned those frigid, wind-swept crags and valleys and spilled unto the Indo-Gangetic plain, in search of a less harsh way of life. In India, they were known as ***Yaksu***, ***Yakhu***, ***Yahu***, ***Yakkha***, ***Yah***, ***Yavha***, and ***Ie***, according to Malati J. Shendge, author of ***The Civilized Demons: The Harappans*** in ***Rgveda***. These names were either derived from the Sanskrit ***Yaks*** or ***Yahs*** which means "quick, swift, or speedy" or from the Mongolian ***Yavga*** or ***Yavha***, which meant "Chief." In the Pali language, ***Yaksa*** is ***Yakhu*** or ***Yakkha*** means both "sacrifice" and "the individual soul." Readers of Indian literature will find this mythical people mentioned frequently in Indian mythology.

Their first home in India Proper was known as ***Kuruksetra***, in what is now India's state of Haryana (the biblical Haran). They soon spread throughout Pakistan, Kashmir, Nepal, parts of Western Tibet, and Northern and Central India.

Kuruksetra consisted of an infinity of tiny principalities, city states, and kingdoms, each politically separated from the others, for the republican mentality of these people kept them from uniting under a single authority. They were all Kassites, "divinely ordained" to rule the earth, which they indeed did. These political and ideological divisions eventually became their downfall, even coming to threaten the internal security of their descendant, today's Israel. The provinces they occupied in Kuruksetra leave no doubt about the identity of the ancestors of the Middle Eastern Jews and Arabs. One of the principal Indian tribes that migrated to the Middle East were the ***Ailas*** (The Yadavas and Pauravas). They were among the founding fathers of the Arabs and Jews. Milleniums later, the Arabs came to look upon their progenitor tribe as God himself: ***Allah.*** Other progenitors of the Arabs and Jews were the

Druhyus, now known as the Middle Eastern religious sect called Druze. "...the Druhyus began to multiply and in time founded many principalities in the mlecha (foreign) countries in the northern region beyond India. They would have formed the dominant ksatriya (Hittite and Kassite) class there and have also carried their religion there." (***Ancient Indian Historical Tradition,*** by F. E. Pargiter; p. 264.)

Our India-ignorant religious scholars like to preach that the Druze religion is an offshoot of Islam. Not quite. The Druze evidently worship God Shiva. They use the gilded image of a calf in their secret ceremonies. Some authorities say they worship this calf; others say that it just symbolizes their deity. In public, they pretend to be Christians, Moslems, and Jews. Indian historian Chandra Chakraberty also intimates that the Druze are in reality "closet Hindus:" "In Druse religion there are elements of Nature worship. It has frequently been asserted that the image of a calf is kept in a niche, and traces of phallic and gnaecocratic worship have been observed among them. In the eastern Hauran, there are hill-top shrines, containing each a black stone (meteorite), and these seem to perpetuate the pre-Islamic Arabian cult, including the sacrifice of animals, particularly goats..." (***The Racial History of India;*** p. 144.) The practices Mr. Chakraberty describes describe exactly ancient Shiva worship.

In 1998, an Indian bookseller named Dhira Govinda Dasa went on a book-selling mission to Northern Israel. While there, he became convinced that there is a relationship between Vedic civilization and Judaism. The Druze leaders also told him that they believed that their religion was derived from India. However, the Druzes claim to have inherited their religious precepts from Jethro, not from his son-in-law Moses. (***Jethro, the Druze and Vedic Origins,*** an editorial by Dhira Govinda Dasa, published in the December 23, 1998 edition of the online magazine ***Vaishnava News.***) "Salman Falach, Druze Minister of Education in Israel, purchased hundreds of Srila Prabhupada's books

for Druze schools and libraries. For his personal collection, Mr. Falach bought all the books we had in English, and, after paging through the Srimad-Bhagavatam, stated, 'I think after reading these books I will discover that our religion is coming from them.' All segments of Druze society, including farmers, political leaders, educators, sheiks and businessmen, became fascinated by the Vaisnavas and the Vedic literatures they presented. Within a short time, Druze were accepting these Sanskrit literatures as their own scriptures." (P. 2.)

"Some Druze pundits revealed that the original language of their scriptures was Sanskrit, and indicated that incarnations such as Buddha and Krsna are described in these books." (P. 3.) The fact that Buddha and Krishna are described in the Druze books, a sect well-known in Israel, Jordan, and Syria, should encourage Christians to take a closer look at what they believe to be the personality of Jesus Christ.

Almost all the names of the principal Arabian ruling groups have their counterparts in India. A famous Indo-Hebrew clan belonging to the ***Ailas,*** the ***Saud,*** came to be the famous ***Saudi*** ruling family in Arabia. The Yemenites are the descendants of the ***Saudyumna.*** Even today, in the Middle East, the Saudis and the Yemenites are regarded as the same people. The two nations exist side by side. ***The Kurus***, ancestors of the Arabian ***Quraysh*** or ***Khourus*** (Krishnaites?), the ancestral, priestly clan of Mohammed, were surrounded by the ***Yaudheyas***, later known in the Middle East as ***Yahudas***, and the ***Pancalas*** or ***Pancikas,*** namesakes of Kubera and progenitors of the ***Phoenicians***. There were also the ***Gaddi*** (Gad), ***Abhiras*** or ***Apirak*** (Hebrews or Kuberas), ***Pallisthanis*** (Palestinians), and other Kuruksetra clans and places later transplanted in Israel. I'll describe them in a later chapter. Most of these peoples belonged to the hereditary ruling classes (Hittites and Kassites) or to their assistants (Amorites). Because the Yadavas and Abhiras also belonged to the Ailas, we can be sure that the Jews and Arabs are the same people. The word "Greece" may also a corruption of ***Krus*** or

Kurus. Researchers wanting to confirm this genealogical kinship should consult the final authority on such matters: F. E. Pargiter's ***Ancient Indian Historical Tradition.***

Still another obstacle that scholars face in making these Indo-Jews identifiable and understandable as such, was their tendency to rename their new homes after they ones they had left behind in India, idealizing the latter as "The Promised Land." I have already discussed this phenomenon in detail in Chapter I. This same mindset affects today's Jews who live in the Diaspora.

From Kuruksetra, the Indo-Jews and Aryans spread all over India, especially to what are now the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Maharashtra. Eventually the Pancalas or Panicikas (Phoenicians) became sailors and shipbuilders.

The ***Yaksa*** or ***Yakhu*** cultists, the followers of Kubera (Hebrew), predominated in Kuruksetra. They believed that by exploiting the earth's resources and their minds to the fullest, while simultaneously living virtuous, exemplary lives, they would survive in the spirit world as guardian angels of mankind (Yaksas or Yahus). They did not pray for the intercession of God(s) but sought the help and protection of Yahus or guardian angels whom they regarded as the spiritual selves of righteous men. Over the centuries the Kubera and Shiva cults combined, forming the nucleus of what we now call Judaism.

"The history of Yaksa-worship goes back to hoary antiquity. It was widely prevalent in India and its neighboring countries since immemorial times...Archeological evidence...confirms the prevelance of Yaksa cult almost all over the region. Yaksa images provide the earliest specimens of lithic art in India...Yaksa sculptures have been recovered from places scattered all over Kuruksetra and even across its boundaries...All this evidence leads to the conclusion that the Yaksa cult was, at one time, fairly wide-spread in the land of Kuruksetra and its adjoining areas and constitutes an important chapter in the history

of development of religious beliefs in this region." (***Ancient Kuruksetra;*** Chapter Nine; ***in passim.***)

Godby said that the present-day Jews of India seem to know they are the ***Yakhus*** mentioned in Hindu mythological literatures. "It is especially interesting to find the Cochin Black Jews dividing themselves into ***myukhasin***, 'noble-born,' and ***enam myukhasin***, 'not noble-born'; or, those whose ancestry was Jewish for generations and those known to be later additions to the community. The term ***yakhus*** does not occur in the Old Testament. The term then did not come to India with pre-exilic immigrants. But it is familiar in Rabbinic literature, and is used by Ben Sira, ***Ecclesiasticus*** 26:21..." (***The Lost Tribes A Myth***, by Godby; p. 272.)

Like their Phoenician sailing brothers, the Greeks (the group to whom the Minoans also belonged) did not penetrate inland, but established coastal colonies only. The ***Yaksu*** (Kubera) and ***Yaksu Tarvasa*** groups were in control of terrestrial and maritime transportation, commerce, and communications since earliest times. The ***Rgveda*** indicates the close connection of the ***Yadu*** and ***Turvasa*** with Northwestern India.

When the ***Yakhus*** entered India, a long line of draft horses or oxen pulled their holy temple onto the Indo-Gangetic plain—a heavy, wooden fortress-like coach. Ms. Shendge's descriptive translation of this coach was an "eight-wheeled, nine-doored...impregnable fortress..." Inside this wheeled sanctuary was a golden casket, called ***Svarga*** (Heavenly Light) or ***Hiranyaya Kosa*** (Yahveh's Treasure House), with three spokes and with three supports. Within the casket lay a piece of the strange igneous rock that the miners had found in that cave in Afghanistan. These fathers of the Jewish people called it ***Yaksa.*** Although the casket was kept closed most of the time, a mysterious bright light always radiated from it.

Before continuing with this story, I want to produce more linguistic proof of the Jews' ancient links with India. The word ***Svarga*** (Heavenly Light) evolved over the millenniums to the Modern Hebrew word ***Zarkor***, which now means "searchlight." The Hebrew word ***Zohar*** (Brilliance) derived from ***Svarga.***

The as yet unexplainable energy radiating from the ***Yaksa*** element lying in the casket had the power to rejuvenate the mind and body of any virtuous person coming into contact with it. It could even make plants grow profusely in bone-dry deserts. It also radiated a powerful kinetic energy. However, if an evil, negative-minded person touched the Yahve (or Yaksa) element, he was either burned to a crisp or tossed about like a bouncing rubber ball. Only the purest of priests could enclose themselves in the ark. The civilized but non-scientific Kuberas naturally believed that the energy radiating from the Yaksa was none other than God. Sigmund Freud wrote in his book ***Moses and Monotheism*** that he believed the Jewish religion had an igneous or volcanic origin. "Jahve was certainly a volcano god, associated with fire in some way." However, he didn't know that the prototypical Jews were worshipping Yaksa energy several millenniums before the Exodus.

Godfrey Higgins also appears to have believed that the ancients had discovered a scientifically verifiable life-creating substance, just as Man today can produce electricity. "...there may be a doubt whether they (the Indo-Hebrews) were ever entirely free from an opinion that the creative Deity consisted of a certain very refined (igneous) substance, if not the same, as the magnetic, galvanic, or electric fluid. This was the opinion of all the early Christian fathers, as well, I think, as of the Grecians. (***Anacalypsis***, Vol. I; p. 35.)

"When God has appeared to man, he is often described as having assumed the appearance of fire...That the fire was a real, material substance, is proved by the sound of the rushing wind evidently caused by the fire displacing the air...the early fathers...held God the Creator to

consist of a subtile fire. If the subtile fire were not the solar fire, I beg to be told what fire it was?" (***Ibid***, p. 628.)

The Jewish cabalists say that certain qualified men among them can use this substance to manufacture flesh-and-blood robots called ***golem***. The Buddhists sages also claim to be able to produce such humanoids.

Ms. Shendge wrote that the Yaksa "...seems to be intimately related to something that is associated with the body but is not the body. There are indications that it can leave one body and enter another. This transferable quality points to spirit or something like the spirit, a kind of essence of the whole personality, the moving force behind it, which was believed to migrate from one body to another." (Pg. 116.)..."A short passage in ***Brhadarnyaakopanisad*** (5.4) may serve as a comment on this: 'Whoever knows this ***mahad yaksa*** with Brahma and the association with Brahma may point to its being the primal force.'" (p. 117.) Author Shendge further states, "Primarily Yaksa may have been a godhead, a supreme deity which was conceived to be the essence of the universe as well as of the individual...'" (p. 120.)

Some authorities claim that the ancients did not really believe that the igneous rock guarded in that sacred wagon had any powers. They just adored it mystically, just as the Christian religious leaders try to make their flocks believe that during communion services, the unleavened bread and wine served actually turn into the blood and flesh of Jesus Christ. I personally do not hold this view. I claim that the rock kept in that wagon did everything the ancients said it did—and more. It is nothing more and nothing less than the "Philosophers' Stone" that the "Syrians" used to create violent photochemical energy and phenomena.

One of Man's oldest legends is that certain healing crystals exist somewhere in the world. According to this legend, a person can heal or rejuvenate the infirm and old, just by touching them with such crystals. According to Christian legends, the "Holy Grail" was made of a

substance that charged all liquids placed in it with a life-saving and rejuvenating energy.

I believe that the Kuberas, while living in their mountain retreats, had discovered a type of intensely luminescent crystal or mineral that could completely strengthen and rejuvenate the bodies of men, animals, and plants, generate intense, destructive heat, cause heavy objects to levitate or fly through the air, and perform other wondrous feats. This power was mentioned in the story about Moses. I say that Moses, if he existed, had learned about this substance during his first sojourn in India. After he had taken his Jews to India (or some other region), he went up to that hidden mountain mine and removed enough Yaksa or Yahve to place in his own ark. In fact, the ***Torah*** or the tablets on which were engraved the Ten Commandments were probably made of this Yaksa element. Moses' stone tablets caused incredible phenomena to occur, as the Bible states. The power of the tablets lay not from the Ten Commandments etched on them, but from some intrinsic quality in the stones themselves to reproduce any type of natural physical phenomena. "Biblical and other archaic sources speak of the Ark blazing with fire and light, inflicting cancerous tumors and severe burns, leveling mountains, stopping rivers, blasting whole armies and laying waste cities. The same sources also leave no doubt that it was, for a very long time, the cornerstone of the Jewish faith..." (***The Sign and the Seal***, by Graham Hancock; p. 6.) The Hindus claim that the energy emitted from the Ark laid waste to nearly all of Arabia and Yemen, condemning them to be a desert forevermore.

Moses had probably discovered a type of natural energy that is now lost to mankind. Scientists say that we humans are nothing more than evolved cosmic dust blown into space after the "Big Bang." This explosion rocketed all chemical elements known or unknown into the pre-existing void which the Jewish cabalists call ***Ayeen.*** In certain combinations, these elements formed compounds. What we have been calling "God" is just

one of those elements that got imprisoned in matter. The "Holy Grail" and the "*Svarga*" were just bits of this "life' element imprisoned in rock or crystal, just as we often find the remains of prehistoric plants and insects imprisoned within amber.

Moses' Ark of the Covenant is now supposedly kept closely guarded in a Coptic sanctuary in Axum, Ethiopia. The protectors of this Ark will not let anyone other than certain chosen guardians see it. When Mr. Hancock asked why the Ark was kept out of reach of the general public, the guardian answered, "To protect the laity from it."

If that "Ark" in Axum, Ethiopia is as powerful as its guardians say it is, they should be forced by fair means or foul to let our modern scientists examine it, just as the Catholic church let scientists examine The Shroud of Turin. If such energy could be reproduced in the laboratory, the world would truly enter a renaissance. Though they were admittedly unscientific, the ancient Jews weren't stupid. That stone was no useless idol, to whom one prayed in vain. It had power. It did things to and for the Jewish people. The existence of the Yaksa became the foundation stone of Judaism, as you can read for yourself in the bible. However, centuries later, the Jews also rejected the energy emanating from the Ark as God. It mysteriously disappeared from the First Temple.

The bible mentions how Moses used his Yaksa to bring life to a dead wooden staff: "...Moses went into Tabernacle of witness; and behold, the rod of Aaron for the house of Levi was budded, and brought forth buds, and bloomed blossoms, and yielded almonds. (***Numbers*** 17:8.)

Moses' followers complained that the Ark often killed whomever drew close to it, for no good reason. Not even the bearers of the tabernacle were safe from it. It could also hurl its lethal, flames long distances. "...the fire of the Lord burnt among them, and consumed them that were in the uttermost parts of the camp." (***Numbers*** 11:1.)

The word ***svarg*** or ***sorg***, derived from ***svarga***, indicates that Heaven is "in the world; a delightful place; a heaven upon earth." (***Grierson's***

Dictionary of the Kashmiri Language.) A similar word, ***saver***, suggests "richness; abundance; prosperity; great property." Still another derivation of ***svarga*** is the title ***svami***, ***swami***, or ***swomi***, which indicates "a master or lord of life," or one who can consciously attract supranormal amounts of Yaksa to his body, mind, and spirit.

We'll never know whether or not the Yaksa is a reality so long as we try to attract it with blind faith in its existence, "religious faith," vain prayers, lamentations, rites, chants, burning candles, dogmatic and ridiculous doctrines, mass suicides of sects, and by calling it "God." Just as Science, not the Church, taught us about gravity, astronomy, the roundness of the earth, evolution, and the like, neither will the Church ever be able to tell us the truth about "Yaksa." Someday, the scientists will discover that what we have always worshipped as "God" is no more "God" than silver, gold, hydrogen, oxygen, or any other element. I firmly believe that our scientists will be able to separate this life element from plants and animals in the not-too-distant future. When this happens, the world will enter a renaissance so incredible and unimaginable that Man will seem godlike compared to his present state of being.

The religionists' "otherworldly" teachings are already being challenged by hard scientific evidence that the life force is an earthly element. An article in the May 15, 1997 edition of the **Los Angeles Times**, ***Probing the Chemistry of Creation***, stated that the chemical elements producing life will be a reality of practical biochemistry by the second decade of the coming century. This "just-around-the-corner" scientific achievement will have a tremendous impact on the established religions. We'll come to know just how the "life element" bonds to certain elements, as well as inducing more satisfactory bonds after the body decays and releases this element to seek a new bonding. By the end of the next century, our descendants will die laughing when they read about how their ancestors got down on their knees and prayed to that element, just as if it were a

god. Then, they'll go to their churches and pray to a new mystery which the scientists will solve in a later century.

The Hindus also deified the photo-chemical effect that the Mosaic Jews believed was "God." Shiva, from whom our Yahve was derived, is also associated with fire. ***Ish*** is a name of Shiva. The Hebrew word for "fire" is ***Esh***.

Malati J. Shendge mentions other subgroups of the Kuberas: ***Yama***, ***Yima***, ***Yatudhana***, ***Judeiro***, ***Jhukar***, and ***Yazilikaya***. "Similar myths associated with gods having phonetically resembling names are current amongst the Canaanites and Zoroastrians. In the Canaanite mythology, the God ***Yamm***, which name phonetically resembles ***Yama***, is said to be a sea-god from whom Baal wrested the kingship of gods...it was a custom in the ancient world to epitomize the defeat of the earlier people in a land by the incoming hordes by placing the gods of the new-comers at the head of the assembly of gods of the earlier population. This can be seen even in Rgveda." (p. 39.) "Yima is the first mortal and is described as 'a good shepherd'...which probably indicates the pastoral origin of Yima, and also the stage of civilization whose product the myth was." (p. 39-40.) Yatudhana was another name for the evil Rakshas. Ms. Shendge talks about some rock-cut reliefs in a Harappan-like ruin called Yazilikaya in Eastern Turkey: "...attention may be drawn to the winged disc and the cross found associated with a solar god of Hittite origin. Amongst the figurines found in the 'Golden Tomb' of the Northwest Fort of Carchemish are three figurines which stylistically seem to bear Assyrian influence. They are found in a grave of 7th c. BC. These little figures are the jeweller's reproduction of the great rock-cut reliefs of Yazilikaya. Not only the general subject is the same—a long array of gods, royalties, and soldiers—but the individual figures are identical in type, in attitude, in attribute, and in dress. The rock carvings belong to the 13th c. BC, whereas the Carchemish jewellery belongs to a 7th c. BC grave...it represents the Hittite tradition

unbroken." (p. 187.) ***Juzr*** (This word means "Jew Governance," even in Hebrew) and ***Jughar*** (Jew Territory) were ancient names for present-day Gujarat in which a great number of Harappan ruins are found. It seems certain that the Indo-Hebrews were the Harappans.

Readers who know something of Indian history will want to point out to me that the Yueh-chih (Yaksus) and yellow-skinned (***Pisaca***) Khei-Shuang (Kushans, Cuthites, Cushites, Kassites, Hittites) became dominant in Bactria about 200 BC. However, this fact doesn't mean that they entered India for the first time at that date. They had been moving into India since earliest times, as Waddell's statement that Kubera was Ashkenaz's deified name appears to indicate. Remember, only a tiny minority of Yueh-Chi evolved into the Jews that we know. Most of them became the Indian Yadavas and Abhiras.

The Cushites or Kassites Are the Parent Stock of All the Nations From Spain to the Southern Tip of India, of China, and All Parts of the Far East, of Africa, and Even of the American Indians.

Although the author of ***The Makers of Civilization***, L. A. Waddell, wrote what I believe to be one of the world's masterpieces of ancient history, he was also a virulent, bigoted Jew-hater who did not, and would not, give the Jews credit for anything. Having found out in his researches, as I did, that the fathers of the Jewish people were not White, but nearly Black, he sought to discredit them. He said, "The Kassi are disclosed by our Indian Epic Chronicles to be Aryans in race and tradition..." (p. 459.) Malati J. Shendge says that the Kassi were descended from the ***Pisacas***, a yellow-skinned tribe of wild mountain men. I share with some authors the conviction that the Khatti, Kassi and Cushites were the original Canaanites and the same people. Ms. Shendge writes, "The Pisacas, in the Mahabharata tradition, are said to be Khas, the sons

of Kashyapa (our biblical Cush) by his wife Krodha. The Khalas are identified with present Khasis located in the northeastern Himalayan ranges...The Pisacas are also mentioned along with the Yaksas. The present Khasis are short-statured people with Mongoloid features. This may help in interpreting the word pisaca as yellow complexioned." (***The Civilized Demons***; p. 133.) When I was researching this section, I became especially interested in the word ***Krodha.*** It is the linguistic twin of "Herod."

In A ***Cultural History of Kashmir and Kishtawar***, Professor Fida M. Hassnain wrote that the Kassites and their Yakhu, Raksha, and other kindred subgroups entered Kashmir much earlier than I said they did. "In about 8000 BC, the Valley (of Kashmir)...became a habitat for a dozen tribes, most prominent being the ***Kash***, which is also known as the Kassites. This tribe was of Semitic origin and had come from Mesopotamia. Wherever this tribe went, it made mention of its origin by adding the name ***Kash***. It is due to this reason that we find such place names as ***Kashir*** in Egypt, ***Kasan*** in Iran, ***Kashgar*** in Central Asia and of course, the Hindi-Kush mountains. The leader of this tribe was known as Kashyapa. The inhabitants of the valley called it ***Kashir*** and themselves as ***Kashur***, which are Hebrew words..." (p. 1.) "...The Kassites were...known differently in various lands. We hear of them as ***Kasshu*** in ancient Babylonia. In Egypt, where they ruled, they were known as ***Kush***. According to the Puranic tradition (ancient Indian literature), the Kashi dynasty was founded by Kashva. In the Old Testament, Kish is spoken of as a man of power among the Semites. One of the Kassite chiefs, Khas-khem, invaded Egypt and established his power at Eritrea and Nubia which were renamed as Kush and Kash by him. It was due to this reason that the Nile region was known as Kush and Kash during ancient times. Even at present the Kassite remnant is found in the town of ***Kosh*** in Nubia.

"It was in 1780 BC that the Kassites established themselves as rulers in Babylonia. It was during this period that they settled in the Elam mountains. They named their capital as Kish and designated their kingdom as Kashi. From Mesopotamia they spread themselves into Iran and established their settlement in Kashan. They were known as Kossai in Iran, from which country they proceeded farther, crossing the Hindo-Kush mountains. They founded a settlement in Central Asia, which is known as Kash-gar even at present. The Kassites reached Kashmir and Kishtawar after crossing the river Indus. Both the names were given by them to these two valleys, which they termed as Kasheer and Kishtawar..." (p. 89-90.) "...the Indus valley civilization was founded by some other tribes before the onslaught of the Aryan tribes. The stocks living in Iran, Afghanistan and the northwest of India are mostly Semites..." (p. 89.)

"We...know that the Kassites or the Khashas were the early settlers of Kishtawar. This makes us to believe that during its ancient glory, the Khashas of Kishtawar might have held sway over an extensive region. At the same time, their claiming a descent from the King of Persia (the biblical Kish), shows the high position and status of Kishtawar among the hill chiefs of the western Himalaya." (p. 91.)

Dr. Hassnain states that the Kassites came from Mesopotamia. However, they were originally of Mongoloid extraction as their other name, Pisacas, indicates. The first Kassite homeland outside of Siberia was Chinese Turkestan. After arriving in Northern India, successive ways of Kassites migrated to the Middle East and then back to India as Cainites and descendants of Noah. About the time of Abraham, floods in Northern India and disputes with the nomadic Aryans sent many more thousands back to the Middle East.

"...there is the question of Kassites, an Indo-Aryan people who appeared in Iran and West Asia early in the second millennium BCE and even before. The Kassites who also worshipped Indian deities ruled

Babylonia for over 500 years following their overthrow of the Old-Babylonian empire of the famous Hammarabi.

"The Kassites have not received the attention their historical importance merits. They appeared in the hinterlands between India and Iran at a crucial period in history and could account for many Indian vestiges found in West Asia. Frawley (1991) notes a Kassite record of 1750 BCE in which a deity named 'Himalaya' is mentioned. This is only possible if these people were already familiar with India." (***Vedic Aryans and the Origins of Civilization,*** by Navaratna S. Rajaram and David Frawley; p. 123-124.)

"The origin of the Kassites is shrouded in mystery. Later Chronicles speak of the existence of a state in the 'Sealand' with its own ruling dynasty as the potential homeland of the Kassites. This Sealand is presumed to have referred to the marshlands of southern Babylonia. But this is contradicted by their close affinities with India exhibited by the few Kassite records that we do have; there is no denying these Indian connections. It might thus be preferable to place the Sealand at the mouth of the Sarasvati, not far from ancient Dwaraka, known in ancient times as Kushasthali (meaning 'Place of Kusha')...one cannot but notice the similarities between Kusha and Kassite...Judging from their recorded worship of the deity Himalaya and other practices, they were a people familiar with India before appearing in Iran and West Asia." (***Ibid;*** pp. 124-125.) Dwaraka (Dvar-aka) could have been a major Kassite city. Archeolgoists have found Kassite artifacts at Dwaraka.

In his solid block, paragraph-starved book ***The Racial History of India,*** Indian author Chandra Chakraberty presented a splendid nut-shell view of the influence of the Kassites in the ancient world: "Kassites (Babylonian ***Kasshu***); Egyptian Kush; Biblical Cushite (11 ***Sam.*** 18. 21-23); Iranian ***Cossoei***; Puranic ***Kasya,*** founder of ***Kasi*** dynasty, ruled Babylonia from 1740-11 BC. The Kassite domination was overthrown by Assyrians (***Asuras***) who were also Caspians and whose power lasted

up the capture of Babylon by Cyrus in 539 BC. The Kassites spread over Northern Arabia and there pushed the Alpines to the South (Minaeans and Sabaeans), crossed the Red Sea and settled in Nubia which they called after them as Kush (Puranic ***Kusa-dvipa***). The Caspians mixed with the Mediterraneans in Syria and North Arabia, forming the Semites. The Kassites were in Elam at the southern spur of the Zagros Range. Their kingdom was Kashi, and Kish was its capital. In Central Asia Kash-gar has been named after them. The Kassites entered India through Gilgit valley leaving Khos of Chitral behind. Kashmir has been named after them. From Kashmir they spread in Sub-Himalayan valleys. In Dehradun district they are known as Khasas. Then advancing through the Gangetic valley, they established their kingdoms in Kanyakubja as ***Kusika*** (***Gadhi***) and in Benares known as Kasi dynasty." (p. 41-42.)

"In the scanty linguistic material of the Kassites three important terms denoting deities occur: ***Suriya, Maruttas*** and ***Bugas,*** corresponding to the Old Indian names of gods ***Surya-, Marut-,*** and ***Bhaga-. Surya-*** and ***Marut*** are unknown in Old Iranian; this fact clearly points to the borrowing by Kassites of these names from Proto-Indian. Thus, linguistic evidence speaks clearly for the assumption that the people of war-charioteers, which had induced the Kassites to invade Babylonia, belonged to the Proto-Indians. Because of the paucity of Kassite linguistic data, it is difficult to give a realistic assessment of the number of Proto-Indian elements in Kassite. However, the presence in Kassite of the names of three important Proto-Indian deities clearly indicates that ethnic contacts between the tribal aristocracies (the class of war-charioteers) of the two peoples must have been lively and that the new elements of culture introduced by the Proto-Indian war-charioteers deeply transformed the economic and social life of the Kassites.

"It seems very likely that simultaneously with the movements of the Kassites—and in any case before 1700 B.C.—the immigration of

Proto-Indian groups into Hurrian territory began, led by the class of War Charioteers (***maryannu***). They brought with them a new species of horse, more suitable for the war-chariot, a new method of horse-training, described by Kikkuli, the man of Hurri, in a treatise written in Hittite, and a perfected form of the chariot. Through these important elements of their civilization the Proto-Indians gave an impetus to the development of Hurrian society and to the organization of the Mitanni kingdom, many kings of which bore Proto-Indian names. The Proto-Indian tribal aristocracy spread to Syria and Palestine where it brought about the formation of stage organization based on the class of war-charioteers. Proto-Indian linguistic influence was considerable on the vocabulary of horse-breeding, horse-training, social life and religion as shown...by Proto-Indian terms borrowed by the Hurrians and other peoples of western Asia..." (***History of Civilizations of Central Asia;*** Vol. I; p. 372.)

The author of the above information failed to mention that the Hurrians, Maryannu, and Mitanni were also Proto-Indian immigrants to the Middle and Near East: ***Harri, Maurya,*** and ***Meta*** (Medan). Again, I emphasize, as I do several times in this book, that until the Western World recognizes the truth that India once ruled the ancient world, we'll never gain any real knowledge from archeological digs or produce clear historical accounts of of ancient history.

I included the above-mentioned extra information about the Cush, Cuthans, or Kassites to strengthen my claim that the Indo-Hebrews were Kassites and the fathers of many nations in the Middle East (Ethiopia—both Eastern and Western, Egypt, Mesopotamia, and others), just as the bible says.

Paramesh Choudhury writes in ***N. E. India, the Cradle of the Chinese Nation,*** "The Chinese are our brethren. The Indians and the Chinese are born of the same mother." (p.9.) "The Chins of India who formed the Chinese nation are mentioned in the religious books of the Hindus.

Still now the Chins (Naga, Mizo, Kuki) do exist in N. E. India. In India there are so many names beginning with the prefix Chin. Even today some persons all over India bear the title China." (p. 25.)

European scholars have long scoffed at Indian claims of having fathered Chinese civilization. However, the French magazine ***Courier International*** has reported that archeologists working at a site near Ch'engtru, in China's Szechwan Province, have uncovered an ancient temple whose structure and configuration are like those of the Ziggurats (Pyramids) of ancient Mesopotamia. Professor Ichiro Kominami, of the University of Kyoto, stated that "...it is possible that Szechwan was the cradle of a unique Chinese civilization that had close links with those of the Indus and of Mesopotamia."

The Indian Yahudas, Yadavas, or Yadu descend directly from the Cushites or Khasis and are the original Indo-Hebrews, the parents of every crook and cranny in India. Because there was probably a land bridge between Africa and India up to 2400 BC, the Kassite immigrants surely intermarried with the original black inhabitants and also mixed their blood with Africans when they emigrated to the Middle East after the Great Flood.

According to Kedar Nath Tiwari, the famous Indian authority on India's oldest language, ***Santhali*** or ***Kol***, the Kassites intermarried with black-skinned Africanoids and proto-Australoids who had entered India before them. He came to this conclusion after comparing Santhali with several African languages such as Tumbuka, Bemba, and Sona.

When the Great Flood and other calamities forced them to the Middle East, they met Nordic tribes with whom they also intermarried. Mr. Mitra has found an abundance of Santhali-derived words in ancient Hittite inscriptions.

When the fathers of the Dravidians returned to India, they brought many of these Nordic tribes, probably the relatives of their families, with them. "The third group of people (the Nordics) entered India from

Greece, the Aegean Islands, Misor (Egypt), etc. They are known as the Mediterranean race. Linguists have found some Greek form words in ancient Indian inscriptions. Some of these words, as deciphered with the help of the Kol language, show that the languages of these people also originated form the same source and root, and they also left their places of origin...for Greece, the Aegean Islands, Misor, etc., and stayed there for a long time before changing their residence to India." (***Santhali: The Base of World Languages***, pp. 2-3.) "All the ancient civilizations (of India) were from these...groups of people." (***Ibid***, p. 9.)

Mr. Mitra also stated that insecure times and disasters forced these Nordic peoples to return to the Middle East from time to time. They always returned to India when conditions there improved. "...These Nordic people of the second millennium BC can not be called migrants to India. They were also the sons of Indian soil and equally shared in the creation of Indian civilization since the pre-historic period, along with other citizens of India." (p. 19.)

The following are some of Godfrey Higgins' quotes about the Indo-Hebrews: "The Judaean history is a mythos brought to the West by a tribe of Afghan shepherds, probably conquered or driven out of India, from the country of Oude or Juda." (Vol. I, p. 447.)

"Quintus Curtius, in his accounts of Alexander's march into Upper India, said, 'The most venerable emigrants from India were the Yadavas;' they were the blameless and pious Ethiopians, whom Homer mentions and calls them the remotest of mankind. Part of them, say the old Hindoo writers, remained in this country, and hence we read of two Ethiopian nations, the Western and the Oriental: some of them lived far to the East, and they are the Yadavas who stayed in India; while others resided far to the West, and they are the sacred race who settled on the shores of the Atlantic...There are many legends in India, which state that the Yadavas emigrated to Abysinnia (Book I, Ch.. IV.)

"The Jews, of whom we read at Alexandria and other places, were probably partly from Judaea and partly from other settlements of Yudi, wherever they might happen to be...No doubt the Christian sectaries of the Judaean mythos have done all they could to destroy written evidence of the truth, but the temples of Solomon, the names of places in North India, in South India, in Siam, Ceylon, China, etc., prove the existence and great dissemination of the mythos...That the tribe of Juda did exist almost all over the world cannot possibly be denied: the city of Judia in Siam, the mythos at Cape Comorin, the temple of Solomon in Cashmere, the Montes Solumi in Mewar, the great city of Oude or Juda, are facts which prove it, and admit of no dispute." (Vol. I; p. 774.)

"The river Chelum, or Jalum, or Jhyun, or Behut, or Jeanaut has on its West side the country of the Joudis, at the foot of the mountains of Joud. There is also a place or district in this country called Seba or Siba. There is also a tribe called Jajoohaha, which descended from the Joudis. Here are the Jews, descended from Judah. In the mountains of Solomon are fond a tribe of people called Judoons, (that is, Judaeans,) and a place called Gosa, (that is Gaza,) and a people called Jadraums, and another called Jaujees (Jees)...Col. Tod says, the traditions of the Hindoos assert that India was first peopled or colonized by a race called Yadu, to which they trace the foundations of the most conspicuous of their ancient cities." (Vol. I, p. 407.)

"The Hindoo books are full of accounts of the expulsion from India of a class of persons called Yavanas. Now who were these Yavanas; and when expelled, what became of them? To this I think I can produce an unanswerable reply,—the evidence of, in this case, an unimpeachable witness. The person in the Pentateuch called Javan is thought to have planted Greece. When I consider the circumstance of the Yavanas being Greeks, and the fact, that many Greek towns...were called after those in India, I cannot doubt that some at least of the Greek states were colonies from that country." (Vol. I, p. 338.)

"...If the country be examined where we find these extraordinary proofs of a Jewish population, it will be found to be almost covered with the remains of what, in very remote times, were great and flourishing cities, and of an extent so large, that, to suppose a tribe or two of captives brought into it would change the manners and the pristine character of its inhabitants, is so extraordinary an absurdity that no man who considers it for a moment can believe it. Besides, when these Jewish or Samaritan captives came to people this country, fifty times as large as their own, and the cities of which they must have taken possession, what became of the old inhabitants?" (Vol. I, pp. 416-417.)

The Real Story of Adam and Eve

Many thousands of years ago, snake worship was widespread from Mesopotamia to India, and even into China. In Northwestern India, some linguistic and cultural first cousins of the Yakhus and Rakshas worshiped snakes. They had built a sophisticated civilization in what are now Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Kashmir. As I stated in Chapter I, ***nagas*** or snakes were supposed to be seductively beautiful and divine beings who could turn themselves into snakes or humans at will. The snake-worshiping people were also called Nagas. In modern Hebrew, the word has evolved to ***nakash***. The Naga tribes became civilized in earliest times, and the land they lived in was almost a paradise. It had lush pastures and agricultural lands, springs of pure water everywhere, in an idyllic temperate climate. In ***A Cultural History of Kashmir and Kishtawar***, author F. M. Hassnain wrote: "...During their rule, big and lofty houses of timber were constructed by the people. Many works of public utility, like embankments and stairs descending into rivers were carried out by them. They also established certain seats of learning. Many gardens were laid out by them.

"Kalhana, while praising the conditions prevailing at that time, says that 'things that even in heaven are difficult to find are common there.'" (p. 34.)

The Khuei-shang, the Yakhus, and the Rakshas overran the kingdom of the Nagas, settling on vacant lands. Evidently they received little resistance from the Nagas. The ancient Hindu legends state that relations between the two groups tended to be cordial. They even intermarried. The Nagas also regarded them as superhuman beings endowed with divine powers. Perhaps they were afraid of the Yaksa substance that the conquerors kept in their sacred wagon. The Kuberas "...hold a definite and important place in Buddhist and Brahmanical myths, legends, and religion...they held power over men's life and death and were reputed to be hoarders of unspent wealth..." (***The Age of Imperial Unity***, p. 617.) Keep what I have just said in mind. This "secret weapon" of the Kashis may be the reason why they were able to maintain their position as the political and military leaders of the ancient world. I take the position that this man-controlled natural energy really existed.

To keep his subjects in line, a certain King Yah, who bore the name of the tribe he led, appointed his first-born son, Adam, to oversee and manage his nation, which was called "Eden.". Evidently, the Nagas didn't have any political say-so. Though Adam was of the same divine lineage, his transferal to a new caste caused him to lose his so-called "divinity." To compensate Adam for this loss of "divinity," Yah gave him and his family the best habitations, the best food, the best clothing, the best treatment, and the most privileges of all the other groups in the Yahve-Naga kingdom of Eden. Adam's (***Adami***) wife was named ***Hewa*** (Eve).

Yah told Adam and Eve that they could occupy their position in perpetuity as the first and preferred subjects in his kingdom only if they obeyed him in all things and never countermanded his orders. Convinced that the king was actually God on earth, Adam and Eve oversaw and policed Eden strictly.

In those days in Kashmir, the Yahus, their sub-groups, and foreign residents were pigeonholed in tightly-knit castes which were really occupational guilds. Carpenters and their progeny could never hope to be other than carpenters. Priests and their descendants could be only priests. Farming families had to be farmers in perpetuity. The same was true of canal builders, warriors, brickmasons, and any other occupational specialty that existed in those days.

This caste system seems to have worked ideally at first. The shepherds produced enough meat for everybody in the kingdom, regardless of caste. The carpenters kept everyone well housed. The horse breeders, wagonwrights, and boatwrights provided the transportation services needed in Eden. The farmers fed everyone handsomely, from the king down to the humble laborers, supplying them with abundant fruits, fresh vegetables, and grains. The weavers produced enough clothing for everyone's needs. It appears that Eden was one vast commune. As overseers and commissars in perpetuity, the Adam caste did their utmost to manage the kingdom of Eden properly, enforce the king's edicts, distribute wealth equitably, and preserve the strict caste system.

Unfortunately for Adam, he encountered growing difficulties in overseeing and managing Eden. Some castes had so many members that they produced more than the nation's needs, for no scientific attempts were made to control production output. Other castes had too few members to satisfy the wants and needs of an entire nation because they were deficient in sexual production. And still others did not work efficiently or provide high quality goods and services. Adam discovered also that just because a person was jailed for life within a particular caste did not mean that he was born to be a butcher, carpenter, priest, brick-mason, or whatever. Many people wanted to master new occupations or create new ones. The nation, though closer to any ideal we can dream of, never achieved its full potential because enlightened self-interest was discouraged.

Because King Yah was permanently isolated from his "human" subjects, he became ignorant of the difficulties and complications in ruling Eden and strictly maintaining its inflexible caste system.

In his reports, Adam probably voiced his concerns to the God-king, but the king would not listen to him. After all, what do mere "mortals" know? Fearing the king's "divine wrath," Adam kept silent about the matter and tried to manage Eden as best he could.

About this time, the Nagas were starting to resent the Yakhus' hegemony. Although the prototypical Jews probably believed in multiple gods, King Yah, who preached that people acquired the qualities of their gods, might have told the Nagas to stop worshiping snakes. He had no quarrel at all with the sheepherding Abels (***Abel*** or "Not Cattle") who had dogs as their totems. They seemed to be more faithful and passive than the Nagas.

The Nagas began to plot against the king. Knowing that they couldn't dent Adam's loyalty to the king and calm his fear of displeasing the king in any way, ***Naga-Raja,*** king of the "Snake" clan, perhaps even Eva's lover, begged Eve to help him enlighten Adam. Eve told him that she was afraid that if king ***Yahve*** (Shiva) found out that she and Adam had worked in collusion with the Nagas, they would be killed. ***Naga-Raja*** told her, "Ye shall not surely die: for God doth know that...ye shall be as gods..." (***Genesis*** 3:4-5.) Perhaps the Nagas were offering them the throne in return for their cooperation.

Adam was a highly intelligent administrator, but he always let Eve lead him about like a sheep. Adam easily fell in line with her reasoning and started plotting with the Nagas to overthrow his divine father.

The rebellion failed because someone notified the king of the Naga and Adam's impending treachery. As the bible says, "...the Lord God said, Behold the man is become as one of us..." (***Genesis*** 3:22.) Adam and Eve then went into hiding.

The king and those still loyal to him found Adam and Eve's hideout and brought them to trial. At this trial, the king realized that he had erred in not governing Eden directly. Therefore, he abolished the Adam caste, confiscated their palatial estates, lands, and treasures, forcing them to fend for themselves outside the communal system.

The story of Man's "fall from Eden" just relates how Man's innate desire to acquire personal wealth and glory caused primitive economies to evolve from communal societies to a system of exchanging goods, services, and commodities by bartering. The Bible discusses the difficulties Adam and Eve experienced in having to work and struggle in a "free economy."

To Where Was Adam Banished?

A much later version of the Adam myth throws further light on the story. A time-worn legend among South Asia's Moslems, Jews, and Christians states that "God" ordered Adam to do his penance in what is now Sri Lanka (Ceylon), a large paradisiacal island nation near the southeastern tip of India

In the southern extreme of Sri Lanka, there is a high mountain, the peak of which is called "Adam's Peak." A stone lying under a small shrine on Adam's Peak is the world's most sacred relic, being visited and revered by pilgrims belonging to nearly every major religion on earth. The Moslem, Jewish, and Christian pilgrims to the peak claim that Adam once stood on that rock, had probably died there, and might be buried under or near it.

The Chinese claim that the first man once stood there. The Buddhists say that Guatama Buddha ascended to Heaven from Adam's Peak. The Hindus give the honor to Shiva and Vishnu. Apparently, something strange and wondrous once happened on that peak, making it holy to all the world's major religions

The myth about Sri Lanka's first inhabitants is strangely similar to the biblical Assyrian and Vedic accounts of Adam's banishment from

Eden. In his ***Historical Relation of Ceylon***, 17th Century ship captain Robert Knox, who had been held prisoner in Ceylon for 20 years, wrote, "An ancient king of China had a Son, who during his Father's Reign, proved so very harsh and cruel unto the people, that they being afraid he might prove a Tyrant if he came to the Crown, desired the King to banish him, and that he might never succeed. This that King, to please the people, granted. And so put him with certain attendants into a ship, and turned them forth unto the Winds to seek their fortune. Which they seated themselves on (Ceylon) and peopled it..." (pp. 97-98.)

Captain Knox was obviously referring to the Sri Lankan legend of Wijeya and his attendants, supposedly the first inhabitants of Ceylon. According to the story, Wijeya was the son of a king of what is now Bengal. Taking advantage of his royal station, Prince Wijeya and his Yakkhus (proto-Jews), Raksha (evildoers) and Naga (Snake Clan) followers oppressed and mistreated King Singhabahu's subjects. The king's subjects begged their monarch to rid them of Wijeya and his wicked followers. The king acquiesced, putting Wijeya and seven hundred of his Yakkhu, Raksha, and Naga followers on a ship and ordering them to find a new land for themselves. The ship finally anchored in a district known today as Tampabansir, near the modern city of Putlam. Today, there are only about 100 pure Yakhu (Veddah) families living in Sri Lanka. Scientists should collect DNA samples from these people before they disappear.

Ceylonese historians state that Wijeya and his followers landed in Ceylon during the same year of Guatama's death, 543 BC. However, some authorities believe that Wijeya's banishment took place thousands of years before the death of Guatama. Many people don't realize that Buddhism didn't start with Guatama. Buddhism, contrary to what we have been taught, predates all known religions. Guatama himself stated that he was the reincarnation of sixteen predecessors, the first of whom was the deity Ram. Ram could have been our Abraham.

The Mohammedans also believe in the Indian origins of Adam. Ibn Ishaq, who wrote his ***Sirah***, the earliest full biography of Mohammed in 767 AD, about 125 years after Mohammed's death, stated "'The people of the Torah said, Adam fell down in India on a mountain called Wasim in a valley called Bahil between Ad-Dahney and Al-Mandal, two areas in the land of India...the root of all good things and all fruits (are) found nowhere but India.'" (Quoted from ***The Making of the Last Prophet*** by Gordon Darnell Newby; p. 38.) Ishaq also wrote that Eve migrated to Arabia.

"...When the primal pair fell from their estate of bliss in the heavenly paradise, Adam landed on a mountain in Ceylon and Eve fell at Jiddah, on the western coast of Arabia." (***Arabia: The Cradle of Islam,"*** by Rev. S. M. Zwemer; p. 17.) "Wasim" is "Adam's Peak." Someday, a researcher may undertake the fascinating project of investigating Adam's relationship with the peak of "Wasim."

Many of the personalities mentioned in ***Genesis*** are buried in India. In 1695-96, Sijan Rao Bhandari, wrote in the ***Khulastu—î—Tawarikh,*** "In the town (of Ayodhya) there are tombs of ***Shish*** (Seth), the son of Lord Adam (peace of God be on him!) and ***Ayub*** (Job) the prophet—both places of pilgrimage to the Mohammedans." Unlike the Christians, the Jews and the Moslems have always known about the Indian origins of their respective religions. The Moslems appropriated most of the holy shrines held mutually sacred to the Jews, Christians, and Hindus, even the shrine in Ayodhya (Judea), India, the ***Masjid,*** that both Moslems and Hindus mistakenly believe to be the tomb of Ram. As you'll learn in another chapter, I believe that the tomb of Abraham and Sarah, in Hebron, Israel, is the real resting place of Ram.

During Adam's time, Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and the Indian mainland were connected by swampy marshland. According to Indian legends, Adam and his followers built a bridge from the tip of India to Ceylon. It was called "Adam's bridge." An Indian mythological fable, the ***Ramayana,*** states that

an evil king, ***Ravana,*** kidnapped Sita, a wife of Rama, king of ***Ayodhya*** (the Indian Judea or ***Yehudiya***) and took her to Ceylon (***Lanka***). Rama crossed over Adam's Bridge to Lanka, killed Ravana, and saved his beloved Sita. (For an excellent demythologized version of the ***Ramayana,*** see F. E. Pargiter's ***Ancient Indian Historical Tradition.*** I guarantee that Pargiter's capsulized description of this fable will make sense to Westerners.)

While it should be evident by now that Adam wasn't the world's first man, and Jehovah was just a king of a small North Indian nation, and certainly not God, we should at least be comforted by the fact that the Adam and Eve story, as presented to us in ***Genesis***, tells us about some people who really existed. Since it's almost impossible to state when Adam and Eve existed, it may be that the account I have given here is just a retelling of one that happened many thousands of years earlier.

Why and how did we come to think of Jehovah as God? "The Yadava records speak of their kings as supreme, the most venerable and the favourite of the world...The divinity of the kings was an accepted principle..." (***The Yadavas and Their Times***, by O. P. Verma, p. 174.) The greater the king, the greater his divinity. We have inherited a hand-me-down superstition.

After abolishing the Adam caste and banishing the Nagas and Adam's followers, the king took over direct control of Eden and its economy. At first, he, too, had difficulty in governing his kingdom. But he proved to be a wise and just ruler. For example, the farmers, cattle raisers, and horse breeders, the Cain (***Pani*** and ***Vaniji***) caste, were monopolizing the available land and producing more fruits, vegetables, and grains than the kingdom needed. Since they were also cattle ranchers and horse breeders, they needed more pasture lands as well. In those days, only land, beeves, and horses had intrinsic value. Basically, the work and produce of artisans, agricultural and other laborers, chicken farmers, and sheepherders was worthless. Therefore, those who owned no horses, cattle, or land had to become the Cainites' slaves in order to survive. The

Cain and Abel story shows what inevitably happens when land-owning becomes the ultimate measure of wealth.

The Abel or Dog caste (***Abala*** or ***Abel***), so named because dogs look after animals, were no longer able to produce enough wool and mutton to meet the nation's demand because they lacked sufficient pasturage, since only the Cain caste could own land. Little by little, they became serfs of the Cainites and the caretakers of their cattle.

The king ordered the Cainites (***Pani*** and ***Vaniji***) to surrender some of their lands and reduce their production of vegetable foods, cattle, and horses. Angered that King Yahveh sought to favor those who owned no land or cattle, the Cainites refused to cooperate. "...the Lord had respect unto Abel and his offering..." (***Genesis*** 4:4.) The Cainites declared war against the sheepherders and almost wiped them out.

The king intervened. He decreed that land and cattle would no longer be the only measure of wealth. Thereafter, everything would have some fluctuating value based on supply and demand. So many chickens or sheep could be worth so many units of land, grains, beans, lumber, blankets, or whatever. To better visualize this new system of determining value or wealth, he ordered that all property, goods, and services be subject to a comparison of value based on a gold standard.

The Cainites were no longer able to measure their wealth by land and cattle alone. To obtain gold, many of them were forced to become merchants and traders, setting up markets all over Eden and in other countries, thus reducing agricultural and horse production to normal levels and creating the world's first towns. "When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth yield unto thee her strength; a fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be on the earth." (***Genesis*** 5:12.) The wording of ***Genesis*** 5:12 indicates that its author was "Aryanized." He regarded the ownership of land, horses, and cattle, not gold, as true wealth. Since "God" forbade many of the Cainites to be land-owners, they had no other choice but to become merchants and artisans. Thus, the ***Vaishya***

caste came into being. ***Genesis*** 5:16-26 tells us that these Indo-Hebrew Cainite traders founded the world's first cities.

I hope you have noticed that ***Genesis*** keeps Man's attention riveted only on his relationship and interaction with the earth, its environment, and every plant and animal living on it. There is no talk of subservience to another world, plane, or dimension.

In today's India, independent farmers and merchants belong to the ***Vaishya*** caste. Over the years, the caste names of ***Pani*** and ***Vaniji*** evolved to the Hebrew words ***Baneem*** and ***Ben***, which mean "Sons of." ***Pani*** also became the real title of the Phoenicians. The Carthaginians, descendants of the Phoenician traders, called themselves ***Poeni.***

Besides trading within their own country, the Panis and Yaksu Tarvasa went to the coast of Northwestern India and founded great seaports. The ***naudhyashka*** (ship superintendents) of the Tarvasa oversaw the construction of shipyards and ships. After a few decades, their well-built ships found their way to Assyria and Egypt. Many of the Panis and Tarvasa settled in those countries and married women of the ruling families there. In Mesopotamia, some of their descendants, such as Sargon I, the man the bible calls Ophir, became rulers. The Egyptians, Mesopotamians, and the Indians were bound by blood-ties long before the time of that greatest of ship builders, who was our own Noah (***Nauah***). Noah's son Ashur probably gave Sumer its name. It was derived from the Su-Meru of Hindu mythology. In Sumer, the Panis and Tarvasas blended their language with whatever was spoken there at the time, giving birth to the world's first "Semitic" dialect.

Ms. Shendge describes the activities of the Pani and Vaniji: "...The Pani and Vaniji were...two groups of people who...had important functions. The Panis were perhaps the private bankers and traders who stayed at the Indus and Mesopotamian ends and invested indirectly in the trade activity through supplying capital against interest. The smaller traders i.e. Vaniji went to the foreign lands or traveled within the country

supplying the goods...As the literary sources seem to suggest, the Panis as private individuals had amassed great wealth." (p. 212.) "...the Panis were the international traders and the Vanijis were the small traders probably within the country. They participated in the international trade, taking the caravans from place to place and within the country also traveled from place to place supplying goods according to demand by bringing them from places where they were in surplus. This transaction may have been based on some kind of barter..." (p. 222.) "...The Dasas (Tarvasa) as sailors and Panis as professional bankers and tradesmen might have played an important part in the foreign trade. This also may have enabled them to amass fortunes, at least more than those engaged in other occupations." (p. 230.)

Why the Indian Kassite Panis (Indo-Hebrews) Brought Civilization to the World

Genesis tells us that God saw his work as "good." He didn't regard it as "perfection." The ancient Hebrews (Kuberas) taught that Man's purpose on earth is to take "Raw Nature" and refine it into a paradise. Man was not made to survive in harsh natural circumstances as the animals do. Therefore, he must develop his powers of reason maximally and make his living conditions as nearly ideal as possible. Additionally, Nature demands that each species protect its own. Therefore each human must look to the needs and happiness of his brothers. Wherever the Kassites went, and wherever the Jews live today, they demanded and demand that even their hosts at least adhere to the Seven Noachide Laws. Man will never merge the spiritual and material worlds until these ideals become realities.

About the Possible Indian Derivations of the Hebrew "Yehudi"

The word Yehudi derives from the Kashmiri Yah-Khuda or Yah-Khoda, which means something like "Divine Lords." The "Kh" is pronounced like a gutteral "H": Yah-Huday. Over the centuries, the Hebrew equivalent of "Khoday" (pronounced "Hoday"), which is Hodee, came to connote "Hindus; a people from India." ***Yehudi*** or ***Yah-Hodee*** now means "Hindu Lords" or "The First Hindus," even though the Jews may be ignorant or incredulous of that fact. However, some Hindus have told me that when they hear the word Yehudi, they immediately recognize their historical connection with the Jews. ***Jyoti*** (Je-yo-ti), a modern Hindu equivalent of "Yehudi," is today a popular first name among the Indians.

By this time, those readers who know something of Indian history and mythology may be wanting to tell me that the Hebrew word ***Hodee*** could derive from "***Gauda***," which was the original name of the Dravidians. They are correct. The black Indo-Hebraic Gauda (derived from ***Khuda***) were India's first fully civilized inhabitants. Even today, ***Gaddi*** is another name of the Ahirs. ***Kod, Khad, Gud*** or ***God*** meant "first, beginning, and commencement " in Sanskrit. It also meant "vulva." All life must first leave the vulva. It takes no great stretch of the imagination to see where our word "God" came from. Originally, it just meant "The Beginning of All Things," but for us it has changed to a certain undefined personality, a type of being, who created Life.

The ancient Indo-Hebrews derived another word from ***Khuda***: ***Huta***, which means "one who is worshipped." The words ***Jah, Shah,*** and ***Yah*** mean in Sanskrit-derived languages, "kingship, monarch, dignity, rank, high position," and also "the breath of life."

The ***hudi*** part of "Yehudi" tells me even more about the origins of the Jews. It tells me that they were living in the Indus Valley between 3000-2500 BC. It ties them in with the Hittites and Amorites as well because

said groups sprang from an ancient Indo-Hebraic group called ***Guti, Gad*** or ***Ghaddi*** (These words are just variations of ***Khatti*** or "Hittite") that migrated to Mesopotamia and Canaan.

I have never been able to find out why and how the Jews came to abandon their name ***Kalyana*** or ***Kalyani***, a term which, in my opinion, better explains what they are all about: ***Kal*** = "Time." ***Kal*** + ***Yah*** + ***Nah*** = "Noachide Conqueror of Time." Its Indian connotation is "fortunate; lucky." I'll discuss this matter further in later chapters.

Many Gujarat and Maharashtra Place Names Are Derived From Hebrew.

Perhaps the finest city in Harappa or Meluhha was the port city of ***Dvar-aka***, on the upper northwestern corner of what is now India's Gujarat state. (Review my discussion of the Kassites.) According to some Indian scholars, especially those who couldn't and can't free their minds from their own mythologies and dogmas, Lord Krishna built his capital city there around 3000 BC. As a reader who may be new to the study of Indian history, you must know that the ancient Indian storytellers and historians didn't care one whit about geographical, chronological, and objective accuracy in their accounts. By our standards, even modern Indian historians seem to be too accepting of their mythology. For this reason, I have relied heavily on linguistic and archeological evidence, as well as information upon which I could depend from what we know of the ancient history of the Middle East, especially on that of Assyria, Babylonia, and Persia. Other historians say that Lord Krishna existed about 1300 BC; others think he lived in 700 BC. However, if Brahm and Shiva were at one time real people, Lord Krishna could have been living around 1900 BC because Krishna supposedly associated with them. To tell the truth, one man's guess is as good as another's with regard to this matter. I do know, however, that the peoples or clans we call Heber, Ophir, Havilah, Yadu, Sabta, and

others were the fathers of Meluhha. The Hebrew word for "sailor" is ***malakh***. Being a trading empire, Meluhha was a "land of sailors." In the Middle East, India was known as "Sea Land." Through the process of miscegenation among themselves and the native Indians, the Meluhhans generally became known as Abhirans (Hebrews). However, because they were prone to unimaginable internecine strife, the Abhirans living in Northern Gujarat preferred to be called Yahudeva or Yadu. The on-and-off-again feuding between the Abhirans and the the Yadu eventually found its way to ancient Palestine.

In his book ***Vaisnava India*** (Vedic Heritage Foundation, Malibu Beach, CA, 1993), author Geary J. C. Sheridan wrote that the city of Dvar-aka "...was perhaps the most amazing city ever constructed on earth." (p. 173.) It was at least the most superlatively described city since Atlantis. In fact, the following description of ancient Dvar-aka is astonishingly similar to that of Atlantis. According to the myth about early Dvar-aka, which Sheridan plucked from the tenth canto of the ***Srimad-Bhagavatan***, a Yavana or Abhiran king named Kalayavana had attacked the Yadus. The Yadu king at that time, whom some authorities claim was none other than Lord Krishna, ordered a strong seawall fort to be constructed off the coast of Saureshtra and built his capital on the shore. The wall was said to cover ninety-six square miles. Atlantis also had such a seawall. The myths about Dvar-aka state that it was one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Every home was the palace of an Indo-Hebrew trading prince.

"Dvaraka was obviously very prosperous, and many ancient accounts report that in each and every house there were large pots of gold and silver. Fragments of this prosperity even help to support Dvaraka today. During low tides Dvaraka's villagers pan the beach for gold. They find enough gold to make this mining a local village industry. And when a large nugget is found, a minor gold rush erupts and extra miners line the shores, seeking their fortune. According to local

residents, this unique gold mining phenomenon of Dvaraka is attributed to the remains of Shri Krishna's capital, which now lies buried beneath the sea near the present-day Dvaraka." (p. 179.)

Serious archeological investigations and studies of that ancient city didn't get started until this century. Not only do ebbing tides reveal the ruins, but Indian archeologists have discovered extensive ruins lying at the bottom of the sea, just off the coast. "The efforts of researchers around Dvaraka have been rewarded. The Archeological Survey of India's branch office in Dvaraka (also spelled Dwaraka), which conducts excavations, has unearthed many artifacts. Some pieces have been dated by scientists as coming from the time of 3000 BC to 2000 BC. Discoveries thus far have ranged from fragmental bits of lustrous red wares (pottery) to stone pillars and sculptures to complete temple complexes.

"Besides land excavations, numerous finds have been made in the sea around Dvaraka. Just recently, as in February, 1985, the National Institute of Oceanography has identified the ruins of an ancient city underwater a short distance from today's Dvaraka. According to reports, five different locations have been detected under the sea with remains of an ancient civilization. (***Vaisnava India***, p. 195.)

"In the 1980s, the discovery of massive submerged walls revealed the existence of a major ancient port in modern Dwarka and another in the nearby island of Bet Dwarka, which served as a gateway to the subcontinent. This corroborated the story of the submergence of Krishna's city, regarded till now as a 'myth' from the Mahabharata." ***The Invasion That Never Was,*** by Michel Danano and Sujata Nahar; pp. 77-78.)

As you can see, we have proof that an ancient city did exist off the coast of Dvaraka. Even more amazing is the truth that an ancient temple consecrated to the monotheistic God Vishnu lies on an island off the extreme northwestern tip of Gujarat: Bet Dvaraka. This is a one-hundred percent

Hebrew name meaning "Temple (or Holy Community) of the United Word:" ***Dvar'echad.***

Strong's Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible calls ***Dvar*** "Dabar," but modern Hebrew dictionaries call it "Dvar." ***Strong's Concordance*** says that the connotations of this word, along with its connectives, allude to books, chronicles, or commandments. For example, the Hebrew word for Deuteronomy is ***Dvareem. Dvar-ekhad*** is probably an ancient name for the Bible. Scholars will tell you, and rightly so, that the compound word Dvaraka comes from the Gujarati language and means "Doorway to Happiness." They'll also tell you that the similarity between the Hebrew and Gujarati Dvarakas is just a coincidence. However, Hebrew "coincidence place names" can be found all over Gujarat, especially along the coast.

The "coincidence" fan club may be surprised to note the name of the great temple of Krishna in Dvaraka: ***Dvara-Kadish.*** Dvara-Kadish means in Hebrew "New Dvaraka." Archeologists at the site have discovered that Dvara-Kadish was built over a pre-existing temple.

Author Steve Rosen states in ***Archeology and the Vaishnava Tradition***, "Archeologists have unearthed an entire temple-like structure beneath the present-day Dvaraka temple, which is itself 2,000 years old and includes a chamber said to date back to the time of Krishna. Other findings include sculpted pillars and carved figurines of celestial beings similar to decorations within the present temple. Research continues to bear fruit." (p. 31.) Now, you can decide for yourself whether ***Kadish*** is really a Jewish word or just one of many "coincidences" described in this book.

Near "New Dvaraka" is another temple which is dedicated to Krishna's consort ***Rakhmani.*** Another Hebrew word, ***Rakhmanee***, means "compassionate." A similar Hebrew word, ***Rakhama***, means "damsel." For confirmation of these definitions, see ***Strong's Exhaustive Concordance***, Hebrew word listings 7361 and 7362. My ***Dictionary of***

the Kashmiri Language says: "Raham = merciful; compassionate." "Rukmini = ...daughter of Bhismaka king of Vidarbha, and sister of Rikmin. She was betrothed to Sisupala, but she secretly loved Krsna. Krsna carried her off before she could be married to Sisupala. She became Krsna's wife and mother of Pradyumna..."

The name of another port on Dvaraka coast is ***Aramra.*** Aram was a name for Syria. The suffix ***Ra*** indicated "Viceroyalty." Aramra could have been the location of Assyria's foreign office in Northwestern India. Aram was also the name of a son of Shem. In this case, the name of the port could have been "Lord Aram." The Huichol Indians of Central Mexico claim that the port city of Aramra was their ancestral home. (See my book ***India Once Ruled the Americas.***)

The port of ***Haveli*** (Havilah), an ancient name of India, is on the southern tip of Gujarat. At the right of Haveli, in nearby Maharashtra state, lies the province of ***Nashik***, with its provincial capital Nashik. Nashik province is one of the most sacred sites of the Yadava people. It was also a favorite home of ancient Indian royalty. In Hebrew, ***Nasheek*** means "Royal Prince." A tribe of shipbuilders and sailors built their hardy barks in a secure fiord below Bombay, called ***Pali'sthan*** (Palestine.) The ancient port of ***Juhu*** (Jew-Landing) is just above Bombay. From Juhu we travel southeast, fighting our way through a maze of villages with Hebrew-like names to ***Nazare*** (Nazareth), also in Maharashtra. Just below Nazare is the unpretentious river ***Nira.*** In Hebrew, ***Neer*** means "furrow." ***Belapur*** (Bela Town is in the same region. (See ***Genesis*** 14:8.) At 72 to 74.3 degrees E., 19 to 21 degrees N., still in Maharashtra, we find:

Powerful Evidence That India Is the Real Holy Land of the Christians and Jews.

This area is extremely sacred to the Yadava people. It is the site of the first Yadava nation: ***Seuna-Desa*** (Zion-Nation) or ***Sion*** as the

Portuguese colonists called it. The Aryan residents called it ***Devana*** or ***Dewana***, meaning "The Demi-gods of Noah." In the Middle East, the Aryans called themselves ***Bet-Dewana***, or "Bedouins." The Bedouins are the remnants of those Aryans who refused to change their ways or return to India. Many of them still live as they did thousands of years ago. Even today, the Moslems, who are just reformed ***Tsabaists*** (Hindus) or "Aryanists," regard the Bedouins as a holy people.

In the area just described above, including modern Nashik province, lies the plain and town of ***Sinnar*** (Shinar), ***Seuna-pur*** (Zion-town), one of the holiest cities in India, lies a few miles north-northeast of Bombay. Up the coast, north of Bombay, are the ports of Kalyana and Sophir. The Godavari river flows through what was once Zion-Nation (Seuna-Desa). The city of Paithan (Pison or Phison) exists beside that river. The Indo- Hebrews generally named rivers as parts, not as wholes.

Farther down from "Zion-Nation," on the Gulf of Cambay, we encounter the port of ***Baruch***, which means "Blessed" in Hebrew. "Blessed" was surely an ideal name for this port because it was located deep within the Gulf of Cambay, in the safest of waters and ideal for docking ships. The Dvaraka and Baruch regions formed part of the Yavana (Yadava and Abhira) dominions. If the Yavanas had been Greeks, as so many scholars insist, why did these ports not have Greek names but Hebrew? Why was the city and region called ***Junaghadh***, a Gujarati term meaning "Jew District?" Why was Gujarat Known as ***Juzr*** (Jew Governance) and ***Jukhar*** (Jew Territory)?

If what I've said thus far doesn't seem like sufficient proof, I invite the reader-investigator to investigate the North Indian state of Rajasthan (Land of Princelings), which is sandwiched between Pakistan and Gujarat. In ancient and medieval times, Rajasthan was peppered with innumerable family feudatories and estates called ***Haveli.*** Even today, family estates, mansions, palaces, and temples are called ***Haveli.*** In Hebrew, a similar word, ***Khevel,*** means "District." The province and city

Satan Was Really a Saintly Indian King.

In Chapter II, I explained that ***Satana*** was in reality a Gujarati city-state that lost a war to the Seunas or Zionists. The name of this city could have been derived from that of a Jaina king and founder of a small Jaina sect. We are wrongly taught that a holy man named Mahavira founded Jainism. He was in reality a later reformer. Jainism itself existed millenniums before Mahavira was born. No one really knows exactly when Mahavira lived. I believe that he achieved his enlightenment around 1000 B.C. Some years after his death, a pious Jaina king named ***Satan-ikas*** (Satan of Kasi?) began expounding his own version of Jainism. He succeeded in getting only 11 converts. They distinguished themselves from other Jainists by wearing blood-red robes and occasionally bull-horn headdresses (the first kingly crowns). Because the sect was (and still is) so very small, it was probably rejected by Jainists as demoniacal and heretical. In those days, the different Indian sects often fought one another, as, indeed, their non-Indian descendants do even today. Over the centuries, this saint and his red clothing evolved to the red-colored monster that the TV preachers use to scare fanatical Christian fundamentalists and convince them to unload their bank accounts and wallets.

The following are the "evil" teachings that this "Satan" used to ensnare innocent victims:

1. The senses are not the seat of wisdom.
2. The Law of ***Karma*** (the effect of our past deeds, whether good or bad) is a reality.
3. The world and the beings in it are realities; not illusions.
4. The spiritual dimension is also real.
5. No one should kill animals.
6. We must endure patiently the life conditons that we cannot change.
7. Do not mortify the body.

8. Always be truthful, sincere, and pure of conduct.

9. Do not steal.

10. Do not be unfaithful to your spouse. Control all earthly desires.

If ***Satan-ikas*** were to return to see what he has become in the minds of Baptist preachers and Jehovah's Witnesses, he'd truly be saddened to learn that he is remembered as The Great Tempter—the man that everyone loves to hate. The preachers need not worry overmuch. Very few people have ever fallen into the clutches of ***Satan-ikas.***

The Sanskrit/Kashmiri word for "devil" is exactly as in English: ***dev-il*** (condition of being a devil). The amazing similarities between English and Sanskrit prompted Indian historian A. K. Mazumdar to write, "...English is essentially Rig-Vedic Sanskrit in disguise." (***The Hindu History;*** p. 349.)

The Hindu God Krishna Was a Nice Jewish Boy!

The Javan tribe had fully as great an influence on the Hindus as they had on the Greeks and the Jews.

The Hindu deity Lord Krishna was a nice but oversexed young Jewish boy who was born with blue skin.

Here are my proofs that Krishna was a Jew:

The ***Dictionary of the Kashmiri Language*** states that "Yedu (Judah) was a celebrated ancient king, eldest son of Yayati (Japhet), and ancestor of Krushn (Krishna)." The word "Japhet" itself is just another way of saying "Jupiter."

In the ***Padma Purana***, the monotheistic god Vishnu exclaims, "'I shall be born among you, O Abhiras, at Mathura.'" Lord Krishna was born as the incarnation of Vishnu.

Old Hindu stories about Krishna identify him as a member of the Abhira, Yaudheya, Yutiya, Yaudeva, Yauda, Yadu, or Yedu tribes. ***Yehudiya*** is the Aramaic word for "Yehudi." ***Yaudheya*** (a Sanskrit word meaning

"Consecrated to God"), Yahudeva, Yutiya, Yaudeva, Yauda, Yadu, and Yedu are all etymological corruptions of the Aramaic ***Yehudiya.*** These words alone furnish powerful evidence that the Yavanas were Jews.

Krishna's name comes from the Hebrew ***Koresh***, which means "Cyrus." ***Krish-na*** = "Cyrus-Noah." You may be interested in knowing that Christ, Koresh (King Cyrus of Persia), and Krishna, who all had similar names, were supposed to have been born of virgins. They were also said to be "Messiahs."

Krishna's mother's name was ***Devaki.*** In Hebrew, a similar name, ***Devakut,*** means "Channel to God."

A powerful proof that Krishna was a Jew is the name of the wife of the cow-herd Nanda and the foster mother of Krishna: ***Yeshoda*** or ***Yasoda.*** In both Hebrew and Kashmir, ***Yesh*** means "The Goal of Creation." (See Chapter Five.)

Lord Krishna's favorite mistress was named ***Radha.*** In Hebrew, ***Radah*** means "dominant."

My Kashmiri dictionary states that Yadav means "a descendant of Yedu (Yadu), esp. a title of Krushnu (Krishna), who was one of these." Even today, "Yadav" is a common Indian family name.

Lord Krishna, with his blue skin, genius-level intelligence, wisdom, unquenchable sexuality, and valor in battle, made the Hindus believe that only a god could possess such superhuman talents and performance in all areas. The Yahudeva and Abhira groups inhabited Gujarat from 3000 BC. The "Yadu" whom the Assyrians deported to Gujarat may have been the descendants of the "Abraham" group who left India for Canaan about 1900 BC.

The Krishna story is disturbingly similar to many aspects of the existing accounts of Jesus Christ. According to the myth, the God Essence Brahma said to the divine Holy Trinity (Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva), "He will be named Krishna, that is to say Blue, because he will be a son of the sky."

Kamsa, an evil king of Mathura, heard that Devaki, the beautiful wife of a man named Vassudeva, though a virgin whom Vassudeva had never touched, would give birth to a child destined to someday topple him from his throne. Kamsa had his men arrest Devaki and throw her in prison. However, when Krishna was born of the virgin, he and his mother were mysteriously taken out of the prison and transported to a stable.

When Kamsa heard that the virginal Devaki had escaped from her cell, he hurried to the prison to see for himself. The "gods" made him imagine that she and the newly born child were still in the cell. Kamsa unsheathed his sword, determined to kill the child. The apparition of Devaki pleaded with the king to spare the child because it was a girl. But the merciless Kamsa grabbed the phantom of the child and threw it up in the air, trying to pierce it with the point of his uplifted sword.

The specter cried out, "I am Destiny! Tremble before me! Your future conqueror has been taken away and hidden in a safe place! From now on, until the hour of your punishment, I will hang like a shadow over you."

The frightened Kamsa prostrated himself at Devaki's feet, offering her rich gifts and freeing her from prison.

But Kamsa could not rest easily so long as the child remained free. He ordered his men to kill all newly born infants in his kingdom, but they never found Krishna.

The blue-skinned Krishna grew up to be an irresistibly handsome, wise, and virile young man. Women everywhere clamored for his sexual favors. Even married women left their husbands to sport with him. He was said to have had more than 6,000 wives, and 180,000 children.

J. N. Singh Yadav stated in ***Yadavas and Their Times***, "It is curious to know how that demon could collect so many thousands of girls who would have required a whole town to live in, and what a big prison it should have been. Actually, Krsna had eight wives, which was a custom

in those days...this surprising number of wives was in reality a myth. (p. 98.) Mr.Yadav said that Krishna really had 80 children, ten by each wife. He even gave their names. Before Krishna was born, the gods had decreed that he would someday have to die to atone for the sins of the Yadu. Some authorities state that those sins were their inter-tribal fighting, unbridled sexuality, and alcoholism. Others claim that he had to die for having failed to unite the tribes in a monarchy. Did the story of Jesus Christ (Koresh) become the ancestor of the prophecy that someday all Jews who won't accept the divine monarchy of Christ (Koresh) will have to die for this folly?

IV

What Do the Yadavas Themselves Say About Their Origins?

Many Yadavas (Yahudevas) claim a Hebrew descendancy. Tens of thousands of Yadava people live in the United States. Most of them worship Lord Krishna and tend to be small businessmen and motel managers. Some Yadavas have told me that they are descended from the "Lost Ten Tribes." During a trip to Arizona, a friend and I met and talked to an educated Yadava motel manager in the town of Williams. My friend asked him, "Just how sure are you that the Yadavas are descendants of the "Lost Tribes?"

The manager answered, "99.9 percent."

In ***Jesus Lived and Died in Kashmir***, author Andreas Faber-Kaiser stated: "...Yusmarg...the Pasture of Jesus...is inhabited by the Jewish tribe Yadu, who live...in the place Jesus chose to enter Kashmir...This we were able to find out personally in interviews with people living there..." (p. 143.)

Because the Aryans cannibalized the Indo-Hebrew traditions and adapted them to their own drunken agenda, many of the present-day Indo-Hebrews, such as the Yadavas, Ahirs, Jatas, Rajputs, Dalits, and the like, know little about their past. Millions of these Indians believe they are descendants of Israel's "Lost Tribes." Some groups probably are

"Lost Tribes" descendants. However, even the roots of the "Lost Tribes" are buried deep in India's pre-history. Godfrey Higgins wrote in ***Anacalypsis***, "...There were tribes of Joudi or Yadu, which were spared when opposing sects got the better of them in the wars of the Maha-Bharat, and were left in a poor and miserable state, without books or literature,—spared, in fact, from mere contempt, being too low to excite fear or anger; that in the course of many generations their origin was forgotten, and meeting with Jews from the West, and comparing notes, they found a near relationship, and accounted for it by supposing that they must have come from Western Syria, in consequence of the revolutions which had taken place there. Their real history, in two thousand years and upwards, might well be forgotten. The ancient civil-religious wars of India are recorded in the books of the Brahmins, but they are totally forgotten among the mass of the people. In all probability the first books of Genesis were brought from India with the tribe—with Abraham of the Brahmins." (Vol. I, p. 399.)

Knowledgeable modern Indo-Hebrews reject the idea that they are descendants of the "Lost Tribes." In his two volume history ***Yadavas Through the Ages***, Yadav Singh wrote in the faulty, Indianized, and unedited English so typical of many Indian writers, "We have enough proof to show that...the Yadavas not only inhabited the Central Asia, but also ruled this region...Buddha Prakash was of the opinion that the Abhiras came to India after the fall of the Kurus after the Bharata War or in the 9th century BC. 'Then a large number of indigenous and foreign tribes swarmed into the Punjab, prominent among them were the Sudras and Abhiras who spread over the Punjab and occupied the regions of Sarasvati...' About their origin, he writes, 'The Abhiras seem to be connected with the Apiru (Khapiru), who played a very notable role in cuneiform documents of the nineteenth and eighteenth centuries BC as well as in Nuzian, Hittite, and Amarna documents of the fifteenth and fourteenth centuries BC.'

Portuguese colonists called it. The Aryan residents called it ***Devana*** or ***Dewana***, meaning "The Demi-gods of Noah." In the Middle East, the Aryans called themselves ***Bet-Dewana***, or "Bedouins." The Bedouins are the remnants of those Aryans who refused to change their ways or return to India. Many of them still live as they did thousands of years ago. Even today, the Moslems, who are just reformed ***Tsabaists*** (Hindus) or "Aryanists," regard the Bedouins as a holy people.

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of ***Jaisalmer,*** situated in the extreme northwestern part of the state, was once the Jewel of India. However, at the time of Abraham, the Indus and Saraisvati rivers changed their course, leaving Jaisalmer Province dry as a bone, leaving what is now the ***Thar*** desert. Archeologists have found temple ruins dedicated to god ***Ram*** up and down the banks of the dry bed. There are numerous cities with Jewish-like names, such as ***Joudhpur*** (pronounced "Juddha-poor"), named by the 14th century princeling ***Joudh*** ("Judah"); Prince "Judah" claimed to be a descendant of ***Ram*** (our Abraham), and ***Udaipur*** (Yuddha-poor), the mountains of ***Ioud*** (Jude), and the like. There is even a district of ***Sewana*** (Zion). During ancient times, Jaisalmer was one of the greatest trading centers of India. Caravans and ships left Jaisalmer daily, loaded with jewels, lumber, foodstuffs, fine cloth, pottery, etc. for Mesopotamia, Assyria, Egypt, Palestine, etc. Because Jaisalmer province and Gujarat were so important commercially and culturally, India came to be known as ***Havilah*** (Haveli). All the biblical names described: ***Hi-de-kel; Tigris; Sophir; Ophir; O-phir-Ot*** ("Eu-Phrates" or "Place of Ophir"); ***Havilah; Gather*** (Ghaddi); ***Nila; Guptos; Su-Meru; Gihon; Yudh-î-Yah; Kashi; Atha-Yop-î-Yah*** (Ethiopia); ***Pishon; Asur-î-yah*** (Assyria)***; Kaul-Deva*** ("Chaldea" or "Divine Brahmans"), etc., are epithets of India. Those who don't yet know that the bible originated in India certainly can't blame their lack of knowledgeability on the bible.

Our spiritual ancestors, Abraham and Sarah, also might have left from Jaisalmer. However, the patron saint of Sophir is ***Parusu Rama*** (a believer in human sacrifice). The bible tells us that Abraham had to wean himself away from this type of religious practice. ***Saraisvati*** (Sarah) is the protector of nearby Kalyana. For that reason, I accept one of these ports as their point of departure for Sumer. Don't forget: Each of the "Gods" of the Hindus was at one time a real human being.

"These were the people who ruled in Central Asia and gave it a new civilization and culture. They invented a new form of maintaining and keeping permanent records of events and administration. The whole civilization and world is indebted to them for this great invention. 'In Hebrew' writes Buddha Prakash, 'these people were known as Ibhri (an adjective from Apiru) And in Egyptian they figure as A-pi-ru. In Mesopotamia and Syria they appear as landless soldiers, raiders, captives and slaves of miscellaneous ethnic origins; in Palestine they are often mentioned in Canaanite letters of the early fourteenth century as raiders and as rebels against Egyptian authority, sometime in alliance with Canaanite princes. Most of the scholars accepted the equation of Khapiru (Habiri, etc.) with the Hebrews...Albright sums up the position by stating that 'until the question is decided, we must content ourselves with saying that a Khapiru origin would square extraordinarily well with Hebrew traditional history and would clear up many details, which seem otherwise inexplicable.' (W. F. Albright, ***From the Stone Age to Christianity***, 2nd Ed., pp. 240-41). It appears that a section of these people came to India also. They settled in the region called Abhirvan between Herat and Kandahar and thence entered into the Punjab. The tradition of the disappearance of the river Sarasvati near Vinasana as a consequence of the foul contact of the Abhiras enshrines a memory of the advent of these people in the Kuruland on the heels of the Scytho-Iranian tribes, who dealt the death blow to Kuru supremacy at Kuruksetra. We learn from the Musalaparvan that these Abhiras grew so headstrong as to inflict a crushing defeat on the invincible Arjuna, when he was returning with the women of the Yadavas from Dvaraka after the tragedy of the Mahabharata war. At the same time some other indigenous tribes like the Nagas also became assertive, since we find Janamejaya quelling them in the celebrated Sarpasatra and holding his court at Taksasila."

The ancient Hebrews really did descend from the Indian Khapirus. Many other Indian clans and traditions associated with these Khapirus

had their namesakes in Israel. Although the Kubera cults did not believe that the Gods would intercede in Man's behalf, they taught that the spirits of good men (Yahus) often intervened in human affairs. Each Kubera cult or clan had its own guardian angel or patron saint. The major patron saint of the group that eventually fathered Israel was ***Khupiru Kuvera Yaksa*** of Barhut, India. Thousands of years before the time of Abraham, the first seeds of Judaism were planted in Barhut!

Author Singh spurns the nation that his Yadava ancestors were the "Lost Tribes." "Buddha Prakash has jumbled many...very ancient events. No doubt the Abhiras not only settled and ruled in Central Asia, as has been proved by the treaty of Mittanis and Hittites of fifteenth century BC, but they ruled and settled in Mesopotamia, Assyria (many scholars say it was Abhiria), Egypt, Jerusalem, Syria, etc. also. Their existence finds proof in the dialect and writings of all these countries. There is one Ahira river in Israel. Not only that, the characteristics of Israelis are quite similar to Abhiras of India today; their struggle for freedom, love for their motherland, attachment for land, stubborn attitude, their way of struggle, greediness for money, fighting qualities, fit to survive in adverse circumstances, make the best use of the worst type of land for agriculture production. The Ahiras are expert in this regard. They occupy the neglected and useless piece of land and turn it into the best greenery and grainy fields. They are experts in irrigating the undulated land with a very small quantity of water. Even today, in India also, they have their own method of irrigation by filling a bed of grain or vegetables through a well maintained clay drain prepared by themselves without the help or guidance of any expert or instrument. An Ahira plans drains and beds annually to irrigate his fields and does not leave even an inch of it without taking a produce out of it. It presents a wonderful look to see the planning (of) the water drains and their leveling in undulated lands without wasting even a drop of water.

"The Israelis have also shown this type of remarkable genre in their irrigation system. Are they the descendants of the Abhiras of ancient times? So far (as) their religion is concerned it may be very much possible that these Abhiras might have contributed this in faith also, as...gave new faiths, philosophies, etc., to the world. This point requires further research.

"It is erroneous and contradictory to say that the Abhiras emigrated to India in the 9th century BC and then 'inflicted a crushing defeat on the invincible Arjuna, the Pandava,' while he was returning from Dvaraka after the fratricide war of the Yadavas. Had the Abhiras just entered the Punjab after Bharata War, they could not be supposed to be so strong to defeat Arjuna on his way to Hastinapura from Dvarka. Arjuna had not to go the north Punjab to come in clash with the Abhiras. They must have been on the Dvaraka-Hastinapura route, that is, some where in northern Rajasthan or southern Haryana. Secondly the Bharata War was not fought in the 9th century. The Yudhisthira rule was not so weak as to attract foreign invasions at least in his life time. Then how could these newly arrived Abhiras have challenged Arjuna? Thirdly, Buddha Prakash quoting the Puranic evidences says that the river Sarasvati disappeared as a consequence of the foul contact of the Abhiras, but the river was very much flowing and was worshipped in the days of the Bharata War. Then how can these both contradictory positions be possible? Fourthly, this scholar describes Janamejaya quelling the Nagas in the celebrated Sarpa Sastra and holding his court in Taksasila. Janamejaya was the great grand son of Arjuna. Then how could it be possible for the Abhiras or the Nagas to come to India in his times and defeat and loot Arjuna, three generations earlier?

"As discussed elsewhere these Abhiras, the Nagas or the Sarpas all stem from Yadu and his progeny...The flow of migration could not contain them in the present India and Pakistan, but they had to find a new abode in Central Asia and other countries of Asia and Africa.

These war-like and ferocious people fell upon the unorganized most backward people and established their kingdoms. They not only ruled them, but they also civilized them giving new philosophy, religion, calendars, mathematics, medical science, art of warfare, education, sculpture, and what not. They gave their name to the rivers—Ahira river as in Israel; mountains—yadu ka danga in Pakistan, places—as Assyria, Syria, forests—as Aviravana (the Jungle of the Abhiras) between Herat and Kandahar; Haryana—Ahirana—Hirana—Hariana—Hariyana, etc., etc.

"These mighty Abhiras were feared and the writers, on the one hand, eulogized them and on the other, described them as foreigners, slaves, dreaded robbers, dacoits, mleccha, etc. Undoubtedly, the Yadavas never thought of and liked to live by begging or sit idle when there was a challenge of foreign invasion or rule. They never let the foreign ruler live in peace and be prosperous. They adopted all tactics, everywhere, every time. To subjugate and to rule or to die became their motto. Consequently all other communities joined hands together against these dreaded Ahiras in all Asian countries, many of them died fighting, others captured and enslaved, many adopted new religions, and others fled to India—their original abode. The history is full of their ventures.

"...not only the Yadavas were in the Central Asia, but other 'Indians' had also migrated to that region...Some refugees on way to India were assimilated, later on, by other groups and religious sects. They are still found in N. W. F. P. of Pakistan, Afghanistan, Jammu and Kashmir, Sind, Punjab, etc.; all of them have embraced Islam long ago. Some of them still call themselves as Jadu, Jaddu, Yaddu, Ahira, Jadeja, Batti, Junego, etc. They still cherish the feudalistic tendency and sacrifice their all for a small piece of land even. If they have more money they would purchase more land. An Ahira is never satisfied with the quantity of land, even

ignoring its quality, he would wish to be called a landlord of so much land, it being a status symbol to have more land than others.

"...The Yadavas with their different divisions and sub-divisions adhered to their traditional form of governance, that is, democratically elected republics. They were very zealous of their equality, fraternity, and liberty. They were ever ready to pay the highest price to maintain these ideals. Many forms of governments came to be known after their names...No wonder many historians conjectured that they had a curse from Yayati that there would be no monarchs in their progeny. The profundity of this can be understood only when the entire history of the Yadavas is studied thoroughly." (Vol. I, pp. 116-120 ***in passim.***) Mr. Singh's description of the Yadavas' love of liberty and democratic institutions is still championed by their modern non-Indian descendants, the Jewish people.

"...the Abhiras were not foreigners but aboriginals of the Dravidian race.

"With the passing of time the Yadava-Abhiras developed their language, culture, religious customs, socio-economic and political system, and rituals. They despised Brahmanas and more than that their way of life and thought, that is, Brahmanism, in place of Sanskrit, they devised new languages—Pali, Prakrit, Abhira, Saurseni, etc. Instead of Vedic religion, they had Bhagavata or Sarvata dharma as their way of life, which came to be known in later times as Vaisnavadharma. They discarded the Brahmanical rituals and devised new ones. The Yadavas were progressive, dynamic and energetic people. They opened new vistas in every walk of life—music, dance, fine arts, archery, government, wrestling, breeding, scaling high peaks, inventing new devices, discovering new ideologies, philosophies, etc. The contribution of these people to India in particular, and the world in general, is immense. Their languages—Prakrit and Pali, were used by the great reformers of this country, i.e., by Buddha and Mahavira." (Vol. II, pp. 7-8.) Even the

Buddha and Mahavira (the acknowledged reformer of Jainism) were Indo-Hebrews.

The Yadavas say that they were first called Seunas or Zionists. "...their dominion was called Seunadesa...Seunadesa was the name given to the region extending from Nasik to Devagiri (Daulatabad near Aurangabad...the country founded by Dridhaprahara (a Yadava leader) was extended by King Seunachandra (The Moon of Zion) on both banks of the Godavari so as to include the modern districts of Aurangabad and East and West Khandesh with portions of Ahmedanagar and Nasik...As the records of the dynasty traced its descent from the Puranic hero Yadu, its rulers were better known as Yadavas although the word Seuna was not totally forgotten. The Muslim historians knew them as Yadavas, and the Prataparudriya of Vidranatha refers to them as Yadava kings of Sevana (i.e., Seuna) country." (***The Yadavas and Their Times***, by Onkar Prasad Verma, M.A., Ph.D.; pp. 2-3.)

"Seuna-desa...indicated the kingdom of the Yadavas who had their capital first at Sinnar near Nasik and then at Devagiri, modern Daulatabad in the Aurangabad District of the present Maharashtra State." (***Geography of Ancient and Medieval India,*** p. 111.)

Because the Indo-Hebrews always gave their new homes the same names of the ones they left behind, the above paragraph corroborates the biblical account of the original home of the Jews. "...the families of the sons of Noah...journeyed from the east...they found a plain in the land of Shi-nar; and they dwelt there." (***Genesis*** 10:32, 11:2.)

"Indo-Aryans headed the patricians of Palestine during the five hundred years preceding the Israelite occupation of this country. A third of the local notables were called then by Sanskrit names. Thus, it is intrinsically impossible to suppose an absence of strong cultural links. I believe that some Biblical ideas cannot properly be understood

without attention to this early Indic heritage. (***Parliament of Religions***, by Poliak N. Abraham; Vol. P, p. 179.)

Comparative List of Some Tribal Names of the Indo-Hebrews and Israeli Hebrews

Indo-Hebrew	Israeli-Hebrew
Kubera	Hebrew
Yakhu	Yahu
Yaksa	Yakhsan
Sabara (A Yakhu name)	Sabra (Native Israeli Jew)
Seuna (Name of the first Yadava nation)	Zion (First name of Israel)
Yadava, Yutiya,Yahkhuda	Yehudi
Paulastya (Title of Kubera)	Palestine (A name of Israel)

Along with the Yadu or Yutiya tribes, the Jats and Rajputs left their marks in every crook and cranny of the world. "Most of the Jat Gotras (tribes) have originated from the five tribes of Yayati and seven descendants of Raja Vir Bhadra. In due course of time, they extended into Central (Beru) Asia and Europe. Circumstances forced some of them to return to India.

"Jats are...the original inhabitants of India and a very large number of communities, who though no longer call themselves Jats have originated from them. These include all Ahirs and Gujara, and a large number of the Rajputs, Pathans, Baluch, Iranians, Turks, Scandinavians, Germans, French Italians, Greek and British who are originally Jats...In their better days Jats have ruled over extensive areas not only in India but in most of Asia and Europe." (***History*** of Jats; written and published by Lt. Ram Sarup Joon; p. 6.) As you can see, each Indo-Hebraic group claims to be the parent stock.

"Jats formed part of the Indian communities who went abroad on administrative and military duties. There were therefore several Jats who held important positions in Arab lands from pre-Muslim times." (***World Vedic Heritage***; p. 629.)

The preceding information should prove useful to the Israelis in determining which of the Indians should be granted ***Aliya.*** My understanding is that only the descendants of those who followed Abraham to Western Syria can halachically (Jewish legal interpretation) qualify for ***Aliya.***

The Romans used large numbers of these fierce, fanatically loyal Indo-Hebrews, Yadus, and Jats to help them rule their far-flung empire. Large numbers were sent to England. They left their imprint on most European languages, especially on English (***Anga-leh***) in Sanskrit), ***Brit*** (Bharata or "India"), ***Sakatae*** (Scotland); ***Parusa*** (Prussia),) ***Bhav-Arya*** (Bavaria), ***Sharmania*** (Germany), ***Skanda-Nabha*** (Scandanavia), ***Ish-Pani*** (Spain), etc. Clearly recognizable Sanskrit-influenced proper names like Arthur (Adur or Adam), Adams, Davenport (City of Zion or ***Devanpur***), Cash (Kassite), Hall, Oswald, Bell, Mann, Gill, Dillon, Keith, Harris ***(Hari)***, etc., point to the Indian ancestry of millions of Europeans. The word "Europe" also derives from Sanskrit: ***Hariyupa.***

Before the Romans rose to power, other nations, like the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Babylonians, had used Indo-Hebrew armies to aid them in their conquests. As Herodotus himself said, the Persians sent Eastern Ethiopian fighting men against the Greeks. When the British achieved hegemony over India, they, too, employed consummate Indian warriors, such as the Jats and the Gurkhas, to help them win wars both in and out of India. As late as 1982, the English used Gurkhas to drive the Argentine army out of the Faulkland Islands (Malvinas).

When the Roman empire fell apart from 300 to 600 AD, these Indo-Hebraic mercenaries, Goths (***Gaudis***), Jutes (***Jutis, Jatas***), Druids (***Druvita*** or ***Druvida***), Angles (***Angu-leh***), Saxon (***Sakasuni***), Scotts (***Saka***), Brit (***Bharat***), Bavarians (***Bhav-Arya***), Danes (***Danava***), Iberians (***Abhira***), and Huns (***Huna***), along with other barbarous tribes, roamed all over Europe, pillaging and raping, initiating what we call "The Dark Ages." Eventually, they began to settle down, merging their respective

Sanskrit dialects, cultures, and religious ideas with those of the different European nations. Our Western historians claim that many of these barbarians were indigenous to Germany. Sanskrit influenced place and family names are so common in Germany that even some post-Hitlerian historians claim that Sanskrit could have originated in Germany. However, the Indians claim these Barbarian hordes as their own. Soon after the time of Christ, temperatures in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Tibet dropped by ten degrees, sending thousands of your ancestors and mine to Europe. The fact that these tribes roamed Europe during the Dark Ages may account for the apparent "freshness" of Sanskrit-derived words in modern European languages.

Many of the facts presented in this book, such as the dominating Indo-Hebraic presence all over the world and Lord Krishna being a proto-Jew, may surprise and even shock the sensitivities of those who have been raised to believe that Judaism is indigenous to the Middle East. Researchers may find that the revelations in this book will be corroborated in the abundance of ancient Jain manuscripts accumulating the dust of centuries in the Jain monasteries of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, and other Indian states where the Jain tradition is still strong. The very word—***Jah-i-Na*** (Lords of Noah) suggests that Jainism is a primitive form of Judaism.

In ***The Wonder That Was India***, A. L. Basham said, "We owe much to the Jaina monks' love of literature. To copy a manuscript, even a secular one, was considered a work of great religious merit, and thus the old Jaina monasteries have preserved many rare and otherwise unknown texts, some of which have still to be published, and many of which are of non-Jaina origin." (p. 285.) It is possible that the language of some of those works will appear strangely biblical.

V

Abraham Founded Nearly All the World's Major Religions!

Zoroastrianism was a popular religion in the geographical areas on which this book concentrates. The Magi (Zoroastrian priests) claimed that Zoroaster was none other than Abraham. Martin Haug, Ph.D., wrote in ***The Sacred Language, Writings, and Religions of the Parsis,*** "The Magi are said to have called their religion ***Kesh-î-Ibrahim,*** creed of whom they considered as their prophet and the reformer of their religion. They traced their religious books to Abraham, who was believed to have brought them from heaven..." (p. 16.) Abraham the Asura founded every major religion on earth.

There are certain striking similarities between the Hindu god Brahma and his consort Saraisvati, and the Jewish Abraham and Sarai, that may be more than mere coincidences. Although in all of India there is only one temple dedicated to Brahma, this cult is the third largest Hindu sect.

In his book ***Moisés y los Extraterrestres,*** Mexican author Tomás Doreste states, "Voltaire was of the opinion that...Abraham...descended from some of the numerous Brahman priests who left India to spread their teachings throughout the world; and in support of his thesis he presented the following elements: the similarity of names and the fact that the city of Ur, land of the patriarchs, was near the border of Persia, the road to India, where that Brahman had been born.

"The Hindus had turned Brahma...thanks to his superhuman knowledge—into one of the principal elements of the supreme divinity, who taught his knowledge to the Brahmans or priests of the first hereditary caste. The name of Brahma was highly respected in India, and his influence spread throughout Persia as far as the lands bathed by the rivers Euphrates and Tigris. The Persians adopted Brahma and made him their own. Later they would say that the God arrived from Bactria, a mountainous region situated midway on the road to India..." (pp. 46-47.) Bactria was the locality of the prototypical Jewish nation of ***Juhuda*** or ***Jaguda,*** also called ***Ur-Jaguda. Ur*** meant "place or "town." Therefore, the bible was correct in stating that Abraham came from "Ur of the Chaldeans." "Chaldeans," more correctly ***Kaul-Deva,*** was not the name of a specific ethnicity, but the title of an ancient brahmanical priestly sect" who lived in what are now Afghanistan and Pakistan. The Afghan city of Kashgar, south of Kabul, stands on the site of ancient Jaguda. Our theologians confuse "Ur of the Chaldeans" with "Ur of the Sumerians."

"...Balkh (Jaguda or Juhuda) is said to have been originally the...abode of Abraham, who according to the scriptures and the Hindu sacred books, removed with his father to distant countries to the westward." (Francis Wilford, ***Asiatic Researches***, Vol. VI; 1799 AD.)

Godfrey Higgins wrote in ***Anacalypsis,*** "In India, in very ancient times, there was a state of great power...one of the largest of Hindoostan...anciently called Ayodhya or Oude. It was, and yet is, a place celebrated for its sanctity, to which Pilgrims resort from all parts of India. The Hindoo history stated that it was the seat of power of a great prince called Dasaratha, the father of Rama, and of Rama, the brother of Christna. Dasaratha extended his conquests as far as Ceylon, which he subdued. We shall find...from the similarity of the mythos in South India to that of Oude, reason to believe the story of the conquest to be substantially true. Ayodhya or Iyodhya is nothing but Judia, and

Oude, Juda. Iyodhia is Iyo-di-ia—country of the sacred Ioe, or Jud. (Vol. I, p. 405.)

"...the tribe of Iaoud was expelled from this kingdom, perhaps from Maturea, from which place they took their names...The cities above-named are situated a little Westward of Tibet. The tribe of Ioud or the Brahmin Abraham, was expelled from or left the Maturea of the kingdom of Oude in India and, settling in Goshen, or ***the house of the Sun*** or Heliopolis in Egypt, gave it the name of the place which they had left in India, Maturea." (Vol. I, p. 405.)

"The difference between the Ioudi of the West and of the East, is to be found in the circumstance, that the Afghan Brahmin who came with his tribe from the East, to Syria of the West, was an iconoclast: he was opposed to images, just beginning to prevail (and now so much prevailing) when he left India. He was of the religion or sect of Persia, and of Melchizedek...I think that it is very likely to be true which is told by the Jews, that they were not permitted to read Genesis for fear that it should...draw them into idolatry, as it is pretty clear that it had done to their ancestors in the East...No one can deny that the...adoration of images and emblems has ended in the degradation of all nations." (Vol. I, p. 364.)

"From the striking similarity between the religion of Moses and that of the Persians, it is not difficult to see the reason why Cyrus, Darius, and the Persians, restored the temples of Jerusalem and Gerizim...because the religion was that of the Persians..." (Vol. I, pp. 81-82.)

"The Persians also claim Ibrahim, i.e. Abraham, for their founder, as well as the Jews. Thus we see that according to all ancient history the Persians, the Jews, and the Arabians are descendants of Abraham. (p. 85.)...We are told that Terah, the father of Abraham, originally came from an Eastern country called Ur, of the Chaldees or Culdees, to dwell in a district called Mesopotamia. Some time after he had dwelt there, Abraham, or Abram, or Brahma, and his wife Sara or

Sarai, or Sara-iswati, left their father's family and came into Canaan. If the letter A be changed, by metathesis, from the word Brahma to the beginning, as it is very often practised in the oriental languages, we shall have correctly Abraham, or the A might be only the emphatic Chaldee article, making ***the Braham*** of Brahmin. The word ***Iswati,*** in the second name, is now said to be merely a term of honour, like Lady Sarah. The identity of Abraham and Sara with Brahma and Saraiswati was first pointed out by the Jesuit missionaries." (Vol. I; p. 387.)

In Hindu mythology, Sarai-Svati is Brahm's sister. The rabbis, preachers, and priests like to "whitewash" Abraham by stating that Sarai was his niece. The bible gives two stories of Abraham. In this first version, Abraham told Pharaoh that he was lying when he introduced Sarai as his sister. In the second version, he also told the king of Gerar that Sarai was really his sister. However, when the king scolded him for lying, Abraham said that Sarai was in reality both his wife and his sister! "...and yet indeed she is my sister; she is the daughter of my father, but not the daughter of my mother; and she became my wife." (***Genesis*** 20:12.)

Is the fact that these two couples with the same names, and each couple being brother and sister, just a coincidence?

We are told to believe that the king of Gerar's name was ***Abi-Melech.*** But ***Abi-Melech*** was just the Sanskrit royal title of any king of Gerar: "King" ***(Melech)*** "of the Abhiras" ***(Abi).*** Abraham was dealing with fellow Indian immigrants like himself.

Jewish folklore also gives Sarai a second name: ***Jiska*** (Seeress). A Sanskrit-Kashmiri word for "love" is ***Yishk.*** Although Saraisvati, also called Sarada, was the goddess of knowledge and learning, she was additionally a love deity. The statues of Saraisvati/Sarada depict a woman of incredible beauty. The bible also mentions Sarai's loveliness.

But the anomalies don't end here. In India, a tributary of the river Saraisvati is ***Ghaggar.*** Another tributary of the same river is ***Hakra.***

According to Jewish traditions, Hagar was Sarai's maidservant; the Moslems say she was an Egyptian princess, the daughter of the same Pharoah who wanted Sarai for himself. Notice the similarity of ***Ghaggar, Hakra,*** and ***Hagar.***

The bible also states that Ishmael, son of Hagar, and his descendants lived in India. "...Ishmael...breathed his last and died, and was gathered to his kin.—They dwelt from Havilah (India), by Shur, which is close to Egypt, all the way to Asshur..." (***Genesis*** 25:17-18.) There are even more mysteries connected with Abraham.

It is an interesting fact that the names of Isaac and Ishmael derive from Sanskrit: Heb: ***Ishaak*** = "Friend of Shiva." Heb. ***Ishmael*** = Skt. ***Ish-Mahal*** = "Shiva the Great."

A third miniversion of the Abraham story turns him into another "Noah." We know that a flood drove Abraham out of India. ***Genesis*** 25 mentions some descendants of his concubine Ketura: Jokshan; Sheba; Dedan; Epher. (Note: ***The Moslems claim that Ketura is an epithet of Hagar.***) Some descendants of Noah were Joktan, Sheba, Dedan, and Ophir. These varying versions have caused me to suspect that the writers of the bible were trying to unite several different branches of Indo-Judaism.

About 1900 BC, the cult of Brahm was carried to the Middle and Near East by several different Indian groups after a severe rainfall and earthquake tore Northern India apart, even changing the courses of the Indus and Saraisvati rivers, the holiest of the holies of the ancient Indians. "...Indian literature remembers astronomical events that go back to the fourth or fifth millenium BCE. The presence of the Indic element in the Near East in the second millennium BCE should then be seen as an intrusion from India or as an intrusion by a group that had been culturally Indianized.

"The drying up of the Sarasvati around 1900 BCE, which led to a major relocation of the population centered around in the Sindhu and

the Sarasvati valleys, could have been the event that caused a migration westward from India. It is soon after this time that the Indic element begins to appear all over West Asia, Egypt, and Greece." (***Indic Ideas in the Graeco-Roman World,*** by Subhash Kak, taken from ***IndiaStar*** online literary magazine; p. 14.)

"The intrusion of Indic people—and presumably their ideas—in the Near East is well known. An Indic element was a part of the Mitanni who, by the 15th century BCE, had expanded their power from the shores of the Mediterranean to the Zagros mountains.

"In a treaty with the Hittites, the Mitanni king swears by the Indic gods Mitra, Varuna, Indra, and Nasatya. Other Mitanni documents, uncovered in the archives as Bogaskoy (Hittite) and El Amarna (Egypt) clearly point to Indic influences.

"A Hittite text on horse-training and chariotry uses Sanskrit numerals; a Hurrian text uses Sanskrit words to describe the colour of horses. The Kassites, who ruled Mesopotamia for several centuries in the second millennium BCE, had an Indic element, representing, here as elsewhere in the region, a ruling aristocracy...This Indic element is likely to have played a role in the development of the cultural and religious complexes of Egypt and the Near East in the second millennium BCE. The beginnings of this particular invasion are seen around 1800 BCE. Around 1650, an Indic people occupied the Nile delta for about 100 years; these people are described as the Hyksos, 'The Foreign Princes.' Egypt's new eschatological visions and innovations in myth are taken as the evidence for this presence, which flows in logical sequence to their presence in West Asia.

"A still earlier intrusion of 'Eastern' ideas into Egypt has also been assumed, based on the readings of 'Pyramid Texts' of about 2600 BCE. The military activity of the Hittite king Hattusilis is taken as the vehicle for this process. But that early date does not concern us here." (***Indian Ideas....;*** pp. 3-4.) Notice that author Kak didn't mention a

Kassite "ethnicity." The Kassites were an Indic ruling aristocracy, "divinely authorized" to rule any nation of the world at that time.

Like Godfrey Higgins, Indian historian Kuttikhat Purushothama Chon also believes that Abraham was driven out of India. He states that the Aryans, unable to defeat the Asuras or Indo-Hebrews on the battlefield, spent so many years fighting covertly against the Asuras, such as destroying their huge system of irrigation lakes, causing destructive flooding, that Abraham and his kindred just gave up and marched to West Asia. (See ***Remedy the Frauds in Hinduism.***)

Some readers may be wanting to ask, "If all these refugee ruling peoples were exclusively of Indian heritage, why doesn't History mention them?" Indeed they are mentioned as Kassites, Hittites, Syrians, Assyrians, Hurrians, Arameans, Hyksos, Mittanians, Amalekites, Aethiops (***Atha-Yop***), and many others. But we have been wrongly taught to regard them as indigenous to Western Asia. Our history books also call them "Indo-Europeans," causing us to wonder where they were really from.

"The Arabian historians contend that Brahma and Abraham, their ancestor, are the same person.

"The Persians generally called Abraham ***Ibrahim Zeradust***...Cyrus considered the religion of the Jews the same as his own...the Hindoos must have come from Abraham, or the Israelites from Brahma. (***Anacalypsis***; Vol. I, p. 396.)

Although Abraham was born in what is now Afghanistan, he and Sara could have left by boat for Mesopotamia from ***Saurastra,*** which is now Gujarat and Northwestern Maharashtra. From Ur, Abraham's followers split into two groups. Abraham and Sara led one group to Egypt and then to Canaan. The other group migrated to what is now Persia. While the first group remembered Abraham by his first name, the other one tended to identify him with the name of the place from which their ancestors had migrated to Persia. Saurastra—Zoroaster. Thus, in the

beginning, Judaism and Zoroastrianism were the same religion. Persian emperor Cyrus knew this. Jerusalem was holy to the Zoroastrians as it was to the Jews. That's why Cyrus allowed Ezra and his followers to return to Jerusalem from Babylonia.

Was our Abraham Really the Hindu Deity Ram?

Distinguished Hindu scholar, Dr. Shyam Narain Pande, published in 1992 a small, poorly-written book entitled ***Ancient Geography of Ayodhya*** in which he traced all the world's major religions and civilizations to a common North Indian source. Many scholars will be tempted to reject the book because of the author's poor English, subjectivity, idealism, and strong religious preconditioning, even though he tried to keep that preconditioning under objective control. Although he wrote the book for Indian consumption only, his message belongs to the world.

Dr. Pande mistakenly outlined Jesus Christ's genealogy as follows: Ram—Hezron—Perez—Judah—Jacob—Abraham—David—Jesus Christ. Evidently, he didn't know that Abraham's name should have been placed at the beginning of the genealogy. Although Dr. Pande knew little or nothing about Abraham, his observations led me to infer that Ram and Abraham were possibly the same person or clan. For example, the syllable "Ab" or "Ap" means "father" in Kashmiri. The prototypical Jews could have called Ram "Ab-Ram" or "Father Ram." Different aspects of Ram's spiritual nature were also called ***Bala Rama, Parasu Rama, Rama Chandra,*** and ***Dasrath Rama. Parasu Rama*** was the patron saint of Sophir. (***Su-Vira*** = "The Supreme Hero.") The Hindu legends state that Ram was a descendant of a king Sagara. Sagara could have been Sargon I or Ophir (***U-Vira***). The "U" is an ancient Kassite prefix meaning "male gender. It's also conceivable that the word "Brahm" evolved from "Ab-Ram" and not ***vice-versa*** as I conjectured in in Chapter One. The Kashmiri word for "Divine Mercy," ***Raham,***

likewise derives from ***Ram. Ab-Raham*** = "Father of Divine Mercy." ***Rakham*** = "Divine Mercy" in Hebrew; ***Ram*** is also the Hebrew term for "highly placed leader or governor." Indian historian A. D. Pusalker, whose essay "Traditional History From the Earliest Times" appeared in ***The Vedic Age,*** said that Ram was alive in 1950 BC, which is about the time that Abraham, the Indo-Hebrews, and the Aryans made the greatest India-to-the-Middle East migration since the Great Flood.

"One of the shrines in the Kaaba was also dedicated to the Hindu Creator God, ***Brahma,*** which is why the illiterate prophet of Islam claimed it was dedicated to Abraham. The word "Abraham" is none other than a malpronunciation of the word ***Brahma.*** This can be clearly proven if one investigates the root meanings of both words.

"Abraham is said to be one of the oldest Semitic prophets. His name is supposed to be derived from the two Semitic words 'Ab' meaning 'Father' and 'Raam/Raham' meaning 'of the exalted.' In the book of Genesis, Abraham simply means 'Multitude.' The word Abraham is derived from the Sanskrit word ***Brahma.*** The root of ***Brahma*** is 'Brah' which means—'to grow or multiply in number.' In addition ***Lord Brahma, the Creator God of Hinduism*** is said to be the Father of all Men and Exalted of all the Gods, for it is from him that all beings were generated. Thus again we come to the meaning 'Exalted Father.' This is a clear pointer that Abraham is none other than the heavenly father ***Brahma.***" (***Vedic Past of Pre-Islamic Arabia;*** Part VI; p. 2.)

Several word-meanings can be extracted from "Abram," each of which points directly to his exalted position. ***Ab*** = "Father;" ***Hir*** or ***H'r*** = "Head; Top; Exalted;" ***Am*** = "People." Therefore, ***Abhiram.*** or ***Abh'ram*** can mean "Father of the Exalted." Here's still another: ***Ab—î—Ram*** = "Father of the Merciful." ***Ab,*** also meaning "Snake," could indicate that ***Ab-Ram*** (Exalted Snake) was a Naga king. All the meanings that can be extracted from the compound word "Abraham" reveal the divine destiny of his followers. ***Hiram*** of Tyre, Solomon's close friend, was

"Exalted People" or ***Ahi-Ram*** (Exalted Snake). We can infer that Hiram was also a proto-Jew.

In ancient India, the Aryan cult was called "Brahm-Aryan." The Aryans worshiped multiple gods. Abraham turned away from polytheism. By so doing, he could have become ***"A-Brahm"*** (No longer a Brahman.) The Aryans called the ***Asuras*** "Ah-Brahm." Therefore, we can logically assume that the Meluhhans were, indeed, prototypical Jews.

When Ram was a "mortal," he was known as a super-being. He founded a monotheistic, powerful sun-worshipping religion called ***Sanatana Dharma*** or ***Dharma Sabha,*** the precursor of Hinduism. Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, and Jainism, that quickly spread all over Southeast Asia, the Far East, and the Middle East. Ram belonged to the princely aristocratic caste called both Kashatriya (Kassite) and Hattiya (Hittite). (See ***History of Ceylon,*** by William Knighton.

Such names as ***Naga, Raksha, Kassi, Chedi, Khetti, or Hatti; Ghandhara, Khandahar, Manassa, Kubera, Yaudheya, Yuddha, Yahuda, Paulastya, Danava, Panchala,*** and many other similar terms mentioned both in ***Genesis*** and Hindu mythological sources, used in partnership with the word ***Yakshas*** or ***Yakhus,*** are certain indications that we are dealing with the Indo-Hebrews. The old Hindu writings state that the Abhiras, alias the ***Kuberas,*** worshiped ***Yakhus.***

Ram, Brahm, or Abram's sun-worshipping philosophy evidently made the ancient world bow before it. It is possible that Ram had discovered a real, honest-to-goodness, earthly life-force as the ***Torah*** itself tells us.

As I told you in Chapter I, Jerusalem was a Hittite city at the time of Abraham's death. In ***Genesis*** 23:4, Abraham asked the Jerusalem Hittites to sell him a burial plot. The Hittites answered, "...thou art a prince among us: in the choice of our sepulchres bury thy dead; none of us shall withhold from thee..." (p. 6). If Abraham was revered as a prince by the Hittites, he, too, was a a highly regarded member of

India's hereditary ruling and warrior caste. The bible never did say that Abraham wasn't a Hittite. It just said, "I am a stranger and a sojourner with you..." (***Genesis*** 23:4.) Remember: "Hittite" doesn't refer to a certain ethnic group. It denotes a ruling caste. As the Hittites said, they recognized Abraham as being even above them.

Some readers may want to point out that Abraham was more likely a Brahman or member of the priestly caste. However, most scholars agree that the Brahmans at one time belonged to the Kashatriya (Hittite-Kassite) caste. "It is said brahmans were united (***sangala***) with ksatriyas originally...there was no difficulty in early times in ksatriyas' becoming brahmans." (***Ancient Indian Historical Tradition;*** pp. 308-308.)

The Brahmaryan and Kashitriya schism occurred at the end of the Mahabharata Wars when both sides competed for the spoils of India. In their first battle against each other, the Kashitryas won. The Brahmaryans soundly defeated the Kashitryas in a second battle, about 50 years later. "The great slaughter of ksatriyas in that battle must have seriously weakened the stability of the kingdoms, especially in the northwest..." (***Ibid;*** p.285. Later on, the two castes decided that they would be better off working in collusion against the other castes. This same condition exists even now, with the Kashitriyas being only slightly below the Brahmans.

Again, readers may want to know what did the Mahabharata War and the competition between the Brahmans and Kashitriyas have to do with the Middle East. The inescapable reality is that at one time, the Middle and Near East were firmly held in India's grasp. What was sauce for the goose, was sauce for the gander. Fortunately, the Kashitriyas were able to maintain a partial hold on what we now call "The Holy Land." Therefore, our Western historians have been able to get a trickle of reliable secular histories of that part of the world. But the Indian subcontinent histories sank into the quagmire of impossible religious myths. Consequently, each side must depend on the other for a complete reconstruction of

ancient history. It is a curious anomaly that Indian historians are able to interpret the histories of the Middle and Near East better than we can. That is because Western historians are not yet willing to see the glaring linkages between those parts of the world. (Review Werner Keller's statenents in Chapter I and those of Waddell in Chapter XI.) Once we let India get some degree of limelight on the world stage, both the West and the East will find their original connections and roots.

In India, the Hittites were known as ***Cedis*** **or** ***Chedis*** (pronounced ***Hatti*** or ***Khetti***). Indian historians classify them as one of the oldest castes of the Yadavas. "The Cedis formed one of the most ancient tribes among the Ksatriyas (the aristocratic class made up of Hittites and Kassites) in early Vedic times. As early as the period of the ***Rgveda*** the Cedi kings had acquired great reknown...they are one of the leading powers in northern India in the great epic..." (***Yadavas Through the Ages,*** p. 90.) Ram or Rama also belonged to the Yadava clan. If our Abraham. Brahm, and Ram are the one and the same person. Abraham went to Jerusalem to be with his own people.

Although Dr. Pande didn't prove that Ram and Abraham were the same person, or even care to, he left no doubts that Judaism sprang from Indian roots. Ram's congregations segregated themselves in their own communities, called ***Ayodhya,*** which in Sanskrit means "The Unconquerable." As I have previously stated, it is derived from the Sanskrit word for "fighter:" ***Yuddha*** or ***Yudh.*** Abraham and his group belonged to the ***Ayodhya*** (Yehudiya, Judea) congregation who remained aloof from non-believers and Amalekites (Aryans?).

There is even more evidence strong enough to prove that Abraham and Sara were really Ram and Saraisvati (Lady Sarah). That evidence lies in the name of Abraham's father, Terah. Ram's father was Dasharath(a). In the Middle East, royal members of the Hittites, Hurrians, and Mitanni were often named ***Tushratha,*** a derivation of Dasharatha. Amenhotep III (1411-1375 BC), an Egyptian pharaoh,

married a sister of the Mitanni King Tushratta. Until about 1000 BC, Jewish history was handed down orally. Even among literate people, the unvoiced, aspirated sounds "sh" and "th" are barely audible. It would have been nearly impossible for these sounds to survive nearly a thousand years of oral history. "Dasaratha" was destined to change to "Terah" or a similar name.

If what I have said thus far isn't enough to dent the blind beliefs of the "faithful," maybe the word "Melchizedek" will. Melchizedek was a king of Jerusalem who possessed secret mystical and magical powers. He was also Abraham's teacher. ***Melik-Sadaksina*** was a great Indian prince, magician, and spiritual giant—the son of a Kassite king. In Kashmiri and Sanskrit, ***Sadak*** = "a person with magical, supernatural powers." A certain Zadok (***Sadak***?) was also a supernaturally-endowed priest who annointed Solomon. Why does the Kassite (of royal caste) ***Melik-Sadaksina***, a mythical Indian personage, suddenly appear in Jerusalem as the friend and mentor of Abraham? Why do the mythical names so well known in India appear in the bible? By now, the answer should be clear to all. India and her traditions once dominated the Middle East, Asia Minor, and all the Indian subcontinent. These traditions even extended into Europe, possibly even to England. When I was writing this book, an old Basque woman (The Basques are a tribe of hardy nomads and mountaineers inhabiting the French and Spanish Alps) told me that the legends of her people state that even they descended from Abraham. The Armenians also say they are the grandchildren of Ibrahim or Abraham.

In ***The India We Have Lost***, author Paramesh Choudhury provided strong indications that Lord Krishna emigrated to the Middle East after Dwaraka sank under the sea. He also stated that the Mahabharata Wars really took place in "Bible Land." My person belief is that those wars, sometimes called the "Kuruksetra War," broke out simultaneously in all the areas controlled by ancient India.

There is only one logical reason why the superior religion of Indo-Judaism was all but destroyed by the Aryans. Hardly anyone today really believes that religion and mysticism will save the world. More and more, the world's scientists are proving that spiritual mysteries can be cleared up only by scientific, worldly means. In ancient times, most humans were too ignorant to understand the purpose behind Indo-Judaism's apparent "materialism." So caught up were they in the struggle to enrich themselves, most surrendered to their own respective self-interests. Worst of all, they could not believe that they would someday have to atone for their acts. The Kashitriyas (leaders) persecuted their subjects and sent great armies out to conquer neighboring countries and bring back booty. The Vaishyas (farmers, artisans, money lenders and traders) impoverished the people in every way possible. Because of the increasing desertification of the Middle East, the Aryans (Bedouins) became highway robbers and brigands. Idol worship, especially among the Aryans, increased as each person tried to justify his wickedness by getting the blessings of "personal" gods of his own making. The bible is clear about this as well as what we know of the ancient history of the Middle and Near East. The ancient Jewish prophets were constantly exhorting the people to give up idol worship and set their sights on the right targets.

According to Akshoy Kumar Mazumdar in ***The Hindu History***, Brahm was the spiritual leader of the Aryans. As an Aryan (Not of Yah), he naturally believed in idols. The bible says that he even manufactured them. Upon seeing how increasing idol worship and religious guesswork were contributing to the further downfall of his people, Brahm backed away from Aryanism and reembraced the Kubera (Yah) philosophy, even though it, too, was foundering in manmade evils. He decided that mankind could save himself only by dealing with what was real; not the imagined.

Shocked at the barbarism and blind selfishness of the people, the wise men and educated people among the Indo-Hebrews isolated themselves from the masses, just as today many people protect themselves from rampant criminality by segregating themselves in gated communities. Dr. Mazumdar wrote, "The moral fall of the (Indo-Hebrews) was rapid. The seers and sages lived apart from the masses. They seldom married and were mostly given to religious contemplation. The masses, without proper light and leader, soon became vicious in the extreme. Rape, adultery, theft, etc., became quite common. Human nature ran wild. Brahma (Abraham) decided to reform and regenerate the people. He made the chief sages and seers to marry and mix with the people. Most refused to marry, but 30 agreed." Brahma married his half sister Saraisvati. These sages became known as ***prajapatis*** (progenitors)...

"Northern Afghanistan was called Uttara Kuru and was a great center of learning. An Indian woman went there to study and received the title of Vak i.e. Saraisvati (Lady Sarah). It is believed that Brahm, her teacher (and half brother), was so impressed by her beauty, education, and powerful intellect, that he married her." (***The Hindu History***; p. 48, ***in passim.***)

Mr. Mazumdar also said that Brahm invented writing and the study of grammar. Saraisvati was a patron-saint of music, art, and culture.

Dr. Pande states that Southern Afghanistan was the birthplace of "Father" Ram. Southern Iran and Southern Afghanistan are close to each other. Therefore, the ancient biblical writer who said that Abraham was born in Ur wasn't too far afield, especially when you consider that Jaguda was also called Ur-Jaguda. As for the site of the first congregation, Dr. Pande writes, "Ancient Ayodhya, near Meru mountain, identified with the Pamir plateau is the ancient common home not only of Indians but of the mankind. The movement waves all over the world with regard to Ikshvakus (Ashkenaz)...When the common Home Land of the humanity has been established near Meru mountain or the Plateau of

Pamir, as mentioned in this chapter, in no way the birth place of Rama may be traced beyond this. Now, we must peep toward the west...'Tiya', the queen of King Ramses II of Egypt in 3300 BC, has been proved to belong to Ikshwaku dynasty according to the report of an excavation party of Britain in 1982. In view of the facts that the proto Hellenes can be shown to have entered Greece in C. 2200 BC, the proto Indo-European unity can be, with reasonable certainty, dated from 3500 BC." (pp. 45-46.) In Chapter III, I stated that the Aryans separated from a proto-Indo-European stock which were the Yakhus or Indo-Hebrews. "...Since the rule of King Ramses, Italy had a good relation with Egypt. Thus, it may be presumed that the name of the capital city of Italy, Roma, has got some connection on the name of the elder sister of Rama...According to 'Origins,' word Roma is an Indo-European alteration. Ruma clan of Etruscans is like Rama clan of India. Rumon is the ancient name of the river Tiber. The people of Roma city are called Rammes." (p. 46.)

The reader may be surprised to know that the word "Vatican" comes from the Sanskrit ***Vatica-Noh*** (The Hermitage of Noah). Before becoming the seat of Christendom, the Vatican supposedly belonged to an Indian cult which some authorities believe was devoted to Krishna-worship. This cult could have been that of Mithra.

If you don't believe that Judaism was once one of the world's major religions, read what Allen H. Godby says about the matter in ***The Lost Tribes A Myth:*** "The average Protestant pulpit has held up the Jew as utterly indifferent to the spread of his religion throughout the world...No other religious fraternity was once more determined upon a world-wide propagandism. No race, no people of ancient times was considered beyond its reach or outside the plans of Yahu. So far as our present knowledge goes, the religion of Yahu was a missionary religion from the very beginning. It appears in Israel as a cultus unknown to the

patriarchs (Exodus, 6:3), as sending a missionary to the pagan Israel whose ancestors never heard of Yahu.

"The ruthless repression of Jewish proselyting by European and Moslem governments through fifteen hundred years has produced that inactivity which Protestant pulpits have misrepresented as indifferent to missionary effort.

"On the contrary, the missionary activity of the early church was simply the missionary activity of the Judaism of the time, in its personnel, its agencies, its technical terminology, its organization, to the communities to which it appealed, and in the relations of those communities to the pagan world...When the struggle for a Jewish papacy, a high-priest world-rulership ended in the destruction of Jerusalem, there was established at Tiberias within a century a supervising patriarchate for Judaism in the Roman Empire..." (p. 451, ***in passim.***) Christianity just took over the old Judaic infrastructure that was already in place. At one time, more Jews were living in some nations than the natives themselves. Jews wanting to know more about themselves and Christians wanting to know more about the Jews may want to read Allen H. Godby's ***The Lost Tribes A Myth.***

From the holy community in Southern Afghanistan, similar communities spread all over the known world. Pande mentions the whole of India, Nepal, Thailand, China, Egypt, Syria, Italy, the Philippines, Turkey, Persia, Greece, Laos, Iraq, and others. He also wrote that the words Ayodhya and Kashi became synonymous as identical communities.

Dr. Pande stated that Ayodhya was also another name for Dar-es-Salam in African Tanzania and Jerusalem. It is true that the Jerusalemites were known as Yehudiya or Judeans (Warriors of Yah), a fact making the Jews' Indian origins incontrovertible. Therefore, there is no compelling argument against Moses having Kassite origins because at his time in history, the Hittites or Kassites and their religious beliefs dominated the Middle East.

There was no part of the ancient world, including China, that wasn't influenced by Ram's religious views. For example, Christians and Jews have been brainwashed to believe that Mohammed copied his teachings from Jewish sources. The truth is that in Mohammed's time, Ram or Abraham's theology was the foundation stone of all religious sects. All Mohammed did was to purge them of idol worship. Of course, Mosaic Law is also a foundation stone of Islam. However, Moses was probably a Kassite spokesman. The bible failed to tell us that only a tiny percentage of the Israelites left Egypt with Moses, possibly leaving several million behind in the Egyptian and Assyrian empires. As fruitful as they were, Joseph and his brothers couldn't possibly have fathered several million descendants in only three or four hundred years. According to Egyptian history, only those Kassite-Aryan dissidents who wouldn't integrate into Egyptian society were driven out of Egypt.

The Arabs and the Jews descend from the same groups who left India for the Middle East together. The original home of the Arabs was ***Makaran*** or ***Makran*** (West Pakistan). Dr. Pande wrote, "A book ***Sangam Tantra*** explains how they migrated from Makran to the Middle East. Makka (Mecca) has roots from the original homeland." (***Ancient Geography of Ayodhya,*** p. 49.)

Professor Rhys Davis said in ***Buddhist India,*** "The Surasenas, whose capital was Mathura, were immediately north-west of the Macchas and west of Jumna." (p. 89.) Surasena was the grandfather of Lord Krishna. After their migration to the Middle East, these ***Arabi,*** as they were called in India, became Arabs and Saracens. Makka and Jumna (Yamuna) changed to Mecca and Yemen. Another Arabi clan, the ***Bhagadatta,*** founded Baghdad, Iraq.

Strong evidence suggests that from earliest times, the Indians have worshiped the ***Kaaba*** at Mecca, Islam's sacred black boulder, as a ***Siva-Linga*** (phallic shrine to the God Shiva). D. C. Sircar states in ***Geography of Ancient and Medieval India,*** "According to a popular

Bengali tradition, apparently influenced by the Tantras, in an underground room underneath the floor of the Kaaba at Mecca there lies Siva in deep sleep; pious Hindus are never allowed to approach him; if, however, a devout Hindu could place on his head a ***bilva-patra*** (garland of cinnamon leaves) only once, the god would at once rise up and destroy all the Muhammedans of the world." (p. 4.)

"...the Temple of Mecca was founded by a colony of Brahmins from India...it was a sacred place ***before*** the time of Mohamed, and...they were permitted to make pilgrimages to it for several centuries after his time. Its great celebrity as a sacred place long before the time of the prophet cannot be doubted." (***Anacalypsis,*** Vol. I, p. 421.)

"...the city of Mecca is said by the Brahmins, on the authority of their old books, to have been built by a colony from India; and its inhabitants from the earliest era have had a tradition that it was built by ***Ishmael,*** the son of Agar. This town, in the Indus language, would be called ***Ishmaelistan.***" (***Ibid,*** p. 424.)

"...it is a most important fact, that a large district on the Indus was called Arabia, and its inhabitants Arabi." (***Ibid,*** p. 416.)

"The Kaba temple in Mecca, which the Muslims have captured and misappropriated, was an international Vedic shrine.

"An ancient Vedic scripture is titled ***Harihareshwar Mahatmya*** meaning the 'importance of Lords Hari and Har, i.e. Lord Vishnu and Lord Shiv(a). It mentions that Vishnu's foot-prints are consecrated in Mecca...

"Arabia has been a prominent region of the Vedic civilization especially because its huge temple-complex of the Kaaba in Mecca was the centre of an international Vedic pilgrimage. The people there regarded the ancient Vedic Smritis such as Manu-Smriti as their guide-books deserving of the highest reverence. The name Semite is a corruption of the term Smritic i.e. followers of Smriti...

"The Black Stone which is the Shiv (Shiva) emblem still survives in the Kaaba as the central object of Islamic veneration. All other Vedic idols could be found buried in the precincts or trampled underfoot in labyrinthine subterranean corridors if archaeological excavations are undertaken...

"Kaaba is traditionally regarded as the navel of the world..."(***World Vedic Heritage,*** by P. N. Oak; pp. 627-669, ***in passim.***)

The Hindus are steadfast in their conviction that Hindu artefacts and holy icons can be found under or at the doorway of all Moslem shrines and temples. "This particular practice of the Prophet, of taking down the sacred idol of a temple and using it as a doorstep to trample on set a precedent that would be extensively followed by the pious adherents of Islam in the future. One has a hard time believing in the 'tolerant' nature of Islam, when the Prophet of Islam himself desecrated and insulted another religion in such a disrespectful fashion.""(***Vedic Past of Pre-Islamic Arabia;*** Part IV; pp. 2-3.) "The most sacred idols were to be turned into footstones or buried under entrances of mosques, so that every time a Muslim stepped into his place of worship, the idols of the Hindus would be desecrated and insulted again and again. This Islamic tradition is alive even today in India, where under the doorstep of every Mosque, lie the remains or portions of innumerable Hindu Gods and Goddesses." (***Ibid;*** Part VI; p. 3) Because the preceding described Islamic practice of burying indigenous idols of conquered peoples under the entrances of Moslem temples, archeologists, if permitted, should easily be able to prove that Hinduism once dominated in the Middle and Near East.

"The sacred rock at Mecca may be an old Shiva linga (sacred stone for worshipping Shiva). The place Mecca (Arabic Makkah) appears to derive from the Sanskrit word Maka meaning sacrifice or ritual, which we find commonly in the Vedas..."(***Gods, Sages, and Kings,*** by David Frawley; pp. 282-283.)

Mecca "...was a great place of pilgrimage for the Hindus. Wilford affirms that he came across Hindu pilgrims visiting Mecca even at the end of the eighteenth century...The Hindus...insist that the black stone in the wall of the Caaba, is no other than the Linga or Phallus of Mahadeva; and that when the Caaba was rebuilt by Mohammed (as they affirm it to have been) it was placed in the wall, out of contempt; but their new converted pilgrims would not give up the worship of the black stone; and sinister portems forced the ministers of the new religion to connive at it. Arabian authors also inform us that stone was worshipped all over Arabia, particularly at Mecca...this black stone was the object of an idolatrous worship from the most remote times." (***The India We Have Lost,*** by Paramesh Choudhury; ***in passim.***)

As I have already stated, the Hinduism of the Arab peoples was called ***Tsaba. Tsaba*** or ***Saba*** is a Sanskrit word, meaning "Assembly of the Gods ". ***Tsaba*** was also called ***Isha-ayalam*** (Shiva's Temple). The term ***Moslem*** or ***Moshe-ayalam*** (Shiva's Temple) is just another name of Sabaism. The word has now shrunk to ***Islam.*** Mohammed himself, being a member of the Quaryaish family, was at first a Tsabaist. The Tsabaists did not regard Abraham as an actual god, but as an ***avatar*** or divinely ordained teacher called ***Avather Brahmo*** (Judge of the Underworld.

At the time of Jesus, the respective languages of the Arabs and Jews were nearly identical. History tells us that the Arabs of Christ's time worshiped idols. So did the lower class and rural Jews. These almost exact similarities between the two peoples were evident as far as Persia where Zoroastrianism then took over. Farther southeast, Zoroastrianism merged into Hinduism. And among the Zoroastrians and the Hindus, Hebrew and similar Yahvite populations were either dominant or highly visible. For this reason, the Middle Eastern squabble between the Jews and the Moslems and the hate between the Moslems and Hindus in India are ridiculous. The Moslems are fighting the Jews and Hindus, or ***vice-versa,*** over nothing. All three groups sprang from the same source.

Dr. Pande States That Prototypical Jewish Emigres From Sumeria Were the Authors of Ram's Deification. They Also Founded Nepal.

After the Cainites were expelled from Eden or Maghadha, they went to what is now the coast of Gujarat and Maharashtra and sent trading colonies to Sumer. Like the Aryans, the Indo-Hebrews nearly always gave their new homes the same names and mythical-historical traditions as those they had left behind in India. In many instances, they burned all bridges behind them, even voluntarily erasing their memory of the original homelands. Hundreds of years later, the Shem, Heber, Ophir and other Indo-Hebraic clans conquered Northwestern India as Assyrians. Dr. Pande wrote,"...Nepal is a mother land for a new life-culture which began on several mounts of the world according to great floods in most of the countries...This holy country may be remembered as a very birthplace, better a cradle, of the human culture. It was realized very late when Kiratas actually Kiriaths, came from the Mediterranean region. Therefore the cradle first moved from the west to east and afterwards from east to west. It is of great antiquity worth historical admission, being mentioned both in Old Testament (2 ***Samuel*** 15:18) and the Assyrian legendary accounts. Both these accounts show that their ancestors, who had settlements at Nahor and Ur in Babylon, were expelled by Hebrews, and then a branch came to Mesopotamia in about 2400 BC. Their existence in Media and North Persia is known. They figure in the Mahabharata and the Valmiki Ramayana. The ancient people of Nepal welcomed Kiratas in the form of Shiva and Rama who gave them (the Nepalese) Vedic culture...Historical Rama did not cross Sindu (Indus) river, but as God his fame came with the Kiratas...Sudhana must have got fame around the Meru mountain and his memory should have come to Nepal through Kiratas as the companion king of Rama, Sudhanva." (pp. 62-63.) Don't ever let anybody ever convince you that the similarities

between Shiva-Ram and Yahve-Abraham are "coincidences." In his imperfect English, Dr. Pande is telling us that the Hebrew tribe of Kiraith took the Yahve-Abraham cultus to Nepal.

Dr. Pande provided information leading me to infer that Joshua had been chased out of India as a result of the Aryan ***Mahabharata Wars*** against the Asuras. It is also true that many Kassites returned to Egypt about the time that Joshua led the Jews back to Israel. However, other authors feel that the ***Mahabharata Wars*** took place between 1500-800 BC. Dr. Pande's fascinating book could easily change all our ideas about what Religion is and should be.

Rama's original home and Mt. Meru once formed part of a highly developed civilization, called Magadha, which extended from Afghanistan to the Ganges valley. Magadha and Eden comprised the same area. The ancient Sanskrit chronicles state that the ***Svarga*** or the strange igneous rock in which was locked the same type of energy that was also housed in Moses' own Ark of the Covenant could be found on the peak of Mt. Meru. The 19th century British author William Knighton wrote in ***The History of Ceylon,*** "Buddhism instructs us that there are three orders of beings in the universe,—gods, inhabiting the various heavens; men, inhabiting the world; and demons or yakkhos, inhabiting the air and the great rock Maha Meru." (p. 346.) The ***Maha Meru*** and Moses' stone tablets or ***Torah*** both could have come from Mount Meru in the Pamir Plateau.

In ***The Sign and the Seal,*** Graham Hancock conjectured that the supposed 'powers' emanating from the Ark of the covenant were either hallucinated by the Children of Israel, generated by a man-made machine installed in the Ark, or some kind of powerful natural energy. The rays emanating from the "Great Stone" or the ***Torah,*** which the ancient Indians believed to be Yakhus or "Demons," had to proceed from an as yet unidentified natural element like oxygen or hydrogen.

Why Abraham Left India

Although the bible hints that a flood forced Abraham and his retinue to take refuge in Ur, the maverick Indian Historian P. N. Oak, who believes the Mahabharata Wars really took place about 4000 Bc., offers the following explanation: "The Jews alias Judaists alias Zionists are the Vedic people of the clan of Lord Krishna who had to migrate from the Dwarka kingdom after the Mahabharata war.

"Of the 22 tribes that left the region from time to time in quick succession, ten, which proceeded north, met with disaster and perished.

"Out of the remaining twelve, a few families dropped off and settled down in regions currently known as Iraq, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Greece and Russia. That great exodus took place 5742 years ago. The Passover year which the Jews commemorate provides a tally of the period elapsed from the time they left India." (***World Vedic Heritage,*** p. 527.)

"When the remaining Jews left India 5,743 years ago, as Hindus they worshipped a number of Vedic deities. When they left the Dwarka kingdom, members of each tribe worshipped different deities of their own preference as the Hindus often do.

"Since they were now uprooted from their Dwarka homeland and were being scattered over a vast region, they apprehended that if they continued to worship different idols their unity might crack and they could be divided into hostile clans. That is why, as a precaution, to maintain their unity during their wanderings they all decided to give up idol-worship altogether. It is, therefore, that Jewish shrines have no idols." (***Ibid,*** p. 529.)

Although Mr. Oak's observations are interesting, possibly even partly valid, about 1900 BC, hundreds of thousands of native Indians, perhaps millions, emptied Northern and Central India and fled to the Middle East. Only some gigantic natural disasters, such as earthquakes and

floods, could have caused such an exodus of that magnitude to happen. Therefore, I accept the "Abrahamic flood theory."

Did Abraham Go to Jerusalem to Be With His Brother, Lord Krishna (Apollo)?

In the written records found at the major Hittite ruins in the Middle East, such as ***Al Alakh*** and ***Al Amarna,*** archeologists have read the names of the major Vedic gods, Indic forms of numerals, Vedic Sanskrit language and proper names. The bible itself tells us that Jerusalem was founded by the Vedic Hittites and Amorites. Therefore, we can conclude that even in Jerusalem, the Hittites and Amorites were worshiping gods like Brahm, Saraisvati, Shiva, Vishnu, and Krishna, known in West Asia as Apollo. Paramesh Choudhury stated in ***The India We Have Lost*** that Krishna himself led an expeditionary force to Iraq. Choudhury's statements have created even more riddles. Krishna, being a Yadava, was also a relative of the Abhiras. One of the earliest nations of the Abhiras was the Northern Indian kingdom of ***Apirak. Apirak*** or ***Pirak*** was part of the Harappan civilization. Even now, archeologists are uncovering its ruins. Does the name of Iraq derive from ***Apirak***? If so, Iraq was once an Indo-Jewish nation. We can intuit that ***Ap-Irak*** means "Ancestor of Iraq." Thousands of years ago, Iraq was called ***Airaka.*** The ***Ai*** prefix is a contraction of ***Ahi*** or ***Abhira.*** Ezra is buried in Southern Iraq. Was Iraq a Jewish nation during Ezra's time?

When Dr. Oak, a Hindu and Sanskrit scholar, was researching his book, he noticed the tight linguistic and mythical links between Judaism and Hindu Vaishnavism which reveres Lord Krishna. "The Jews call themselves the chosen people of God. This tradition arises from the fact that they belong to the Yadu clan of Lord Krishna. As such they were known as Yadavas. Since 'Y' changes to 'J' in popular pronunciation, the term Yadavas changed to Jadavas and thence to Judaists. India has variations of that name aplenty amongst its people in the

forms of surnames like Yadav, Jadhav, and Jadeja...The promised land of the Jews was Canaan because Lord Krishna was known as Kanha. His land was consequently known as Canaan." (p. 30.) This statement does not contradict my assertion that the word "Canaan" meant "the commune of the different sun-worshiping cults."

At the time of Krishna, Vaishnavism did not exist as a major Hindu cult. In fact, not even Hinduism was identified as such at the time. An epithet of Kubera was ***Yaksa-Raja*** (King of the Yaksas or Yakhus). Nearly all authorities of Hindu mythology agree that the Vaishnava, Bhagavad, and Bhakti cults evolved from the Yakhu cults as Judaism did.

"The Old Testament prophecy of God reincarnating himself from time to time to save the virtuous and punish the wicked is echoed from the pronouncement of Lord Krishna in his Bhagavad Geeta discourse that He has to reincarnate Himself in every era." (p. 531.) If it is true that the Krishna myth traveled to the Middle East, the ancient proto-Jews who emigrated there were naturally looking for a second coming of their avatar. Hence, any Jews of Christ's time could have noticed certain similarities between the life of Jesus and Krishna, leading them to believe that the former was a reincarnation of the latter.

If Dr. Oak's statements and observations have any validity, both Ram and Krishna could have emigrated to Canaan together. There, Krishna settled in Jerusalem. Later on, Abraham (Ram) reunited with him there because they were supposedly half-brothers. At that time, Krishna had probably not yet become deified. He was regarded as a great saint and yogi. The residents of Jerusalem naturally respected Abraham highly because of their reverence for his brother Krishna (Apollo). Having disappeared completely from India, the long-gone Ram and Krishna (Apollo) evolved to mythical beings. Hindu pilgrims regularly made pilgrimages to Arabia and Canaan before the advent of Islam. Even today, many Hindus yearn to visit the holy sites of those regions.

Dr. Oak provided an abundance of supporting evidence to prove his thesis that Jerusalem was a major Middle Eastern center of Krishna worship:

"The calf of Israel (Baal) is the bull of...Baleshwar i.e. the divine child, Krishna." (p. 528.)

"The term Galilee is the Sanskrit term Gawalaya i.e. the sanctuary of cows belonging to Nand in whose farmstead Krishna was nurtured to adulthood. Similarly Nazareth is Nandraath (i.e. Nand's chariot) and Bethlehem is Vatsaldham, meaning the home of the Darling Child." (p. 532.)

For the past few hundred years, scholars researching this subject have questioned whether or not the Indo-Hebrews had followed Lord Krishna to Canaan, as Oaks' preceding statements indicate. For some mysterious reason, the Indians of today lament that they can no longer make pilgrimages to the ***Kaaba,*** wail along with their Jewish brothers at the Wailing Wall, or pray beside the Moslems in the temple of the Dome of the Rock. Jerusalem or the Sanskrit ***Yedu-Ishalayam*** (Holy Yadu Temple) was, as Dr. Oak wrote, "appropriately named after Lord Krishna." Could the ***Kaaba*** or the Dome of the Rock be the site of his tomb? Excavations at the entrance of the Dome of the Rock will clear up many mysteries about both Islam and Judaism.

"That Syria is named Sura (i.e. divine) country of Lord Krishna alias Hari and that the Jews also belong to Lord Krishna's clan is apparent from Encyclopedia Judaica which notes that '...Erez Israel and (central-southern) Syria were referred to as Hurru chiefly as an ethnic term after the Horites who inhabited the country.' (***World Vedic Heritage,*** p. 108.)

"The Jews are known as Horites because the leader of their community was Hari alias Lord Krishna. He was a 'Sur' i.e. God. Therefore, the term 'Suria' alias Syria was the land of God Krishna. Since Syria was the land of Lord Krishna, that was the region to which the Jews headed after they left the Dwarka kingdom when the Mahabharat war ended..." (p. 534.) The

preceding statement makes it seem certain that Krishna spent the rest of his life in the Middle East.

Godfrey Higgins wrote at the beginning of the 19th century, "the circumstance of ***Yadu*** being said to be the father of ***Cristna,*** seems to imply that the tribe of ***Yadu*** or ***Ioudi*** arose before Cristna...This exactly agrees with the way I have accounted for the Afghans being Mohammedans..." (***Anacalypsis,*** Vol. I, p. 429.)

Not even the blindly religious among the Hindus and the Jews, Christians, and Moslems can deny that the Sanskrit words mentioned by Dr. Oak mean what he said they do. Also, Brahm became deified rather late in Indian history—about 600 BC. Therefore, the Jewish story of Abraham is probably closer to reality than the Hindu myths are. In view of this fact, I wish that the Orthodox Jews, Moslems, and fundamentalist Christians would quit worrying about losing their "deep, abiding faith" and allow archeologists to examine Abraham and Sarah's remains in Hebron. The Kashmiri-Sanskrit equivalent of Hebron (***Khev'run*** in Hebrew) screams out the Indian origins of Jerusalem's earliest inhabitants: ***Khab'ru*** (grave; tomb). (See ***Grierson's Dictionary...;*** p. 382.) Even in Hebrew, ***Kever*** = "Tomb." I am convinced that the remains of Abraham and Sarah are those of the real Brahm and Saraisvati.

A Famous Indian Linguist and Orientalist Proves That Our "Abraham" Story Descends From Even an Older Version!

Indian linguist and orientalist Maliti J. Shendge's ***The Languages of Harappans*** welds together, once and for all, West Asia and the Indus Valley civilization. Not only does she prove that Harappa was Akkadian and Sumerian, she also proves that the first "Abraham" was none other than Adam before Eve was created from one of his ribs. "...it may be said that the region from Tigris-Euphrates to the Indus and its east was

inhabited by the Akkadian speaking Semites who later called themselves as Asshuraiu. Their Indian name as known from Rgveda is 'Asura' which is not far removed. That this region should be inhabited by different clans of the same ethos is not very surprising. It would however be wrong to think that it was a racially homogenous group. As our linguistic evidence shows it was a mixed population of the Akkadians and Sumerians. The other ethnic groups also may have been present, whose traces may be looked for in future work. This mixed composition of the population is not inconsistent with the present state of knowledge, as the presence of these ethnic elements in the Indus valley only confirms and extends an identical demographic pattern, which was in existence probably from the earliest times of prehistory and civilization.

"If these Akkadians were the same as the West Asian clan, there should have been an equal preponderance of this primaeval couple in the Vedic mythology. However, beyond one cryptic reference, there is no reference to them. This was baffling. It seemed unlikely that this clan was without the primaeval parents, though their god was Asura. The predominance of Brahman in RV as the primaeval father is there which is also inadequate as he is male principle alone. A close look at Brahman revealed its ancestry to be made of two words Abu + Rahmu which is the primaeval pair in the Semitic mythology. The Akkadian counterpart of Rahmu is Lahmu which later became goddess Laksmi, born in the sea and courted by both gods and demons. Lahmu is a dragon in Akkadian but in Ugaratic Rahmu is the lass of Abu. Brahma < abu + rahmu > *abrahma > brahma, all the changes postulated here being covered in the above correspondences, or lass of Abu, the supreme Semitic godhood, has undergone many transformations and has many counterparts in the Indian pantheon, amongst whom is Laksmi one of the important ones being worshipped as the goddess of all material creation. Thus the Asura clan of the Indus valley worshipped Abu-Rahmu as the primaeval couple." (pp.269—270.)

Ms. Shendge's research really strengthens my conviction that the remains of Abraham and Sarai in Hebron are, indeed, those of the real Brahm and Saraisvati. Our Abraham was evidently a priest, perhaps even the founder, of the Abu-Rahmu (Adam and Eve) cultus, who brought his monotheistic religion to West Asia. Though he and Sarai were deified in various forms back in their native India, they remained as humans in Judaism.

VI

Description of the Kubera Religion and Beliefs.

The Shiva and Kubera cults (***Yakhsa***) cults merged around 4000 BC, forming not only the nucleus of Judaism, but that of Hinduism and ever other revealed religion on earth as well. However, some authorities believe that this merger occurred early in the Christian era. Indian author O. P. Bharadwaj stated in ***Ancient Kuruksetra***, "It has been observed that in the early centuries of the Christian era, assimilation and synthesis of the Yaksa cult within the field of Saivism was in progress." (p. 131.) Regardless of what such authorities claim, the similarity of Hebrew and Shaivite religious, tribal, personal, and place names prove conclusively that this merger occurred millenniums ago. For example, in Webster's ***New World Jewish Dictionary, Yahoodoot*** = "Jewishness." In Hebrew, ***doot*** is roughly equivalent to the English "ness." Therefore, "Jew" = ***Yahoo.*** This word alone reveals the Indian origins of Judaism. Judaism is just the last surviving and most nearly pure North Indian ***Yakhsa*** (Yahu) cult in the Middle East.

Whereas the term ***Yakhu, Yahu,*** or ***Yakhsa*** means nothing to Christians, this principal actor in Jewish folklore should also convince the most skeptical of religious scholars and researchers that India is the parent of Judaism.

In Judaism, observant Jews noted for their scholarship, fame, wealth, piety, illustrious ancestors, giving to charity, etc., are called ***Yeekhoos*** or ***Yakhsan*** (Yakhus or Yakhsas?) Practicing Jews are most anxious to

marry their daughters to ***Yeekhoos*** or ***Yakhsan.*** No doubt enemies of the Jews will look upon this practice as proof of "Jewish materialism." The truth is that many Jews believe that the children and grandchildren of ***Yeekhoos*** or ***Yakhsan*** inherit the superior traits of their ancestors. In short, they want to produce genetically superior descendants.

Webster's New World Hebrew Dictionary defines ***Yeekhoos*** as "attribution; pedigree; lineage." ***Yakhsan*** = "of good descent; snob; who puts on airs."

The description of ***Yeekhoos*** and ***Yakhsan*** given in the ***Dictionary of Jewish Lore and Legend*** is strikingly similar to the function of ***Yakhus*** and ***Yaksas*** in ancient Northern Indian mythology: "...A term referring to the honour conferred on an individual from his family relationship with a famous or outstanding person. To have yichus is to be related to prominent living individuals or more commonly, to be descended from illustrious ancestors who were famous rabbis or community leaders. One can also acquire yichus for oneself from scholarship or wealth. In the latter case a reputation for giving to charity is particularly important for gaining yichus. A better seat in the synagogue was reserved in former times for a yachsan, someone with an impressive yichus. In arranged marriages, the family of the bride or group would seek a yachsan as a future spouse, and rich Jews in particular would try to use their wealth to marry into a family with inherited yichus. A person without yichus may be regarded as prost, meaning 'plain,' 'ordinary,' or 'vulgar.' In the Age of the Messiah, only those families with yichus, who can trace their genealogy back without blemish and do not have a mamzer among their antecedents, will receive the divine presence (shekhmah)....Each Jewish community is supported by the merits of its own past members, and the inherited merit of an individual is reflected in his yichus." This description clearly implies that Yakhu or Yaksas status plays an important biological part in the evolution of the human species. (Note: In Hebrew, ***Mamzer*** = "Bastard." In Kashmiri-Sanskrit, ***Manzer*** =

"weakness (or persons or things), dilapidation, worn-outness; (of a person) sickness, illness; slowness, clumsiness, feebleness." (***Grierson's Dictionary...***, p. 584.)

Keep these terms ***Yeekhoos*** and ***Yakhsan*** in mind as you read the rest of this chapter.

The word ***Kubera*** wasn't actually the name of a certain person. ***Kub*** meant "hunchback;" ***Vera*** or ***Vira*** meant "Hero." Many Hindus pronounce the name as "Khoo-ber," "Hoo-ber," or "Hee-ber," as in "Khyber (kHeeber) Pass." As king of the Yakhus, he was known as ***Khapiru Kuvera.***

Because the original Kubera religion forbade idols, temples, and rituals, few statues of Kubera can be found in India. However, the existing ones depict him as an ugly, deformed hunchback holding a mongoose in one hand and a treasure bag in the other. The mongoose symbolizes his decisive defeat of the ***Nagas*** or "Snake" clan of the Kassites. As a friend of ***Yah-Veh,*** he could have been instrumental in thwarting Adam and Eve's collusion with the Nagas. Centuries after his death, he became deified as the protector of mankind, lord of riches, king of men and genii, patron of merchants, and the inventor of smelted gold.

In his dissertation ***Yaksas,*** Ananda K. Coomaraswami wrote, "Kubera or Kuvera (Vaisravana, Vaisramana, also in Buddhist literature Vessavana, Pancika (Phoenician), Jambhala, etc.), is one of the Four Great Kings (Maharajas) or Eight Great Devas, a Lokapala, Regent of the North (sometimes, with Indra, of the East), and the Chief of all Yaksas, whence his epithets Yaksendra, Deva Yaksaraja, etc. He is a god of power and productivity, worshipped especially for treasure (as Dhanada, Vasuda, giving wealth)...His city Alaka situated on Mt. Kailasa (also the abode of Siva) is a magnificent walled town where dwell not only Yaksas, but also Kimmaras, Munis, Gandharvas and Raksasas.

"Kubera has many beautiful palaces, groves, gardens, etc., on Mt. Kailasa. These need not be referred to in detail, but it may be remarked

of the grove Caitraratha that its trees have jewels for their leaves and girls as their fruits." (p. 6.)

The Kubera religion is still practiced in Nepal as ***Jambhala.*** The Japanese Kubera cults are called ***Bishamon*** and ***Kompira.*** The village of Kotahira, on the island of Shikoku, is the center of the Kompira cult. The Chinese have renamed Kubera as ***Atavaka.*** The jolly-looking fat fellow holding a money bag, often seen in Chinese restaurants and other business establishments, is none other than Kubera. Don't let the people working in those places tell you he is Buddha. The ascetic Buddha he definitely is not! Kubera or Yaksa worship is a popular cult in all Buddhist and Jain societies. The Hindus also call Kubera Paulastya, Ai-Davida, Isa-sakhu, Ku-tanu, Dhanada, Dhanapati, Ichchha-vasu, Maya-raja, Rakshasendra, Ratna-garbha, Raja-raja, and Nara-raja.

Yaksa worship is the most deeply ingrained religious practice in India. Some Hindu authorities call it "the suppressed religion of the masses" because most Hindu sects make no provisions for "natural religion." Every Indian village has its Yaksa shrine under the name of "Bir." Edward Moor stated in ***The Hindu Pantheon,*** "...Although few people seek the favour of this deity with greater avidity than the Hindus...I find but little mention of him in my mythological memoranda, nor have I any image or a picture of him." (p. 275.) However, in Hinduism, the Kubera religion became the nucleus of the Bhakti and Krishna cults. It is possible that after the Mahabharata Wars, the Aryans forbade exclusively Kubera religious practices.

Historian Sushil Kumar Bhattacharyya states in ***Folk Heritage of India,*** "In the Rig Veda, prayers have been offered to gods for wealth, for a fuller and civilized life has been prayed for. Poverty is a sin, and prayers have been made to get rid of poverty....'Kuver' has been imagined the god of wealth. His nature and behavior are just like a successful man of business...Wealth which helps to meet the day-to-day wants

and makes life easy belongs to 'Lakshmi' and the wealth which causes lust and pride belongs to 'Yaksha'. (pp. 9-10.)

In Judaism, the goddess of wealth, "Lakshimi" or "Lakhimi," became ***Elohim.*** Kubera and his Yakhu subjects made a covenant to convert all of mankind to this religion and to stay united eternally, working unceasingly for the common goal of "Eden," both in the physical realm and in spirit form.

Take a moment to list in your mind mankind's most basic instinctive drives. It takes no mental effort to name such instincts as the drives to seek food, drink, sex, shelter, and the company and protection of other humans. However, as powerful as they are, hunger, thirst, sexual desire, the instinct for personal survival, yearning for shelter and companionship are not Man's most irresistible instincts. Man has some other instincts even greater than his desire to eat, drink, make love, and preserve his life. Each human being, without exception, yearns night and day for personal aggrandizement, such as wealth, power, and glory. Once a human gets all of his yearnings satisfied, and above all, this one, a kind of spiritual circuit is closed, which entirely integrates a person's physical and spiritual self, that is, if he uses his wealth, power, and glory to protect and improve the quality of life of his fellow humans. If he does not help lift his fellow humans by the bootstraps, seeking only to pamper himself, the law of the jungle is invoked. Those who believe only in "survival of the fittest" endanger the preservation of their respective species. Therefore, selfishness is an aberration which puts the human race in danger of extinction. In such a jungle mode, life becomes pure hell for the masses as well.

No human being can honestly say that he has conquered his desire for personal aggrandizement. When this need cannot be satisfied, a person can do no more than resign himself to his fate or brainwash himself to make excuses for his failure to satisfy his most basic and unrelenting hunger. The comedian Bob Hope once joked about his need for glory.

In his latter days, someone asked him why he didn't quit show business and just go fishing. Bob answered, "Fish don't applaud."

Most people in India are desperately poor. The Kubera religion is called the "suppressed religion of the masses" because of the caste system and the current Aryanized spiritual system, which preaches that personal aggrandizement is not good. Therefore, the present orientation of Hinduism keeps nearly all the instincts of the Indian people perverted and starved.

In the beginning, the Indo-Hebrews probably held no artificial ceremonies, prayed, or in any way paid homage to mythical deities. Mainly they sought to placate mankind's most powerful and irresistible instinctive urges while simultaneously trying to improve their minds and morals. They believed that these instinctive drives were "God's" way of speaking directly to the soul of mankind. "The five fold aims of life were long life, wealth, fame, dignity and valour." (***Yadavas Through the Ages,*** p. 245.)

The very names ***Yakhu, Yehu, Yech, Yesh, Yeshu, Yasu, Yahu, Yah, Yao,*** and ***Ie*** mean "glory; fame; reputation; renown." (See ***Grierson's Dictionary of the Kashmiri Language.***) The main goal of anyone striving to immerse his consciousness in the ***Yakhu*** or ***Yesh*** was to worship these goals and spend a life-long struggle to reach them. ***Grierson's*** definition is a nuclear description of what the Indo-Hebrew or Kubera religion was all about.

You may be wondering what place the overwhelming instinctive urges for personal aggrandizement have in Nature. Whereas food, clothing, drink, and sex help improve one's material body, ***the instincts for self-aggrandizement are the forces sparking the evolution of species.*** We all know that not everyone will reach the pinnacle of life, no matter how hard he tries. However, his unrelenting efforts to improve himself ultimately weld themselves in the invisible energy grid of the collective soul, insuring "Darwin-like" evolutionary progress for the human species as a whole. Those who do reach the highest spheres of moral,

intellectual, social, and economic success must see to it that their less fortunate fellows at least get rewarded for their efforts.

Non-Jews often become angered that the Jews regard themselves as "God's Chosen People." However, only the Jews are generally individually and collectively dedicated to the physical and spiritual evolution of mankind. For this reason, the Jews are, and ever will be, in spite of the jealousy and envy of their shortsighted enemies, the moral, intellectual, social, and economic leaders of mankind.

"Lord Sri Krishna persuaded his people...to stop the time-honoured worship of Indra and substitute for it...a spirit of self-reliance and a will to exploit nature for their economic benefit rather than depend blindly on destiny and the gods." (***Divine Heritage of the Yadavas,*** by Vithal Krishnajavi Khedkar (Yadav); ***Introduction xiv-xv.***)

Hindu myths describe the Yakhus as demons in certain stories, and as demi-gods in others. "...prosperity is not something to be solely craved, or totally despised. It has its glorious side as also its despicable one. It is unusual in being both god and demon." (***Glimpses of Indian Heritage*** by Varadaraja V. Raman; p. 160.)

The practitioners of the Kubera religion believed in the transmigration of souls. Only those Yadavas who had lived totally virtuous, exemplary lives, educated themselves to the fullest, and protected all men from physical, economic, and spiritual need, unhappiness and harm could be born again into rich, powerful families or with the intelligence and propensities to acquire all knowledge and turn everything they touched into pure gold.

Those who practiced this religion were Kubera's personal assistants or ***Yakhus.*** Those who did not try to squeeze all the juice out of the fruit of life were known as ***Guh-Yahka,*** which meant "Yakhu-Shit." In modern Hebrew, the Guh-Yahka are called "Goy (Gentiles)," the equivalent of the Sanskrit ***Guh.*** Another Kashmiri word, ***Goy,*** means "heel" and the

"lowest of the low." The Kashmiris often use "goy" when referring to people with low value systems.

Legends and histories tell us that the spiritual and ethical demands made on the Yadavas increased sharply, according to their respective levels of wealth, fame, and glory. The Indo-Hebrews believed that there was only one way for humanity to reach the heavenly state and synchronize the physical and spiritual planes. Everyone had to strive for material wealth and sainthood simultaneously. Those who achieved the maximum rewards in life were expected to be scientist-saints, musician-saints, actor-saints, artist-saints, merchant-saints, millionaire-saints, banker-saints, medal-bedecked general-saints, and the like. These leaders of society, the maximum role models, were also the Yadavas' priests (***Pancikas*** or "Phoenicians") and religious leaders. This practice of acquiring unlimited wealth for oneself and mankind simultaneously was also known as "Ethiop (***Atha-Yop***)."

About 1000 AD, the myriad Yadava clans regained control of India. For a while, it seemed that they would succeed in reviving their ancient glory and religion. Marco Polo marveled at the saintliness of their merchants, who were then called ***Abraimans*** or ***Abrahimans*** (Non-Brahmans; Non-Aryans). "These Abraimans are the best merchants in the world, and the most truthful, for they would not tell a lie for anything in the world. If a foreign merchant who does not know the ways of the country applies to them and entrusts his goods to them, they will take charge of these, and sell them in the most loyal manner, seeking zealously the profit of the foreigner and asking no commission except what he pleases to bestow. They eat no flesh, drink no wine, and live a life of great chastity, having intercourse with no women except their wives, nor would they on any account take what belongs to another, so their law commands..." (***Travels of Marco Polo,*** translated by Yule and Cordier; Vol. II, pp. 363-365.)

When a Yakhu shed his physical body, he became a powerful guardian angel, genii, and protector of meritorious beings and things on the physical plane. For example, if he noticed that a certain deserving physical human, whether Yakhu or evolving Guh-Yah, needed help, he could temporarily materialize and come to his assistance. Whereas a Guh-Yah or some other person who did not build up significant or any merits in his previous life had to return to a womb in a short time after dying (the Buddhists say 39 days), a true Yakhu spirit had the maximum freedom to travel all over the earth, even materializing at times. After exhausting all the merit he had earned in the previous life, he was again reborn in the flesh to regenerate himself with more merits.

In December, 1996, all branches of the communications media praised two Chinese owners of a California computer chip company, who gave each of their employees a Christmas bonus of three times their respective salaries. The company gave away a total of $160,000,000. The minimum bonus was $75,000. The owners announced that they thereafter intended to share their profits with their employees. An article in the ***Los Angeles Times*** said that such trends are beginning to spread throughout the world. These trends demonstrate that the "materialistic world" can indeed, and will, evolve to higher moral and spiritual levels. According to the Kubera philosophy, those two Chinese men are now ***Yakhus*** or ***Yakhsan,*** Jews having ***Yeekhoos*** (meritorious divine powers which society as a whole can also inherit genetically).

Because Darwin-style evolution depends on Man's urge to self-aggrandize himself and every individual's obligation to protect and enrich the human species, some psychiatrists are saying that the abuse of power must be listed as a human mental illness. An Israeli psychotherapist, Dr. Israel Aharny, has suggested the introduction of a new diagnostic category: excessive power strivings. He states that "excessive power strivings poison the personality of the individual...and do unacceptable harm to other peoples' lives."

At some point, the Kuberas merged with the similar cult of ***Ishvara*** (Shiva or Yahve worship), forming what eventually became Judaism. Actually, Shiva himself was once a great king who received Yakhu status posthumously. Kuttikhat Purushothama Chon, author of ***Remedy the Frauds in Hinduism,*** said the following about ***Ishvara:*** "Isvarism stands for 'enjoyment and happiness in life by virtuous meants," "fulfilment of all desires," against "poverty and sickness, against "all miseries," and for "mercy and salvation." "Enjoyment of life" has remained outside the purview of most of the other religions of the world. Similarly, there is perhaps no other religion which directly attacks "poverty" as an evil to be remedied. Thus, Isvarism is not only a religion; it is a social order with high human values. It stood for the common man as well as for the rich. It condemns poverty as a sin and at the same time does not condemn richness or happiness. It embodies that wealth obtained by virtuous means must be enjoyed, after setting apart one-third for charity." (p. 81.) The Ishvara doctrine also denounced ignorance as the root cause of all human suffering. Ishvara additionally permitted a person to defend himself with violence in a just cause. In this religion, murderers and habitual felons were put to death, to save Society the expense of having to let them live out their miserable lives in prison.

How Creative and Ethical Dedication to Materialism May Lead to the Ultimate Spiritualization of All Mankind

Since the Aryans won the Mahabharata Wars nearly 3,000 years ago, the Indo-Hebrew religious philosophy has received mostly "bad press." However, if we take time to review mankind's millenniums-long journey to free himself from his unspeakably savage ape-like beginnings, we'll surely discover that we're getting ever closer to the spiritual ideal.

In the aprocryphal ***Gospel of Thomas,*** Jesus supposedly said to his disciples, "...the kingdom of the Father is spread out upon the earth, and people do not see it...Know what is before your face, and what is hidden from you will be disclosed to you. For there is nothing hidden that will not be revealed. (Sayings 113 and 5.)

The ***Nag Hammadi*** papyrus codex, ***The Teachings of Silvanus,*** states: "...everything which is visible is a copy of that which is hidden..."

Another ***Nag Hammadi*** codex, ***The Thunder: Perfect Mind,*** declares, "...what is inside of you is what is outside of you, and the one who fashions you on the outside is the one who shaped the inside of you...And what you see outside of you, you see inside of you; it is visible and it is your garment."

The preceding statements describe briefly the philosophy of the ***Yakhus*** or Jews. Non-Jews never seem to understand why Jews are so involved in life. They call them "materialistic." However, as the writer of ***The Thunder...*** said, "what you see outside of you...is your garment." Since the environment is, indeed, as much a garment of Man as the clothing on his back, the true Jew seeks to drape himself in the finest of clothing. The term "clothing" includes the cloth covering his nakedness, his immediate surroundings, such as his home and neighborhood, and all aspects of the human condition and environment. For example, if we see starving poverty-stricken families in the human environment (our outer garment), we have individually and collectively colluded to create the conditions required to "stitch" them into our "environmental garment." Instead of praying for God to "save" such families, or trying to get those families to embrace a certain religion, the true Jew or ***Yakhu*** endeavors to change the environmental and social conditions causing "needy people." By changing whatever is on the outside, he changes his inner environment as well.

The following examples show how mankind uses enlightened self-interest to purify himself inwardly:

Many thousands of years ago, men's feet were their only means of transportation. Only rarely did they stray more than a few miles from where they were born. Millenniums later, they tamed the horse, the donkey, the ox, and the camel. From then on, they could transport heavy loads from place to place and travel long distances. About 5000 BC, someone invented the wagon. After the wagon came steam locomotion. After the invention of the locomotive and the automobile, we no longer had to enslave and work beasts of burden to death. At the time of this writing, it appears that electric autos will someday keep the environment from being drained of combustible natural resources. A movie, ***Back to The Future,*** showed people riding on gravity sleds. The TV series ***Star Trek*** intimated that someday people and goods would be converted to light waves and beamed to almost any destination.

A number of years ago, my auto broke down in an isolated part of Mexico. For twenty-four hours my wife and I had to burn under an unmercifully hot tropical sun, becoming dehydrated for lack of water, and fighting off hordes of hungry mosquitoes until help came along. If such a predicament ever again befalls us, I'll just pull out my cellular phone and request help.

Not too many millenniums ago, we had to hunt for and gather our own food. Later, we learned how to raise animals and edible plants on farms, bartering for what necessities we didn't produce ourselves. When money was invented, barter became an anachronism. Even now, people are beginning to pay for their luxuries and needs electronically with plastic cards. After plastic cards, I don't know what will come next.

More and more people are being weaned away from violent physical contact sports. Today, a person can keep his violent tendencies at bay by fighting factory-created "enemies" on computer screens.

Modern gene research is taking us a long ways from the witch doctor. In the future, scientists will be able to alter a sick person's genetic

structure, transforming him to a healthier and more productive human being.

At this time, a new science has come about: ***Creation Science.*** Already biologists are acquiring the ability to create tiny animal life and even machines by imitating the creative aspect of nature. In a ***Los Angeles Times*** article entitled ***Building a Universe a Molecule at a Time*** (9-20-97, p. A-1), graduate student Christian Gurtner, who works with leading creation scientist Michael Sailor, commented to Times Writer K.C. Cole on a picture of Michelangelo's famous Sistine Chapel image of God reaching out a holy finger to Adam, bestowing life. "'This is the perfect picture of what we do. Of course, we're on a smaller scale. But then, we don't really know how big God is.'"

Fanatical religious leaders keep screaming that this modern "materialistic" world is getting more and more hellish. They should be transported temporarily back to prehistoric times and the plagues of the Middle Ages. Perhaps they would have been happy in ancient India where only the Brahm-Aryan priests and Kashatriya (warrior and ruling caste) had a legal right to live happily, richly, and abundantly. More realistically, they should travel right now to Tibet, a totally "spiritual," "non-materialistic" nation or visit the natives of the New Guinea jungles. Here's the bald truth for anyone ready receive it: The "good-old-days" were lousy!

The evolution of computers reveals mankind's rapid move to direct contact with his inner self. In the 50s, I worked for a few weeks as a computer operator in Wichita, Kansas' Boeing Aircraft Company. That company's computer was as big as a house. Today's laptops are much simpler to operate than old fashioned computers and can do many more calculations. After punch cards and wired boards, we graduated to typewriter keyboards. At the present time, more and more people are trashing the keyboards and using voice recognition. Engineers are already developing computers that can be operated with the mind. After

the mind—then what? The evolution of computers proves that scientific progress ultimately causes materialism to cancel itself out.

I read recently that some factories whose smoke stacks produce too many carbon emissions, and who are presently unable to decrease those emissions, are saving rain forests in an attempt to offset somewhat the damage their smoke stacks do to the environment.

I have already mentioned that scientists expect to create life in the laboratory early in the 21st century. They have already accumulated enough rock-solid evidence to be able to make such a prediction. Thus they are proving that even the spirit is a common element in the universe, like oxygen, hydrogen, gold, nitrogen, and the like. The discovery of the essence of life will come out of a scientific laboratory; not out of a church. The marvelous scientific developments in this modern world are the "miracles" about which we have always dreamed. They just don't seem like "miracles" because we know about the technologies making them happen. The "miracle" of knowing about the spirit world will also come about in the same way.

While it is true that this ever-growing technological age has spawned some awesome problems, we are definitely better off than ever before. I shudder to think of what could and would happen if we turned from our constantly expanding economic and scientific growth and re-embraced the "simple life."

As we humans get more and more educated and technically advanced, our consumer needs and tastes become increasingly more refined. The "spiritually-inclined" may yearn for a "god" or a "messiah" to come and save us. Even if such a miracle did happen, the "messiah" wouldn't be able to do more than teach us how to regulate and improve "market forces." Most people don't realize or believe that "market forces" have a biological basis, even in the animal world.

Someday, when we get more enlightened, we'll emulate the ancient Indo-Hebrews by expecting no less than the highest of ethical and moral standards from our economic, social, and political leaders.

Although the Jewish ideal of Eden appears to be a nearly impossible goal to attain right now, if we all establish high educational, ethical, and moral goals for ourselves, we'll surely come to synchronize the physical and spiritual planes.

"Mankind will someday fulfill completely the task that was assigned to him from the beginning of creation, in the epoch of the Messiah: that of welding the world of Nature and that of the Torah into a single entity. As long as Man fails to recognize the existence of the two worlds, limiting himself only to Nature, or recognizing the simultaneous existence of both worlds without bringing about a unification of the two, all creation will remain imbalanced." (***La Cábala,*** by Rabbi Alexandre Safran: p. 95.)

Our economists, psychologists and other intellectuals keep trying to give logical explanations of why some nations and races are more exalted than others. For example, they say that the United States is progressive because the American people have a strong "work ethic." According to the Kubera—Ishvara philosophy, progressive, enlightened, and rich races and nations got that way because they have a greater amount of individuals who, in prior lives, struggled for king-sized portions of personal power, wealth, and knowledge, which they used to help turn the world back into Eden. These are the ***Yeekhoos*** and ***Yakhsan*** of modern Judaism.

What kind of society was created by the people whose religion taught them that the only valid type of worship was self-interest for the good of all—that which led men to turn the world into a paradise? The stories handed down to us state that in the Kubera—Ishvara society, every participating member was rich. All able-bodied people willing to work, women, children, and the elderly, no matter what their station in life, were literally rolling in abundance. Crime was almost unknown because

thievery wasn't profitable in a country where everyone lived the good life. Higgins wrote, "...the country about Bactria was, in primitive times, the seat of the arts, and that thence science was propagated to Persia, Assyria, India, and even into China. Strabo says, that Bactria adjoining to Aria, abounded almost in every thing. Justin says, that it had a thousand cities under the jurisdiction of the Greeks, after they had destroyed the Persian empire. Strabo also says, that Eucratides, one of the successors of Theodotus, had a thousand cities under his jurisdiction.

"Bactria is the same as Buchara, and Bochara, which Abulghazi Khan says, means ***country of learned men,*** and was a place to which persons went from all quarters to acquire learning. It was a most beautiful country, abounding in the richest production of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdom. Perhaps, upon the whole earth, a situation more proper for the birthplace of men could not have been selected." (Vol. I, p. 417.)

The Brahm-Aryans thought that anybody who made the world a better place in which to live was an atheist or a person who didn't believe in the "Gods." To them, the world of all "God-fearing and loving men" has ever been, and must ever be, a place to do penance for sins commited in this and other lives. Therefore, over the centuries, ***Khapiru*** (Hebrew), the cult title of all practitioners of materialistic, objective religion, became a connotation of "atheist." The present Indian word for atheist, ***Kafir,*** evolved from ***Khapiru.*** A. K. Mazumdar, though a Brahm-Ayran, speaks rather kindly of these "atheists" in ***The Hindu History:*** "The materialists were rather a sect of the atheists. They were sensualists and sought enjoyment only in life, leaving at death 'as many debts as possible'...Atheism was an anti-Vedic creed. They were sound practical men, worshippers of right conduct—of duty, 'the stern daughter of the voice of God.' The atheists preached against the corruptions of the Vedic rites, etc., such as drinking, immoral practices, slaughter of animals, suicide as a sacrifice, human sacrifice, and so

forth. In ancient India, these atheists were supreme and very powerful. So subtle were their arguments that even many great pandits, being defeated, turned atheists, according to the custom of those days. In time, Hindus, Jains and Buddhists combated them wholly. Now they are extinct." (pp. 431-432.) The Asuras a.k.a. ***Khapiru*** were defeated during the Mahabharata Wars as you shall learn in Chapter X. Even today, the Jews (***Khapiru***) are the conscience of the world.

The teachings of Zarathustra (Ibrahim), the reformer of Zoroastrianism, leave no doubt that the religion was a form of Indo-Hebraic Judaism i.e. ***Khapiru***. Zarathustra told his followers not to waste their time performing useless penances, rituals, and sacrifices to gods. The Zoroastrian bible, ***Zend Avesta,*** says, "He who sows corn, sows holiness...No one who does not eat has the strength to do works of holiness, strength to do works of husbandry, strength to beget children...He who keeps a house is far above him who has none. He who has riches is far above him who has none...Acquire industrial accomplishments and give assistance to the needy,...having (your) eyes fixed on the longer pathway (eternal life). For wealth comes now to one, then to another like the wheels (eternal turning) of a chariot..."

The question arises: If a truly scientific religion once existed, a religion that could lead mankind directly to union with the spirit world, why were the Aryans able to squash it out of existence and supplant it with mystical-spiritual ideas that govern our thoughts, beliefs, actions, and lives even unto this day?

In my research, I discovered that there was much strife between and among Indo-Hebrew individuals and groups. First of all, the Indo-Hebrew religion, like its modern counterpart, produced leaders, not followers; shepherds, and not sheep. That's why the ancient Indian world was fragmented into hundreds of tiny principalities, each pushing its own agendas. At that time, people were not educated and scientifically

advanced enough to find ways to neutralize the potential dark side of their teachings. Like most people today, many Indo-Hebrews did not believe that their actions in the physical world would cause them any grief on this plane or the next. All of us at one time or another have said smugly, or heard someone else say, "Aw, all that gibberish about getting punished for our bad acts is just a bunch of superstitious slop!" Therefore, many of them did and do grab and hoard all glory, power, and wealth for themselves, caring not about raping and damaging the world and the beings in it. The ***Tanakh*** (Old Testament) tells us that the prophets of ancient Israel were always exhorting the Jews to never deviate from the straight and narrow path.

Another threat to the goals of mankind is "idealism." In our present human society, some starry-eyed individuals will completely ignore the realities of classical economics and pressure governments to print and distribute money that isn't backed up by sufficient gold reserves. Mexico's Pancho Villa nearly bankrupted his country by inundating it with his "revolutionary currency," called ***bilimbiques.*** My college professors in Mexico told me that for a time, they had to transport their money in wheelbarrows.

Well-meaning but overly idealistic environmentalists will force lumber companies out of business without finding alternative occupations for those who were once lumberjacks. We should protect whales, but who will find other jobs for whaling crews?

Right now, our Aryanized environmentalists want the government to drain artificial Lake Powell in Arizona back to the way "God" fashioned that region. If our government commited such a stupid act, millions of people would be put out of work. That part of Arizona would no longer be capable of sustaining human life.

At this writing, people are pouring out of their politically and economically devastated homelands and searching for better lives in more highly developed nations. Many idealists believe that every progressive

country should open its borders. But who will protect the interests of the unskilled natives of such countries, who are already in over-supply?

The idealists foisted "welfare systems" on their countrymen, which made the poor and indigent think that even those who didn't want to work had a right to life. As a result, parasitism became a cancer in national economies and turned the people the idealists wanted to help into mindless vegetables.

Sometimes, certain idealists will develop "systems" for helping mankind alleviate his suffering. But every "system" or "plan" will someday outdo its usefulness. Communism, for instance, had no tolerance for self-motivated entrepreneurs, without considering that people with good ideas want the greatest rewards for their contributions to the world. The best "system" is and has always been "grow as you go."

When I made a trip to "Bible-Belt" Kansas not long ago, a friend told me that computers and laser beams were inventions of the Devil himself. Yet, computers speed up scientific discoveries and technology. Laser beams improve human lives in medicine, dentistry, manufacturing, and many other areas. Cloning and the planting of computer chips in the body will someday make it possible for each person to become a "superbeing." The opponents of true progress believe that the scientific marvels of today may fell in the wrong hands. However, history proves that humanity won't let that happen.

The person who eschews enlightened materialism as the true path to spiritual unfoldment may not be able to understand how a materially and socially progressive society could suddenly cause mankind to perceive the spirit world. Although I don't dismiss the possibility that Man's spiritual self will unfold if he develops his moral and material side simultaneously, I think it more realistic to assume that someday our scientists will discover this spiritual world and the spiritual laws in laboratory experiments.

The ***Yakhus,*** as bonafide spiritual entities, may really exist. In all ways, the Jews achieve prominence disproportionately high for their numbers in philanthropy, education, science, politics, medicine, economics, and the arts. The generosity of many Jewish philanthropists defies human understanding. And when they extend their help, the lucky recipients aren't pressured to become Jewish or attend meetings at the local synagogue. It should be noted that even the secular Jews who reject religion as a superstition, including Gentile converts to secular Judaism, generally exhibit the superior qualities of ***Yakhus*** or authentic Jews.

Right now, a world fad is centered on speculation about whether or not angels exist. In 1994, many of us got proof that Yakhus are a reality. The newspapers and TV newscasters commented on a California couple who had seen a nude woman and the shoe of a small child lying beside the freeway. They notified the authorities, who discovered a dead woman and her nearly dead little boy in a wrecked car in a ravine just below the spot where the nude woman and the shoe had been. This woman, the same woman that the couple had seen on the freeway, had been dead for days; her son was just hours away from death. One of his shoes was missing! The media didn't delve more deeply into that woman's life history and surviving members. She was most certainly a Yakhu because of her ability to materialize and seek help for her son. Had she been a "Jew?" Was she noted for her intelligence, material ambition, and altruism?

Many people claim to have been helped by angels. Sufficient empirical evidence seems to suggest that they really exist. I find it difficult not to believe in them. When my wife and I were stranded in that isolated part of Mexico, a man in a pickup drove to our location, telling us that he had dreamed about our predicament. He took us to the city of Acaponeta, Nayarit, where we were able to hire a tow-truck to pick up our car and take it to the Plymouth auto agency in

Mazatlan. As we were saying our goodbys, I asked him, "What's your name? Where do you live?"

He answered, "I'm from ***Rancho del Sol*** (Farm of the Sun). My name is ***Justino de Dios*** (The Just One From God). Perhaps he really had that name. Perhaps he was from a farm called "The Sun." All I know is that we never saw him again. The people living in the area told me that they knew nothing about a farm named "Of the Sun" or a man named "The Just One From God." Even if he wasn't an angel, he was a Yakhu. On our way to Acaponeta, he told us that he was always searching for people needing help.

A poor Black couple recently told one of my wife's relatives about a strange encounter they had with an unknown benefactor. Their only daughter wanted a certain brand of shoes. They went into a shoe store to price the shoes. The clerk quoted the price, which they couldn't afford. Suddenly, the clerk said, "Take the shoes. I give them to you. Pay for them when you can."

"Who are you?" the couple asked.

"I'm the proprietor." He also gave them his name.

The couple accepted the shoes. A few weeks later, they returned to the store to pay for the shoes. The clerks told them that they had never heard of the person who gave them the shoes. This couple had no way of knowing whether their benefactor was an angel or an actual earthly person. Neither do I. However, I do know something about him. He was a Yakhu—either with or without a body.

Frans de Wall, one of the world's best-known primatologists, has written a thought-provoking book in which he claims that morality and ethics are programmed in Man's genes and are vital to the evolution of the human species. If what he says is true, only those humans who are highly moral can trigger the evolutionary processes in themselves and mankind. Anyone wanting to avoid the real or imagined danger of becoming a "cute little cockroach" in his next life should read ***Good***

Natured: The Origins of Right and Wrong in Humans and Other Animals, published by Harvard University Press, 1996.)

The Kubera religion recognized another exalted type of Yakhu, called ***Kal-yah-na*** or "Time Master." The term also meant "Promoter of Well-being." The prototypical Jews were originally called ***Kalyani.*** To become a "Kalyana," the Yakhu had to attain a high position in the secular life: political leader, professor, millionaire businessman, industrialist, general, or whatever, just as long as he was tops in his field. Second, he had to live the purest of lives and spread good in every crook and cranny of his environment through several successive transmigrations. When the "Kalyana" re-entered the spiritual state, he could remain thusly for extremely long periods of time and materialize on the physical plane either as a guardian angel or a regular human being, at any period in history, and on any planet in outer space. After a Kalyana exhausted his merits, he reincarnated with a complete memory of what had happened to him in the preceding physical state. In this way, he never again tainted himself with evil and progressed steadily, without impediment, to ***Nirvana,*** or ***Moksha.*** Once in ***Nirvana,*** he was like a god. Throughout eternity, he had the freedom to travel freely in the spirit or materialize on any physical plane and in any place in the universe.

The following tale illustrates the importance of Yakhus in Jainism. Harikesa, a certain saintly monk, had just finished a long fast. He came upon a congregation of Brahmans (priestly class) who were enjoying a sumptuous feast. He asked for food. Reviling him, they said, "Better this food and drink should rot than that we should give it to you."

When the saint refused to depart from their midst, the Brahmans attacked him with whips, canes, and sticks. At this moment, a Yaksa or Yakhu appeared and drove them off. The Brahmans then begged Harikesa to forgive them.

According to the Kubera beliefs, people who exalt themselves through evil means will revert to more primitive, atavistic forms. The greater their evil, the farther down they'll fall.

If a fallen Yakhu was condemned to a lower spiritual body, he could rehabilitate himself. The deified Kubera promised that even lower animals and human ***Guh-Yahka*** who protected and cared for their respective species and masters would surely be reborn physically and spiritually as Yakhus.

In some people, the instincts to achieve wealth, power, and glory are so overpowering that they will murder, cheat, steal, enslave, sell their own bodies into prostitution, and do every imaginable evil deed to enter "The Kingdom of Heaven." These instincts are so powerful and nearly uncontrollable that some ancient sages warned their disciples to be wary of everyone's motives and agendas. "Do not trust anyone as a friend, for this whole world has come into being deceitfully, and every man is troubled in vain. There is no one, not even a brother, who is trustworthy, since each one is seeking his own advantage." (From the Nag Hammadi ***Teachings of Silvanus,*** VII:4.)

Christianity tells us that if a person who has spent most of his life heaping evil on the world suddenly repents, all his past sins will be forgiven. The transmigration phenomenon isn't so charitable. Even a repentant sinner will have to devolve to an atavistic state or worse and start all over again.

A man of my acquaintance once told me why he preferred to remain a waiter and busboy all his life and do nothing to progress. "In my job," he said, "I meet many wealthy, famous, influential people. Nearly all of them tell me that power, money, and glory don't make people happy. Therefore, I decided not to strive hard in life." According to the Kubera teachings, this gentleman will be reborn over and over as a ***Guhya,*** in the same type of body, family and environment, repeating the same

experiences he had in this life, always serving the public in restaurants, until he starts struggling for the best that life has to offer.

The Kubera religion recognized the existence of spirits other than Yakhus and Guhyahka. The ***Gan-daras*** or ***Khan-dahars*** were sexually promiscuous celestial musicians and dancers whose soul purpose was to bring joy to mankind. Most of us have seen pictures of Hindu temple sculptures depicting their erotic dalliances. In Hebrew, ***Gan-'eden*** = "Garden of Eden; Paradise; heavenly taste." ***Gan*** or ***Khan*** means "Cain." The suffix ***Dahar*** or ***Dara*** was one of Adam's titles. There is a village named ***Gan ha-Darom*** on Israel's Mediteranean coast. The ***Kinnera*** were also celestial musicians and dancers. We derived the word "canary" from ***Kinnera.*** In Hebrew, ***Kinnereth*** means "harp" or the "twanging of a harp;." ***Kanar*** (m.) and ***Kanaree*** (f.) = "violinist." ***Rakshas*** were evil spirits from other planets. ***Rasha*** means "evildoer" in Hebrew. ***Dashyus*** (trampled Yakhus) were spirits destined for slavery. Even today, ***Dash*** is the Hebrew word for "trampled." The ***Manu*** (Great Noahs) were the patriarchs and progenitors of mankind. ***Asuras*** were good angels. ***Ashur*** was the father of Assyria. The ***Dani*** or ***Danava*** were fallen angels. In Hebrew, ***Dan*** is "sentenced or judged" and also the name of an important Jewish tribe.

More Proof That Judaism Evolved From the Pre-Hindu Kubera Cult of Wealth and Well-being

To provide this proof, I have only to present the names of the biblical masters and places of Israel. There is the name ***Heber*** or ***Kheber***, as the father of the Jews is called in Hebrew, which is linguistically a twin brother of ***Kubera.*** Among the Indian people, ***Kubera*** is often called ***Kuver*** and ***Kheever.*** The Kyber (pronounced Kee-ber) Pass was probably named after ***Kubera.*** The Kashmiri equivalent of "Israel" is ***Ish-ruh-al*** (Belonging-to-the-Soul-of-Shiva). The Indo-Hebrews were also called Palestinians. ***Paulastya*** (father of Indian Palestine) was the second most

important of Kubera's other titles. The original languages of the Hebrews were ***Abhira*** and ***Pali,*** derived from "Kubera" and "Paulastya." One of the Indian provinces where the Infant Hebrew religion took root was ***Palistan.*** The tribal name of ***Issachar*** was definitely derived from another of Kubera's titles: ***Isa-Sakhu*** (Shiva's Friend). ***Reuben*** could have evolved from the Kashmiri ***Ruh-Pani*** (Soul of Merchants). ***Phoenicia*** came from Kubera's ***Pancika*** title: ***Pani*** (Trader) + ***Sikha*** (Priest to Foreigners). Traders and merchants were the Yadavas' "priests." ***Pancika*** was also an epithet of Kubera. The Phoenicians called themselves ***Poeni.*** The name of the province of ***Dan*** probably derives from Kubera's ***Dhani-Pati*** title. ***Pati*** = "Father."

The tribe of ***Manasseh*** originally lived on the "shores of Lake ***Manasa,*** by Mount Kailas in Western Tibet, site of Kubera's city of Alakha (Elohim or Elokhim in Hebrew). The Manessahs prayed to the Goddess ***Manasa,*** who was a snake goddess that brought material fortune to believers.

Kailas, the fortified mountain from which Shiva and Kubera ruled their divine subjects, also has an approximate pronunciation and meaning in Hebrew: ***Kholesh*** = "command; control; rule."

Ephraim could be ***Ap-Hari,*** a name of Vishnu as Yakhu (Protector). ***Naphtali*** matches the Kashmiri ***Naph's-shtalli*** (Sacred Place of the Soul). Many members of the Kubera cult lived along the banks of the Indian river ***Yamuna*** or ***Jumna.*** The tribe of ***Benjamin*** (***Pani Jumna*** or "Jumna Traders") also lived in ancient Indian Palestine. ***Asher*** and ***Asura*** are linguistic sound-alikes as well as ***Gad*** and ***Gauda. Zebulon*** could have derived from ***Siva-Lun*** (Heavenly Reward of Shiva). There is a lake ***Cinnereth*** (Kinnereth) in Israel. The Indian ***Kinnera*** belonged to Kubera's royal court. In India, ***Ganaanum*** or ***Ganana*** was the assembly of all the names for the sun god. In the Middle East, ***Canaan*** comprised all the Indo-Hebraic religious groups living within its boundaries. Being immigrant members of the Kubera religion, the Indo-Hebrews named a Canaanite city after the deity's holy city of ***Alakha*** in the

Himalayas: ***Al Alakh,*** a holy city of Northern Canaan and capital of the Syro-Hittite kingdom in the time of Egypt's Middle Kingdom. ***Elohim,*** a Hebrew word for God, derives from ***Lakhimi or Lakshimi,*** a Hindu goddess of wealth. Even King David's name was a Kubera title: ***Ai-Davida.*** Jacob's Sanskrit name was ***Yah-Kub*** (Lord Hunchback or Kubera). His son Joseph was ***Yah-Saph*** (Lord Pure-of-Heart). Other Kubera-related linguistic exports to Canaan were Kana (a name of Krishna), Kanah (Krishna)in Asher, several Ramas, Juttah in Judah. Tell el-Yahudiya in Egypt, Panias in Galilee, Baalah in Negev, and Beer-Sheba derived from ***Bir-Shiva,*** also a Kubera title. These similar names and meanings in both languages can in no way be coincidences.

According to Indian mythology, Pulast(y)a (the father of Indian Palestine) and his wife Dravira begat a son named Visrava, who fathered Kubera. The Greeks called Pulast(y)a ***Palesgos.*** In the Deccan, a region of India, he is known as ***Poligars. Genesis*** 10:25 mentions a ***Peleg***; however, in Judaism, Kubera (Kheber) is the father of Poligars (Peleg).

Visravas and his queen Devavarnini begat Vaisravana Kubera. I haven't yet found out Ram and Krishna's order of descent from Kubera. Authorities on Hinduism keep searching for the relationship of Kubera to Bhagavad or Vaishnavism. Mythological sources seem to link Kubera, Lord Krishna, Ram, and Ravana as half-brothers.

In ***The Racial History of India,*** Indian author Chandra Chakraberty, famous for his capsulizations of historical events, provides us with an abbreviated history of ***Paulast(y)a*** as a tribe. "***Paulisti*** is Assyrian Palastu or Pilastu, Egyptian Pulesati, Biblical Philistine, Greek Pelasgos, Puranic Pulasta, possibly also Pulama (predatory Poligars of Deccan). In Egyptian moments, Pulesati (Purasati) is mentioned as belonging to a confederation which threatened Egypt in the Mitannian Twelfth Dynasty. In the eighth year of Rameses III (1194 BC) the Pulesati were pushing towards Egypt on land and sea. Syrian states were overwhelmed, and the Pulesati advanced towards Egypt. Rameses III collected a large

army and navy, inflicted on the Pulesati a disastrous defeat and routed them. Egyptian monuments represent the Pulesati with a distinctive feather headdress, resembling that of the Lycians and Mycenaeans. The Philistines, after whom the country has been named Palestine, formed a confederation of five cities (Ashdod, Ascalon, Ekrom, Gath, Gaza) which remained unconquered by the Israelites." (Josh. 13:2.) I inferred from Chakraberty's micro-historical account of the Paulasti that they could have invaded Palestine at approximately the same time that ***Yeshuwa*** (Joshua) arrived from India.

Chandra Chakraberty stated (and as Kubera's title indicates) that Ravana was the royal title of the Paulast(y)a kings. The Hindu epic ***Ramayana*** discusses the antagonism between Ram and Ravana. The ***Ramayana*** account, therefore, gives us some insight into the ancient enmity between the Philistines and most of the other Israelite tribes, even though the former were themselves Indo-Hebrews. Chakraberty went on to say that the Paulast(y)a, the Etruscans, and the Itari were the same people. If what he said is true, the Italians, as well as the Greeks, are blood brothers of the Jews.

These Indian Palestinians, the ***Paulastyas,*** were Yadavas. J. N. Singh Yadav states in ***Yadavas Through the Ages,*** "An account which professes to give an historical explanation of Paulastya's offspring is found in five Puranas. It derives them from the royal line of Vaipati (probably another name for ***Yahveh***). Narisyanta, son of Marutta (Amorite), had a son Dama. His eighth successor was Tmabindu who was king at the third month of the Treta age." The Treta age comprised the time of Abraham. "Tmabindu's daughter was Ilavila, and he gave her to Paulastya. Their son was the ***rsi*** Vaisravas Ailavila. Visravas had four wives—Bhraspati's daughter Devavarni, Malyavant's daughters Puspotkata and Vatsa, and Malini's daughter Kaikasi. Visrava's son by Devavarni was Kubera Vaisravana...Pulastya's offspring (putting aside Kubera) ware Raksasas (Rakshas). Kubera was reckoned a god, who

earlier was forced by Dasagriva Ravana to flee from Ceylon (Sri Lanka)...(he) established a kingdom in the Himalayan region." (p. 84.) This was the kingdom on Mount Kailasa (also Meru) in Western Tibet. "This does not harmonize with the story that when Arjuna Kartavirya captured Ravana and imprisoned him at Mahismati. Pulastya appealed for leniency, and Arjuna then released the 'Ravana', for Arjuna was much earlier than Tmabindu. ***Ravana*** is probably not a personal name, but a Sanskritised form of the Tamil word ***ireivana*** or ***iraivana,*** 'God, king, sovereign, lord,' and if so Arjuna may have captured a Dravidian ***ravana*** or king, and Pulastya may have been introduced afterwards..." (p. 84.)

An Individual's Behavior May Influence the Evolutionary Processes.

Simply stated, the instinct for material, intellectual, and moral self-aggrandizement may involve the biological processes stimulating and accelerating the quality and direction of evolution of species. In 1982, a British scientist named Rupert Sheldrake published ***A New Science of Life,*** in which he described his empirically tested and proven hypothesis of "formative causation," an outgrowth of the science of quantum physics, which is now a matter of practical engineering. Sheldrake demonstrated how certain individuals in particular groups, societies, and species trigger the evolutionary process in their respective groups and species. Because he hasn't been able to prove the validity of "morphogenetics" or "formative causation" in laboratory-controlled experiments, for a time Sheldrake became the laughing stock of the scientific world. But the scientists have stopped laughing and started listening. After listening to one of Sheldrake's startling speeches on morphogenetics, Albert Gore, Jr., of Tennessee, presently the vice-president of the United States, declared, "...a lot of...people think that if his ideas are even partly correct, the

implications are just as profound as the discoveries of Einstein, Darwin, and Copernicus."

Sheldrake contends that each individual, of whatever species of animal or plant, inherits its basic design and instincts from its previous existences and the previous species from which it emerged into physical embodiment. We human beings are what we are because of what we, our families, our respective cultural groups, and even our respective races were in past embodiments. Our experiences in each embodiment determine our respective physical, psychological, mental, and instinctive designs in future transmigrations.

Sheldrake states that when an individual thoroughly reinforces a certain mental or physical behavior, through frequent repetitions, a propensity to master the same type of learning or behavior is imprinted indelibly in his morphogenetic field and transferred to the collective morphogenetic field of his race and species. Thus, as more and more people in one generation master mathematics, it should be easier for succeeding generations to learn said subject.

To better illustrate his hypothesis, Sheldrake discussed the peculiar ability of Blue Tit birds, in whatever part of Europe, to open milk bottle caps. They open the caps on bottles delivered to doorsteps and drink as much as two inches of milk from the bottles.

In 1920, in Southhampton, some observers noted the first record of this habit. Shortly after, the habit spread to other species of tits. Tits don't normally roam more than a few miles from their respective territories. Each bird's territory rarely extends fifteen miles from its breeding place. Yet, soon after the tits in England became generally skillful in robbing milk bottles, the different species in Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and other parts of Europe suddenly acquired the ability to steal milk from capped bottles.

During World War II, home delivery of milk came to a stop. After the war, when milk vendors again resumed doorstep deliveries of milk, the

tits immediately resumed their milk robberies as if they had been doing it all along.

King Kubera must have been a scientist in his own right. He probably reasoned that many nations and groups in those primitive times were in little or no hurry to compete with other nations and groups for spiritual, intellectual, and material superiority. One example could have been the Rakshas. Therefore, he created a special group dedicated to accelerated personal and collective evolution, which anyone could join. They marked off their territory by calling themselves ***Yakhus*** or ***Yahus,*** whom we now call "Jews" or "Yehudi." Thereafter, anyone who publicly proclaimed himself to be a "Yehudi," demonstrating both outwardly and inwardly the individual and collective qualities of people belonging to that group, automatically programmed himself spiritually and genetically for superiority in all areas. Afterwards, it mattered not whether he was Europoid, Mongoloid, Africanoid, Australoid, or whatever. From then on, he was a ***Yakhu*** or Jew.

Many people fear the aggressive "Aryanesque" character of Islam. Now, more than ever before, Islam is dedicated to the ultimate conquest of the world. In many countries such as Tibet, Buddhism has degenerated to elaborate Arayanesque rituals. The different Christian sects, Aryan each and all, are constantly at odds with one another. A religion of peace, Christianity is not! Strife among the different Jewish sects in Israel, caused by the Aryanized ***Haredim*** and Ultra-Orthodox groups, may someday lead to the destruction of the "Third Temple." Yet, nearly all these Aryanized cults of whatever religion make "perfection of the world" first on their respective agendas. Why, until now, have they all failed miserably? The answer literally screams at us: They're all talk and no "do."

Before going to the next chapter, I have a special message for the "Aryanized" sects of Judaism and Christianity. Mosaic law was specifically designed to lead mankind to a world without useless rituals,

austerities, dietary regulations—and priests. The Shaivite historian and practitioner Kuttikhat Purushothama Chon explains why: "Saivism...clearly says that rituals and idols are necessary, especially to those who have no inner knowledge of their true self and the general meaning of existence. It is a ladder to them. Elsewhere, Sivapurana states that general rules of rite and god do not apply to a really learned man. 'The rules of do's and don'ts do not apply to him.' What we have to understand is that the principles of Isvarism do not want a man to be a slave even to God." (***Remedy the Frauds in Hinduism;*** p. 84.)

VII

The Real Moses Story.

The extremes of Aryanism and those of the Asuran ("Assyrian"and Persian "Ahuran") Kuberas ("Abrahms; Hebrews") or ***Atha-Yop-î-Yah*** ("Ethiopians") weren't the only Indo-Hebrew religious practices. The Kubera philosophy created a highly individualistic people. Although the members of each clan worked well within their own respective groups, one can't say the same about their relationships with other clans. Each clan seemed to be groping for the others' throats. The intertribal fighting during the Yadavi War (which fundamentalist Christian preachers think is the prophesied "War of Armageddon") almost erased the Yadavas from the face of the earth. The Yadava prophets told their people that they were being punished for their fanatical republicanism which kept them from accepting Lord Krishna as their supreme monarch. Consequently, Vishnu (God) would forever deny them a monarchy.

In an effort to dilute the high republicanism quotient of the Indo-Hebrews, a number of cults evolved from what they believed to be the best features of each side's eschatological views, so that the Indo-Hebrews could unite as one vast nation. According to the Bible, they did unite in a loose confederation called ***Ganaanum*** or ***Ganana*** (Canaan), which dulled their respective republican and Kubera mentalities only slightly.

In India, they were known as ***Amarru*** or ***Maruta*** (Amorites), ***Kashi*** (Cush or Kassites), ***Chedi*** or ***Khetti*** (Hittites), ***Maisher, Maisherawa, Mahesh,*** or ***Mahisa*** (Maisher or Mizraim), ***Yeshva*** (Joshua), ***Yavana*** (Javan), ***Abhira*** (Hebrew), ***Bhud*** or ***Bhutto*** (Phut, Phtah or Buddha), ***Shiva, Sibi, Seba*** (Tseeva; Saba; Sheba), plus others, most of whom are

mentioned in ***Genesis.*** All these ***Gana*** or cults worshiped idols, including the "materialistic" Kuberas. Though the most enlightened of all the other groups, even they were polytheistic by our modern standards. Just because each side championed its own totem or emblem doesn't mean that they didn't render some kind of allegiance to totems of other clans. After all, they were the same people, and they were well on their way to becoming full-fledged Hindus. In this chapter, I will deal almost exclusively with the ***Mahish, Maisher*** or ***Mahisura*** (Mizraim), ***Yeshvara*** (Joshua or Jesus), ***Shiva*** (Sheba or Yahveh) and ***Bhud*** (Phut, Phtah, or Buddha).

The ***Mahesh, Mahisa, Maisher, Maheshor, Moshe, Mushi,*** or ***Musa*** (All these names are just variations of the same cult title), worshiped a bull or calf, although they did worship gods of other clans as well. Many of these totems became names of the so-called "One God" of the Jews and Christians. Chandra Chakraberty described this bull ***Mahesh*** as a "figure seated on a low stool, feet crossing each other, arms stretched out and the hands on the knees, erect penis, two buffalo horns embedded in the head-dress which is puffed up in the center with the plumes, the nude body marked with coloured clay like the Austrics (the black-skinned Asuras), surrounded by four animals—an elephant, a buffalo, a tiger and a rhinoceros (unicorn) has been found at Mohenjo-Daro. Similar two figures sitting side by side on the same stool have been found at Harappa, but the legs do not cross each other though the heels touch other; on either side of this pair are two tigers looking backwards. It has been identified by some as Siva Pasupati (Shiva). But there is no serpent girdle or trident except the headdress and the bow." (p. 6.) The Bhutto (Phut) worshiped a human-appearing idol with a ram's head.

Students of Harappan culture believe the name Mahesh preceded that of Shiva. "All who have commented on this figure have perceived in it a prototype of Shiva, the god who in India to this day is the consort of

the goddess Kali...His symbol is the trident. In his character as Maheshvara, the Great Lord, he has three faces. Moreover, his particular animal is the bull, and among the numerous beasts represented on the Indus Valley seals, the bull preponderates by far, frequently standing before a censor, which suggests that, like the Apis bull of Ptah, it was regarded as divine." (***The Masks of God,*** by Joseph Campbell; p. 168.) By the way, ***Apis,*** the Egyptian bull god, is Shiva himself: ***Ap*** (Father, Lord); ***Is; Isa; Ish*** (Shiva). Even Egypt inherited Hindu religious traditions.

"Brahma, Visnu and Shiva (Mahesh)...constitute what may be called the Hindu trinity." (***Comparative Religion,*** by Kedar Nath Tiwari; p. 15.) Shiva was also represented at times as a man with a bull's head and horns. Shiva and Mahesh were one and the same divinity. Cuneiform drawings and carvings of this deity have been found in many Middle Eastern ruins.

"We know that the buffalo is associated with the Mon-Khmer culture. Mon-Khmers were formed in the lower Mekong valley out of the mixtures of Australoids, Negroids, Palai Alpines with the Caspians who descended from the Tibetan plateau. Migrating northward they settled in Salween basin (Karens), Khasi Hills, as Lhotos, Konyaks and Angamis of Assam: and mixed with Mongoloids, forming the Mundas, Gonds and Savaras." (***Ancient Races and Myths,*** by Chandra Chakraberty; p. 6.) The people Chakraberty mentions are the Kashis, the fathers of the Cushites, Kassites, Hittites, Israeli Sabaras, and others. "It seems...likely that the legendary Puranic Mahisasura represented Mon-Khmer power which was overwhelmed by Mediterranean ascendancy..." Mr. Chakraberty reminds us that the Mahisasura (Mahesh or Moses the Asuran) was not an Aryan deity. "The Aryan gods are not found in Harappan ruins. No trace of the symbols of Aryan power—horse and iron—has been found in Mohenjo-daro and Harappa Civilization." (p. 6.)

Grierson's Dictionary of the Kashmiri Language provides the following definitions:

"*Mahesh*—a name of Siva." (p. 556.) " *Maheshor* or *Maheshwar*—a name of Shiva." (p. 557.) "*Yeshwar* —"A name of Siva." (p. 1205.) Notice the similarity of the preceding name with the Hebrew name for Joshua: *Yeshuwa.* "*Mush, Maish, Maishi* or *Moshi*—a buffalo-cow or milch buffalo." (pp. 596-597.) The Hebrew name of Moses is *Moshe.*

Notice the *Shor* suffix on *Maheshor. Shor* = "Bull" in Hebrew. A similar word, *Tor,* is the Arab and Chaldean word for "Bull." *Shore* is a common Jewish last name. The *Torah* or "The Books of Moses (*Moshe,* meaning "The Great Bull") were surely derived from *Maheshor.* The prefix *Mah* derives from *Maha,* which means "Great" or "Exalted." Words like Maheshwar and Yeshwar (Joshua) mean one and the same thing: Shiva (*Mahesh*). The word "Moses" was not a "first name" of a particular person as we have been brainwashed to believe. Even in today's modern Hebrew, the Sanskrit-derived royal or divine title *Mahesh* remains virtually unchanged. *Moshee* = Savior; *Moshel* = Ruler; Governor; Military Governor. The term *Moshe* (Delivered-From-The Water) is just a connotation because to be a *Mahesh,* one first had, indeed, to be delivered from water. All the Shiva bull-worshiping cults were loosely associated in a sect called *Sabha,* the group known in the Middle East as *Tsaba* or *Saba.* Even today, the Hebrew word for "oxen" or "bulls" is *Shevareem.* Jewish religious academies are called *Shiva.*

"Siva is called Isa Mahesa in many places in the Siva Purana. The Christians call Jesus as Isa Mahisa...Siva is spelt as Sia, Shia, Suva, Sheba, Su etc. in many regions." (*Remedy the Frauds in Hinduism; in passim.*)

In writing about the 9000 year old archeological site of Catal Huyuk in Turkey, Johannes Lehmann wrote in *The Hittites*, "Although not peculiar to Catal Huyuk, this bull-cult is probably the earliest example of a cult which survived longer (at least 7000 years) and became more widely diffused (from India to Northern Europe) than any other form

of religious worship. The Zeus who abducted Europea in the guise of a bull, the Golden Calf of the Bible, the worship of the (horned) sacred cows of India, the horned helmets of the ancient Germans—all these are manifestations of a cult as familiar to Egypt as to Minoan Crete, whose bull-man ruled the Labyrinth of Knossus.

"The bull-cult also formed a link between proto-Hattian Anatolia and the Hittite Empire..." (pp. 159-160. Notice the linguistic similarities between the words Knossus and Khanesa or Ghanesa.

A royal title of Hittite leaders was ***Mohesh.*** They also addressed the Egyptian pharaohs as ***Mohesh.***

Before the Great Flood, the tribal cults of ***Mahesh*** and ***Yeshwar*** lived in a Central Indian city-state called ***Mahismati*** (Kingdom of Moses), on the banks of the river Narmada. Mahisasura, who at one time was a king of the Asuras, later becoming deified, had another name: ***Yuddha*** (The Asuran demigod Judah), a title clearly identifying the ancient Indo-Hebrews. In Sanskrit, ***Yuddha*** or ***Juddha*** = "Warrior." The Jews have been known from earliest times to be consummate warriors. Even Ghenghiz Khan and Attila the Hun had Jewish warriors fighting for them.

Still another ancient king of Mahismati was a king ***Nila.*** There can be no doubt that the Indo-Hebrews were the fathers of Egyptian civilization, for many names common to Egypt are equally found in India. A desert people in Rajasthan are called ***Sahariya.*** Today, ***Mahismati*** is listed on Indian maps as ***Maheshwara*** (Joshua the Great?), in the state of Madhya Pradash, between 22°-24° N and 74°-75° W, near Gujarat. The reader-investigator will find a number of Mahesh-related place names, such as ***Mizoram*** state (Mizraim) throughout India, Asia Minor, and the Middle East. However, there is only one river Narmada, which is in Madhya Pradesh.

When the Great Flood drove the Indo-Hebrews out of India, they migrated westward, becoming the fathers of every civilization worthy of the name. "In the early childhood of humanity, Ishvar was the only God

in India, the whole of Asia, southern parts of Russia, Mediterranean countries, Egypt, Greece, the whole of Europe, the human inhabited parts of both Americas like Peru and Mexico and also in England and Ireland....The Ishvar religion is the mother of all religions in the world including Christianity and Islam...The religion of Ishvar was the only faith until the arrival of the Aryans. The vast area of this faith included Kazakhstan, Uzbek, Turkmen, Dagestan Armenia and Azerbaijan republics of Russia, parts of Europe, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordon, many Mediterranean islands, Egypt, Greece, the whole of India, East Asia, Mongolia, England, South America, and France." (***Remedy the Frauds in Hinduism,*** By Kuttikhat Purushothama Chon; ***in passim.)***

All of these people, and I emphasize ***ALL,*** were the aristocratic caste Kassites, even the Egyptians, Hittites, Javan, Yehudi, Hebrews, and Ethiopians. In reality, the Aryans were also Indo-Hebrews. The term "Aryan (Not of Yah)" applies only to those who wanted their mystical, non-earthly ideas to supersede the wrongly understood "materialistic" outlook of the Kuberas. The Aryans preferred to live off the land without exploiting its renewable and finite resources significantly as the Kuberas did. These (the Aryans) tended to be nomadic herders although many Kubera-oriented clans were nomads as well. A large number of nominally religious Aryans also mixed freely with the Kuberas, just as Catholics and Protestants rub shoulders in Christian nations, for no group on earth is ever truly monolithic.

The Bible doesn't mention another deity that could have accompanied the Indo-Hebrews to the Middle East, which was possibly the totem of a people called ***Narayen.*** This deity was known as ***Nara or Narayana.*** Its name derives from ***Nara*** (waters) plus ***Ayana*** (Place of Motion of Brahma), the ***Ayeen*** I described in Chapter Five. Originally, Narayana was an aboriginal deity of waters and was the totem of an ancient Indian sea-faring people who sacrificed children

to waterways. Narayana is depicted in Indian sculptures and pictures as a child floating on a lotus leaf. Later on, the deity came to be known as an incarnation of Vishnu.

"...Cristna is the Sun...He is Bala Rama, and yet Bala Cristna. He is also Narayana floating on the waters. Again, he is Vishnu himself, an incarnation of Vishnu." (***Anacalypsis,*** Vol. I; p. 159.)

I believe the Aryanesque Indo-Hebrew cults sacrificed children to Narayana by placing them in frail, tiny boats made of reeds daubed with tar or some other waterproofing substances. During their sacrificial rites, they pushed the basket boats out to sea or down-river. If a child survived this ordeal, he was revered as an incarnation of the god himself and given royal privileges and titles. The custom surely spread from India to Mesopotamia, Assyria, and Egypt. All the rulers in those regions and their subjects, having themselves sprouted from the Indo-Hebrews, probably revered the survivors of the "Narayana" ordeal in superstitious reverence and awe. I believe that Moses became a member of the Pharaoh's royal family as a successful survivor of a Narayana ordeal. If there is any truth to what I say, we should be able to find some linguistic evidence of Narayana's presence in the Middle East. And find it we do, in ***Naharayim,*** Jordan, a holy place to Moslems and Jews alike. There is also a ***Naharaim*** in Iraq. Today, the Arabs and Jews believe that the word ***Naharayim*** means "Island of Peace." Since the word ***Nahar*** means "river" in Hebrew, some readers may say that the similarities between ***Narayana*** and ***Naharayim*** may not be tight enough to conclude that Moses had been subjected to a ***Nayarayana*** sacrificial ordeal. I entirely agree. Therefore, I present another proof that may dispel all doubts about this matter. The highest interpreters of Mosaic law in ancient Israel were the Pharisees. The word "Pharisee" looks innocent enough in English. However, if you use the Hebrew equivalent, ***P'rushim*** or ***Purushim,*** Moses starts looking more and more like ***Purusa Nayarana.*** People who disagree with me say that these judges descend

from the Persian Zoroastrians. However, Persia is just another way of saying ***Purusa.*** The ancient Israelite religious leaders (popes, bishops, etc., the Sadducees, also had a Sanskrit-derived name: ***Saddhu-jee*** (Honorable Holy Men).

"We read in the ***Satapatha Brahmana*** of Purusa Narayana who saw the human sacrifice and offered with it, thus attaining the supremacy he desired. Here we have, of course, a reflex of the ***Purusa Sukta*** of the ***Rgveda,*** the Purusa who there is offered up, being transferred into a Purusa who sacrifices another." (***Mythology of All Races,*** Vol. 6; p. 80.) Notice that this was the only way for an aspiring leader to attain supremacy.

Sargon I was the mythical Ophir of the Bible, who, with his Assyrian and Egyptian forces, quelled a rebellion in his West Indian colonies in 2750 BC. About his origins, the Babylonian cuneiform texts say, "I am Sargon, the powerful king, the king of Akkad. My mother was an Enitu priestess. I did not know my father. My mother conceived me and bore me in secret. She put me in a little box made of reeds, sealing its lid with pitch. She put me in the river..." Sargon wasn't complaining; he was bragging, as he was well-known to do. He survived to become the emperor of the Assyrian empire, as his mother hoped he would. He also had a son named ***Mushi.*** However, we must bear in mind that ***Mushi*** is really a compound word: ***Mu*** = Exalted; ***Shi*** = Shiva. In reality, words like Sargon and Mushi are just titles; not proper names. Even one of Sargon's titles was ***Mushi.*** In those times, no leader among the ancient Jews, Assyrians, Hittites, Egyptians, Indians, or whoever, could escape that title. For example, if ***Ramses*** II were to reincarnate in this English-speaking nation, with all his past memories, he would tell us that his title was really ***Ram—Moses.*** In Kashmiri/Sanskrit, ***Ram*** = "Incarnation of a God." Ramses II, therefore, had a Sanskrit name: "Incarnation of Shiva." In modern Hebrew, ***Ram*** = "Of High Rank."

Indian myths mention several stories about babies who were placed in basket boats and abandoned on rivers. One of the most common is that of a baby named Kama. His mother, Kunti, made a basket of reeds, placed Baby Kama in it, and let it float down river. A water carrier found the baby and raised it to manhood.

Even today, Indian townspeople often place deceased infant children over five months of age and under five years old in reed baskets, letting them float down river at the end of funeral ceremonies honoring their dead infants. They believe that this "Moses ceremony" will give the child merit in the next life. No one can deny the Indian origin of the story of Moses floating in the reed basket.

Indian historian Kuttikhat Purushothama Chon wrote about the similarity of Indian deities with those of Assyria and other West Asian Countries: "The gods were Asher, Ra, Bal, Dekkan and Ashur. Some of the names of Mesopotamian gods like Nergal (deity of death and the lower world), Martu (evil god), Ira (god of pestilence), Hermes (god of market places), etc., raise our eyebrows because the words 'narag,' 'marichu,' 'Ira,' 'Erma,' etc., have similarities in pronunciation and also in meaning in the Malayalam language. It is also recorded in history that all these gods were alien gods in Babylonia." (***Remedy the Frauds in Hinduism,*** p. 243.) It appears that all the gods of Assyria, Mesopotamia, and other nations of the Middle and Near East originated somewhere in India.

We know the Mahesh tribes as ***Moshe*** (Moses) What we haven't known until now is that they were a West Indian religious cult who fled to the Middle East after the Great Flood. Moses received his name for having survived a Narayana ordeal.

Mahesh was the second most important name of the God Shiva, just as Moses was the servant of Yahveh. The third most important word for Shiva is ***Yeshwa*** or ***Yeshwar,*** just as ***Yeshuwa*** was subordinate to ***Moshe.*** Notice that all these words have ***Sh*** as a root element. It is worthy of

note that in Hebrew, the feminine noun ***Yesh*** is an acronym of ***Judea. Yeshwa = Yeehooda.***

"The term Moses is the Sanskrit word ***Mahesh,*** meaning the Great Lord i.e. Krishna." (***World Vedic Heritage;*** p.531.) This statement doesn't contradict what I have written. The first syllable of Vishnu, the religion Krishna apparently founded, is just a reversal of ***Shiv*** (Shiva). Vishnu is the benign side of God. The suffix "nu" means that the religion is Noachide.

"...We have a relation of Chrishen (Moses) exposed on a river, and saved by a princess..." (***Anacalypsis,*** Vol. I, p. 667.)

"The calf of Israel is the bull of Baleswar or Ishwar. The Bal alias Baleswar is Balkrishna alias Baleshwar i.e. the divine child, Krishna (***World Vedic Heritage;*** p. 528.)

Baal is one of Judaism's original names for "God," preceding Yah-Veh. ***Baal-Mahesh-Shiva-Vishnu-Narayana*** are a conjunct. My "coincidence-minded" readers must never lose sight of that fact. Otherwise, they will never be able to understand the true nature and origins of Moses.

Judaism and Hinduism both share in common a reverence for cattle. The appearance of a pure red heifer in Israel is supposed to signal the coming of the Messiah. Observant Jews consider this appearance as a direct order from God to start building the Third Temple. In ancient Israel, the ashes of red heifers were used to purify people who had come in contact with the dead.

About 1700 B.C., the jealous sons of the Hebrew chieftain Jacob (***Yah-Kub***) sold their brother Joseph to some Ishmaelites or Arab traders. The Ishmaelites took him to Egypt and sold him. Joseph later became a personal advisor to the Pharaoh and his principal soothsayer. Later on, a drought forced Jacob and his sons to Egypt. Joseph received them warmly. The Pharaoh gave them cattle-grazing lands in the "Land of Goshen." In Sanskrit, ***Ghosa*** or ***Gosha*** means "home of people who raise cattle." Jacob and his sons found a ready welcome among

their fellow ***Moshe*** coreligionaries in Egypt. They became prosperous in Egypt. Their ever-growing power frightened the Pharaoh. In an effort to keep them under foot, he enslaved them. But even this severe repression failed to slaughter the iron-willed Jewish spirit. The Bible tells us that he then ordered that all male Hebrew infants be killed. However, I tend to think that the Jews themselves initiated a Narayana sacrificial ordeal to see who among them would lead them out of their servitude. Our brainwashing causes us to overlook the fact that if a person really wanted to protect his infant son from harm, he certainly wouldn't have enclosed him in a basket daubed with tar and abandoned him to the caprices of the treacherous River Nile. There are better ways to hide a small child. We also know that Moses' sister guided him directly to the bathing site of Pharaoh's daughter. She well knew what would happen afterwards. We seem to disregard the ritualistic, religious aspect of the basket and its infant passenger being subjected to the mindless "mercies" of the Nile. The pharaoh, being himself a ***Ram-Mahesh***, may have feared to do harm to the infant survivor of the Narayana ordeal. To protect himself and receive the favor of this "Mahesh," he let his daughter adopt Moses. Moses grew up as a prince in the royal household.

After Moses rose to manhood, he helped the Pharaoh supervise the Hebrew laborers. One day, Moses killed an Egyptian foreman who had struck a Hebrew worker. In retaliation, Pharaoh ordered that Moses be executed.

Receiving word of the sentence, Moses fled to Kashmir, India, settling in the cow and sheep-raising center of Midian, where he married and lived for forty years, shepherdng his father-in-law Jethro's cows, sheep, and goats. The Kashmiri Midian is spelled ***Mir-dyan-Shor. Mir*** = "Lord;" ***Dyan*** = "the act of milking a cow;" ***Shor*** = "He who milks the cow." Somehow, ***Shor*** evolved to "Bull" in Hebrew. There is an ancient Shiva temple dedicated to cows in Mir-dyan-Shor. My Kashmiri dictionary

states the following about Mir-dyan (Midian): "Name of a sacred place in the Khuy-hom (the ancient Khoyasrama) Pargana of Kashmir, some thirty miles northwest of Srinagar in the hills bordering on Wolur lake. Here is a cave sacred to Parvati, containing a ***Siva-Linga*** (phallus) and a stone image of a cow with streaming udders."

Jethro was a high priest of Midian. The Bible doesn't tell us what religion he served, but it is obvious that he belonged to the fetus of Hinduism. He could have been a priest in that Shiva temple dedicated to cow adoration. The Bible gives him two names. ***Reu-el*** (***Exodus*** 2:18.) In Kashmiri, ***Ruh-al*** means "belonging to the holy spirit." Then, in ***Exodus*** 3:1, it calls him Jethro, which in Kashmiri means ***Jata-Rosh:*** "A saintly guardian of Lord Shiva." The fact that the words ***Ruh*** and ***Rosh,*** plus nearly mutually identical meanings, exist in Kashmiri, reveals the Indian identity of Reuel-Jethro once and for all: ***Roo*** (Spirit); ***Rosh*** (mayor; head man).

One day, while wandering atop a nearly dormant volcano, Moses found a strange and unexplainable fiery stone. After Moses found that stone, an angel of God supposedly spoke to him from a burning bush, ordering him to return to Egypt and agitate for his people's emancipation. Afterwards, he was to lead them out of Egypt to a land "flowing with milk and honey—not in the land of Egypt—from whence ye came...(but) a land which the Lord thy God careth for...from the beginning of the year to the end of the year." (***Deuteronomy*** 11:9-13.)

Notice that "God" made no mention of Canaan, the territory that he had given to Abraham. The religious investigators would have you believe that Moses' Midian was a province of what is now Saudi Arabia. However, if I were a sheepherder, I don't think I'd want to graze my flocks in that thirsty, barren region. The now revealed identity of his priestly father-in-law also places Midian squarely in India. Kashmir had to have been the "Promised Land" that "God" gave to Moses.

The Kashmiris welcomed Moses in a Indo-Hebraic dialect he could understand. Even their monotheistic Hindu Shaiva cult was similar to Judaism. Moses spent many years in Kashmir.

The Bible states that Moses received his divine orders to free the Jews from the Egyptians on "...the mountain of God." (***Exodus*** 3:1.) That "mountain of God" may have been located in Kashmir, India.

In ***Kashmir, History and Archeology Throughout the Ages,*** scholar S. L. Shali wrote: "The tradition of worshipping the trinity...is an old one. The three snowy pyramidical summits in the valley to the west of Banihal were regarded as the seats of Shiva, Vishnu and Brahma—the trinity aspect of Mohenjodaro Shiva. The highest peak of Haramukh (ancient Haramukhuta or Shiva's diadem) in Sind valley is supposed to be the favourite residence of Shiva. Similarly, Mount Mahadeva to the east of Dal Lake was revered as '***Svayambhu,***' (self-born) image of Shiva..." (p. 102.).

Mohammed Yasin, in ***Mysteries of Kashmir,*** subtitled, ***Kashmir, The Promised Land,*** wrote: "...there does not exist any other nation east of the Jordan or the Euphrates, except Kashmir, that can boast of so many springs, rivers, abundance of fruits and flowers, meadows and green valleys. Very appropriately, Kashmir has been named ***Jamnat-up-duniya*** (The Paradise of the World) and ***Bagh-I-Jamnat*** (The Garden of Paradise)"

According to the bible, God fed the escaping Israelites a divine food called ***Manna.*** In Kashmiri, ***Manna-woñ*** = curds and whey (coagulated milk and buttermilk). (See ***Grierson's Dictionary...;*** p. 572.) It's a fact that cattle, regarded as sacred by the Indo-Hebrew Israelites, accompanied the latter in their wanderings, providing them with curds and whey as their basic sustenance. As the centuries passed, the Israelites, having forgotten that they had once worshipped cows, came to think of ***Manna*** as a miracle food sent to them directly from God himself. Even today, certain wandering nomads in Africa and the Middle East regard

curds and whey as their principal food. You may also be interested in knowing that this ***Manna-woñ*** was a popular food among Kubera's Yakhu or Yakhsa followers.

During the Exodus, Moses and his followers stopped at the bottom of a Mount Tor, which was a peak of the Sinai chain or in the Taurus mountains of Turkey. The word Turkey evolved from the Sanskrit/Hittite ***Tur*** (Bull) + ***Koh*** (Mountain or Mountain Range). At that time, Turkey was a major stronghold of the Hittite aristocratic ruling class. Moses ascended the mountain to receive the ***Torah*** from the fiery Yah-Veh. It is possible that he had taken the ***Swarga*** with him when he returned to Egypt, caching it in some grotto or cave atop Mount Tor (Mount Bull). Yah-Veh told him that the Israelites would have to stop worshipping the golden calf Baal or "Mahesh." While Moses was receiving the ***Torah,*** his followers decided to make a golden "Mahesh" and worship it. Why did the followers choose that moment and the base of that mountain to pay homage to Baal? Perhaps Mount Tor was a holy Mahesh shrine for the Hebrews, and they saw this journey as a holy pilgrimage. The name Mount ***Tor*** (Bull Mountain) convinces at least me that this was no ordinary mountain for the Children of Israel.

Later on, Moses descended Mount Tor, holding two stone tablets in his arms. The modernized Jewish and Christian versions of the ***Torah*** say that Moses returned to the people with his face radiating a strange glow. However, the Moslem and early Catholic versions of the Bible state that Moses had grown horns during his visit with Yah-Veh. The Christian and Jewish translators of the ***Torah*** changed the term "horn" to "radiating light." "In sculpture a tradition grew up in the Middle Ages of presenting him as a massive bearded figure holding the tables of the law and wearing horns on his forehead. The horns derive from a misunderstanding of the Hebrew verb ***karan*** ('shone'), 'gave forth rays of light' in Exodus 34:35. The Hebrew ***karen*** means either 'horn' or 'ray of light'; Jerome's Latin translation of the Bible, the Vulgate—the authentic biblical text for mediaeval

Christendom and for Roman Catholics after the Reformation—understood the verb ***karen*** as deriving from ***keren*** meaning 'horn', so instead of understanding the phrase to mean (as it does) 'the skin of Moses' face shone', the Vulgate understood it to mean that Moses' face had acquired horns. These horns can be seen again and again in statues of Moses..." (***Moses, The Man and His Vision;*** p. 243.)

It is more than probable that ***keren*** (horn) was the correct translation. The idols dedicated to Mahesh in Hindu temples, and to Baal in Mesopotamia, show a man with the head of a horned bull. During his stay on Mount Tor, "God" told Moses that his people had to quit worshiping idols. When Moses came down from the mountain, the people saw him in the form of Mahesh or Shiva i.e. a man with the head of a bull. From then on, the people knew that their only God was to be Shiva. Some authorities think that for a few hundred years, the Jews worshiped Moses as an incarnation of Mahesh. Archeologists have uncovered a few remains of what appear to be small Moses or Mahesh temples. Someday, they may find a Baal temple on the real Mount Tor.

"The Hebrew language has but one word, ***karen,*** for 'horn' and 'ray'...Yahweh was actually worshiped as a young bull...Moses is...one aspect of the myth." (***Christianity and Mythology;*** by John M. Robertson; p. 99.).

Although I believe that Moses really brought down a strange stone that exhibited some amazing properties, Moses didn't really grow horns on his head. Before descending Mt. Tor, he dressed himself in the vestments of a priest of Mahesh. He probably was wearing garb similar to that worn by the priests of the American Indian buffalo cults.

I suppose that in reality, a war erupted between Moses' sympathizers and those who wanted to continue worshiping Mahesh in the form of a golden calf. The Moses partisans won, forcing the calf worshipers to bend to Moses' will.

"The reader is probably familiar with the wanderings of these 'children of Israel' in the wilderness, of Moses upon Mount Sinai, and of Aaron and the 'golden calf.' The fact, however, that these wanderers were bull cultists, as had been their ancestors for centuries, is not generally known. But of this there is no scholarly doubt. Indeed there is complete agreement that the construction of the golden bull by Aaron at the foot of Mount Sinai was not the act of a heretic, but the legitimate function of the high priest of the bull-god. In thus making the bull Idol Aaron was simply following a long tradition of Israelite bull worship and had the full approval of his people..."

"There is the additional possibility that Moses himself was considered by his people to be a manifestation of their bull-god. As we have seen, such beliefs with respect to powerful leaders were common during those times....there is good reason to believe that it was a horned rather than a haloed Moses who descended from the mountain to his people...Thus it may seem that Moses' estrangement from Aaron as described in Exodus was the result of the clash between two rival Israelite bull cults, or perhaps between two leaders vying for control of one such cult.

"...it should be remarked that Moses' rage against the golden bull had little effect on the bull-worshiping tendencies of his people, for when the tribes of Israel finally reached the 'promised land' of Canaan, they were led by Joshua, the hero of the tribe of Ephraim, a group that took its name from the wild bull that it had worshiped in the desert." (***The Horn and the Sword,*** by Jack Randolph Conrad; pp. 107-108.)

Moses couldn't loosen his grip on his people even for a moment. The dissenters constantly pressured him to rush them back to Egypt. But he always kept them in line with his bag of tricks.

Moses' dissenters fought him during all those forty years of wandering. Sigmund Freud believed that Moses' own people, probably led by Joshua, killed him, for after burying him on Mount Nebo, Joshua and

most of the other followers turned around and made a beeline to istrael. Perhaps the Israelites, seeing that the Aryans were winning the Mahabharata wars, wanted to flee from the inevitable enslavement that was to follow an Aryan victory.

In his book ***History of the Aghans,*** Persian historian Khwaja Meamat Ulla wrote, "At the expiration of forty years the Israelites returned to Egypt, occupying the houses and habitations of the Coptes, where they themselves had formerly been in captivity and servitude..." (p. 13.) Perhaps there is a grain of truth in both accounts. Some Israelites went to Israel; others to Egypt. It certainly makes sense that Egypt would have been the country of choice for many of them. There is still another riddle that "the faithful" never seem to question: The "wilderness" in which the "Children of Israel" wandered existed about as close to Egypt as a person can get. Jordan and Syria were actually under Egyptian domination at the time. If we are to believe the biblical story, for all practical purposes the Children of Israel didn't go anywhere. But if they went to India?

Realizing that an Aryan victory would surely spread to a Middle East dominated spiritually by Indian traditions, Joshua probably hurried back to the Middle East to provide an alternative to Aryanism. Mosaic Law seems to provide for all types of spiritual leanings.

The Kashmiris say that they are the direct descendants of the Israelites and Egyptians who preferred to stay in Kashmir. The similarities between Kashmiri and Hebrew, plus the existence of small Jewish mini-tribes living in Kashmir, prove that Hebrew influence there was once strong. Because the Egyptians and the Semites were driving certain Aryan tribes and Kassite aristocrats out of the Middle East at the time of Moses, it could be that certain Indo-Hebrew leadership castes like the Kashshi accompanied Moses on the Exodus.

After the First Temple was razed in 586 BC, nearly all extant Jewish literature was destroyed. From then on, the exiles to Babylon had to fit

the pieces back together. They discovered that those pieces with a Babylonian or Indian twist fit very well. If we could go back to the past, I'm sure that we would discover that Moses was really a Kassite prince who had introduced many Kassites to the Mahesh cult of Judaism.

It's possible that Judaism was being purged of paganism even before the Dispersal. When I was a child, I read in Ripley's ***Believe It or Not*** that Jeremiah was connected to Hinduism in some way. Jeremiah was an enemy of polytheism and idol worship. His name, indisputably derived from Sanskrit, reveals his agenda even better than the Bible does. ***Jere*** = "Yedu; Yadu; Jew." ***Miah*** has to be a derivation from the Sanskrit spiritual term ***Maya***—"...an illusory phantom (often personified) sent forth by the Deity to confound sinners...spiritual illusion, an illusive power depending on the Deity, whereby mankind believe in the existence of external objects which are in fact purely ideal, the illusory power which prevents man from recognizing his identity with the Supreme...the external world, Nature personified..." (***Grierson's Dictionary;*** p. 612.) Idols usually represent personifications of Nature. Jeremiah was rightly named.

Some Indian scholars believe that Jeremiah was the first Jew to purge Judaism of Hindu elements. "To acknowledge...India...as the cradle of human civilization gives rise to a necessity of rewriting, and to do this honest job the "Jeremiahs" are likely to be reluctant." (***The India We Have Lost;*** p. 150.)

According to the Bible, 600,000 adult males and their families, plus the priestly tribe of Levites, their Gentile servants and other followers had pumped up their numbers to about two and a half million persons. Evidently the pharaoh had decided to drive both the Mizraim (***Maisherim***) and Israelite Jews back to India together. The symbolism of Jacob's Kubera title of ***Yah-Kub-Jah*** being changed to ***Ish-Rah-Al*** (belonging to Shiva or Mahesh's soul) proves that the Kuberas or Hebrews had merged with the Mahesh cults before leaving Canaan for Egypt. Jewish scholars say that only a small minority of Jews left Egypt

with Moses. If they are right, nearly everyone in Egypt could have been a Jew at that time in history. We must be willing to admit that people like Jeremiah and Ezra never intended for us to find out what I'm revealing in this chapter.

An ancient Hebrew word for "ahead" also means "eastward (***Mizrakhi***)," a term revealing the Jew's origins. The words "eastward, Mizraim, Moses, Myzoram, etc., all derived from this word ***Maisheri.*** Why should the Hebrews have stopped at the Euphrates when a real "promised land," their ancestral homeland, exactly as "God" had described to Moses, lay within their grasp? As Sir George Macmunn stated in his book ***Afghanistan,*** "The 'trek" from somewhere near the upper waters of the Tigris and Euphrates, or from North Persia, would have been nothing at all." ***Mizrakhi*** is literally a "history book" word. It is a typical last name of Indian Jews. ***Mizraim*** or ***Mizrakhim*** is also the name of the founders of Egypt. Although it means "eastward" in Hebrew, it's exact Sanskrit translation is "The Pastures of Lord Shiva." In Hebrew, ***rakhee*** means "Heaven."

Forty years after Moses had taken his people out of Egypt, 120 years old and dying, "...went up from the plains of Moab unto the mountain of Nebo, to the top of Pisgah, that is over against Jericho. And the Lord shewed him all the Land of Gilead, unto Dan. And all Napthali, and the land of Ephraim and Manesseh and all the land of Judah, unto the utmost sea. And the south, and the plains at the valley of Jericho, the city of palm trees unto Zoar...Moses the servant of the Lord died there in the land of Moab, according to the word of the Lord. And he buried him in a valley in the land of Moab, over against Bethpeor, but no man knoweth of his sepulchre until this day." (***Deuteronomy*** 34:3.) The Bible mentions several times a relationship between two place names: ***Bela*** and ***Zoar.*** P..."Bela, which is Zoar." (***Genesis*** 14:2.) "...the king of Bela, the same is Zoar..." (***Genesis*** 14:8.) "...the city of palm trees, unto Zoar." (***Deuteronomy*** 23:3.)

If one wants to find in the Middle East an ancient city called Bela, also named Zoar, he is doomed to frustration and failure. However, if he is willing to admit that the ***Torah*** contains a number of hidden messages for mankind, and if he is broadminded about the possibility that Moses went to India, he'll find ***Bela*** and ***Zoar*** on the frontiers of Northern India.

In ***Kashmir...Throughout The Ages,*** S. L. Shali states: "The Bolan Pass or the insignificant Baluch town—Las Bela was the true gateway for entry into North West Frontier Province (ancient Gandhara region) which included the Pesawar valley, modern Swat and other regions on the west bank of the Indus." (p. 18.) Bela was and is still a small town on the trade route at the southern extremities of Persia, near the border of India. As for Zoar, it is a salt lake, now dry, located almost next to Bela. As for the other place names mentioned in the area where Moses died, they, too, are in Northern India.

When the biblical stories that we know were being compiled and edited about 600 BC, the scribes were faced with the task of sifting through several different versions of the Moses story. The Bible even states that there was more than one Nebo: ***Nehemiah*** 7:33. You can imagine the frustration of the scribes as they tried vainly to separate truth from fiction. The Indo-Hebrews and Aryans nearly always named the villages, cities and lands they settled after the ones they had left behind in India. They even made their original religious traditions, geographical configurations and places, genealogies, myths, and histories indigenous to their new homes. The Abhiras did everything possible to purge their memories of their idolatrous past. It is possible that this aversion had been forced on them by their enemies back in India. In my studies of the Jews, I have noticed that restrictions placed on them by their enemies often became hallowed traditions for them, such as their present custom of not seeking converts. "The ***Brihannaradiyapurana***...testifies that the Abhiras were not entitled to

worship the gods...by saluting a ***linga*** worshipped by an Abhira, one goes to hell...one who salutes a ***linga*** (an image) of ***Vishnu*** worshipped by an Abhira meets with destruction." (***The Abhiras—Their History and Culture;*** by Bhagwansingh Suryavanshi, M.A.; (p. 24-25.) This tendency of mankind (the Jews are no exception) to fashion his culture and traditions around his experiences, accepting even limitations others have forced on him, makes it imperative for us to study the forces of history shaping our thinking. Jewish thinkers are always stressing the importance of freeing themselves of ***zoohamah,*** the mental errors and filth which have penetrated the Jewish psyche in the Diaspora.

By allowing themselves to be victimized by History and many of their own traditions, the biblical scribes naturally came to believe that Moses' body was lying in the only world they knew—***Eretz Israel.*** All their conjectures, flawed accounts, and perverted traditions, including the parts Ezra and Jeremiah "wanted" us to know, wormed their way into ancient biblical writings, becoming for some Jews and Christians, the word of God himself.

Before dying, Moses named Joshua as his successor. Then, leaving Moses' relatives and admirers behind to care for his tomb, along with those who were tired of traveling or converted to Aryan traditions, he and the rest of the Israelites began the hike back to Israel where they intended to drive out their enemies, the Aryanized Hittites, and start building their nation. Those who had money could have purchased their return passage on some camel train or ocean-going vessel. Free at last of Moses. Back in the Middle East, some returned to Israel. Others returned to Egypt where they knew the "good life" would be waiting for them.

Many Hindus insist that the god Shiva is buried under the Kaaba in Mecca. Moshe and Yeshvara both refer to God Shiva. Although you and I know that Moshe and Yeshvara were the same deity, our brainwashing makes us, including me, unable to visualize Joshua and Moses as the

same deity or personality. Therefore, try as I may to see those two biblical personages as the same entity they really were, I am soul-bound to see them as companions. Also, we must force ourselves to accept the truth that Islam and Judaism sprang from the same source. Each religion claims the tradition as its own. And even this tradition was one of their inheritances from ***Tsabaism.*** Could the Kaaba be the tomb of "Joshua?" "Joshua...took a great stone, and set it up there under an oak, that was by the sanctuary of the Lord.

"Joshua said...Behold, this stone shall be a witness unto us; for it hath heard all the words of the Lord which he spoke unto us..." (***Joshua*** 24:26-27.) These quotes from the book of ***Joshua*** describe exactly the erection of a Hindu Siva-Linga (shrine dedicated to the worship of Shiva.) The pre-Islamic Arabs worshiped certain holy stones just as the Hindu devotees of Shiva did and still do.. Don't forget that many great events mentioned in the bible probably took place in Arabia.

The facts that Joshua's Hindu name was ***Yeshvah,*** that the word means ***Shiva,*** taking into account that the bible itself states that Joshua was buried near a large stone, and that the Hindus regard the Kaaba as ***Shiva's*** tomb, seem to confirm that the Kaaba is, indeed, the tomb of Joshua. This information confuses us even more because we are taught that Joshua and Moses were different people. And "Moses" is buried in India. The fact that Moses' tomb in Kashmir is not as popular with pilgrims nor as imposing as Joshua's tomb, implies that the Hindus believe that Joshua was more important than Moses. It may be that in those days, the people regarded both men as incarnations of Shiva. The preceding information confirms that the Moslems have no moral right to deny non-Moslem pilgrims access to the Kaaba. It belongs to all mankind, just as the "Wailing Wall" in Jerusalem should not be an exclusively Jewish shrine.

Deuteronomy mentions five places identifying the location of Moses' final resting place: Bethpeor (14.46); Heshbon (14:46); Pisgah (4:49);

Mount Nebo (34:1); the valley or the plains of Moab (34:5). Without exceptions, all biblical commentators and experts have admitted and admit that none of the aforementioned places can be located with any certainty as they are discussed and described in the Old Testament. But in Kashmir, India, these places did and still do exist, along with the right setting, one hundred percent as described in the ***Torah.*** Moses' tomb is on Nebo, just as the Bible says, being tenderly and reverently cared for by the Jewish tribe of Reshi, the descendants of Moses himself. The Bible tells us that the Jews knew of, and had contact with, coreligionaries of two Nebos: "Of the sons of Nebo, Jeiel, Mattithiah, Zabad, Zebina, Jadau, and Joel, Benaiah..." (***Ezra*** 10:43). "The men of the other Nebo, fifty and two." (***Neh.*** 7:33.) Several of the names of the returning families, such as Jeiel, Jadau, and Joel, are definitely of Yadava origin. Regardless of what the ***Torah*** says, some Jews of Ezra's time, those who lived near the salt lake Zoar, Las Bela, and the "other Nebo" knew an amazing secret. Anyone wanting to know that secret also had only to get out a map and read the ***Torah*** carefully. Although I don't believe that the ***Torah*** predicts all events of mankind, as some computer experts have been saying lately, It definitely masks the real Jewish history, revealing it only to those who are willing to immerse their reasoning powers into every sentence and word of this amazing document. The meaning of the Sanskrit/Kashmiri word ***Tarah*** may explain what the Jewish ***Torah*** is all about: "Crossing the Ocean of Existence; salvation; power or ability (both by intelligence and the availability of the necessary means to carry out any work)..." (***Grierson's Dictionary...;*** p. 1017.)

Moses' tomb, lined in an east-west position, according to Jewish tradition, overlooks the Plains of Moab (Movu) about six and a half kilometers northeast of Mount Nebo. The town of Heshbon (Hashbah in Kashmiri) is mentioned in the Bible in connection with small lakes. In Kashmir, there is a small town called Hashbahor Hazbal, famous for its lakes filled with fish, situated about nineteen kilometers to the northeast of Bandipur. Bethpeor (Behatpoor),

which means "Place of The Opening" in both Hebrew and Kashmiri, is, indeed, an opening in that it leads to the Vale of Kashmir. Also, here the river Jhelum (Behat in Persian and Vehath in Kashmiri), passes through an entrance to Lake Wular. Therefore, Bethpoor (Behatpoor) is apparently the Bandipur existing in Tehsile Sopore, Kashmir. The springs of Pisgah (Pishnag) are also nearby. They lie approximately one and a half kilometers northeast of Aham Sharif, a small town at the foot of Mount Nebo. Its waters are famous for their medicinal properties. According to Kashmiri traditon, Moses went up to his final resting place from Aham Sharif.

All the above-named places are within a few kilometers of one another. Mount Nebo (Baal Nebu, Niltoop) is about twelve kilometers northeast of Bandipoor. The English colonists called the mountain Naboo Hill.

The Indian compiled and published book ***Geography of Jammu and Kashmir*** briefly mentions the graves of Moses and Jesus. "Kashmir possesses innumerable holy shrines and divine heights and streams attracting pilgrims from all parts of India and from all sections of the people....From Jewish history we have Tomb of Moses, in Booth, Bandipoor, a tomb of Jesus, in Rozabel Khanzar..."

Reminders of Moses are found all over the region: place names like Muqam-i-Musa (The Place of Moses), Gund-i-Musa, and Koh-na-i-Musa.

Several Kashmiri literary works discuss Moses' life and influence on the people of Northwest India. Kwahja Muhammed Azam writes in ***Tarik-i-Asami,*** "...there exists in this place...the sepulchre of Moses, the prophet of God, and those who know about it say that many benefits are derived from this place." In ***Guldata-i-Kashmir,*** Pandit Har Gopal states, "The Moslems call this place 'a replica of Heaven on Earth,' and they call it the 'Garden of Solomon.' There are many sanctuaries in

this country. It is said that King Solomon visited here and that Moses arrived and died in this country."

Abdul Quadir, in ***Hashmat-i-Kashmir (History of Kashmir),*** wrote, "Moses came to Kashmir and the people listened to him. Some continued to believe in him; others didn't. He died and was buried there. The Kashmiri people call his tomb, "The Sanctuary of The Prophet of The Book."

Brigid Keenan states in ***Travels in Kashmir,*** "According to its folklore, the Kashmir valley has welcomed all sorts of famous visitors since, literally, the dawn of civilization, when Adam and Eve were there...King Solomon is supposed to have drained the water out of the valley...Moses is reputed to have led his people there from Egypt, and Jesus himself, they say, is buried in Srinagar. His tomb, and his 'footprint' in a rock, are to be found on a back street in the Rozabal area...he was taken down from the cross by friends while he was still alive and smuggled out of Jerusalem. From there he made his way to Kashmir where he lived among devoted followers until over the age of a hundred." (p.70.)

Certain European travelers and writers also mention in their works the presence of Moses in Kashmir: Francis Bernier (***Travels in India***); George Moore (***The Lost Tribes***); Lieutenant Colonel H. D. Torrens (***Travels in Ladakh, Tartary and Kashmir***); Mrs. Harvey (***The Adventures of a Lady in Tartary, Thibet, China and Kashmir***).

The site of Moses' tomb is a small grass-covered mount between two large trees. The names of the successive caretakers of the tomb are carved on the entrance gate. A family named Reshi has been guarding the tomb for more than 900 years.

The trees growing beside Moses' grave were planted about 400 years ago by Makhdoom Shaikh Hamza of Kashmir, a Moslem saint, who once prayed beside Moses' tomb for forty days. According to Jewish custom, the grave faces east and west. There are also three Moslem tombs

next to that of Moses, but they face north and south, according to Moslem traditions. Moses is also a central figure in Islam.

When I was a college student in Mexico City, a Jewish scholar told me that Jewish legends mention that a mysterious levitating stone can be found near Moses' tomb, but he didn't have the slightest knowledge of the true location of Moses' final resting place. This legendary stone is in Bibjibihara, about forty-three kilometers south of Srinagar. For thousands of years, the people there, most of them now ignorant of their Jewish ancestry, have watched over the stone of Moses: ***Sang-i-Musa.*** The stone weighs about 110 pounds. According to local tradition, if eleven people place a finger on its underside, it will levitate. However, if more than eleven people touch it, it won't budge. This stone symbolizes the twelve tribes less the disinherited tribe of Levi; so we are told. A nearby Hindu temple houses eleven pillars in memory of the remaining eleven tribes who were among the original settlers in this area. In fact, the number "11," ***Kah,*** has come to have a mystical meaning in Hinduism. As for the "twelve tribes," this number of tribes is paramount in both Israelite and Yadava traditions.

"The (Ahir) marriage ceremonies are often performed under a shed of 12 posts in front of the bride's hut. Twelve earthen pots full of water are kept under the shed for 5 days, as symbolizing the 12 original tribes." (***The Abhiras—Their History and Culture***).

Moses is supposed to have bathed in the river adjacent to the stone and the Hindu temple. An old stone lion beside the "Bathing Place of Moses' is about 5,000 years old. An old grave with Jewish inscriptions carved on it, lined east-to-west, is in a Bijbihara cemetery.

The caretakers of the sanctuary of ***Aishmuqum*** (Resting Place of Jesus Christ) stand guard over an old walking staff known as "The Staff of Moses" and also as "The Staff of Jesus Christ." According to Kashmiri tradition, this is the same staff that Moses used to wreak his miracles. It is 5' 3" long, with a diameter ranging from 1 1/4" to 1 3/4".

The caretakers keep the staff under lock and key, showing it to the public only during epidemics, droughts, and other disasters. The people believe that if the caretakers bring the staff out of the temple, rain will start falling immediately thereafter. Aishmuqum is seventy-two miles southeast of Srinagar.

As I have already stated, the Kashmiris believe that Moshe (Mahesh) emigrated to Kashmir, bringing with him a religion called ***Ishvara*** and/or ***Yeshwara.*** This religion divided into two sects: that of the ***Moussai,*** which went to China. The ***Yeshwara*** (Religion of Joshua?) became one of the foundation stones of Hinduism.

As if this riddle about Moses' involvement with Kashmir wasn't enough, here's another one that may "jump-start" your blood pressure: At the time of the Exodus, Ramses II, Moses' grandfather, conducted a military expedition to Kashmir. Ramses II's invasion is one of the few reliable facts that can be gleaned from Indian holy books. The ancient Indians called Egypt ***Misra-Desa*** (Land of Moses?). In ***The Hindu History,*** Indian author A. K. Mazumdar stated that two principal Egyptian gods, ***Isis*** and ***Osiris,*** led this expedition. (***Isis*** = female aspect of ***Isa, Isha, Ishwara, Yeshuwa,*** or ***Moshe; Osiris*** = male aspect of the preceding names.) Both the ancient Egyptians and the Indians always regarded their leaders as gods. Just recently, archeologists discovered the tomb of Osiris himself. There is no longer any doubt: He was a real person who was deified centuries after his death. Since the people bearing those names were human leaders before becoming deified, ***we now have reliable information from four sources—the bible, the Koran, Egypt, and India—that Moses and Joshua really existed!*** The only thing they didn't do was spin like tops for 40 years in the Sinai desert. They went to India. Moses really did die in India. Joshua returned the rest of his people to the Middle East. Some went to what is now Syria and Western Arabia. Others returned to Egypt. Did Ramses II go to India to help the Harappans battle against the Aryans? After all, ***Arya*** = "Not Yah." The

fact that Moses and Joshua, priests of the Yah cultus, who led the Pharoah and the gods Isis and Osiris to India, suggests they wanted to defend "Yah interests" against the "Not Yahs (Aryans). India and Egypt enjoyed close relations from earliest times. Having run out of supplies in India, Ramses had to return to Egypt. Even the bible says that Moses was unable to enter "The Promised Land."

Ancient travelers said that the Egyptians and Indians appeared to be identical physically and culturally. Just before Cleopatra committed suicide, she tried unsuccessfully to escape to India. We are told that she was Grecian. Was she really an Indian? Her name may come from Sanskrit: ***Kali-Patra*** (The Chosen of Goddess Kali?) Goddess Kali was Shiva's consort. I firmly believe that in time, what I have said in this chapter will clear up the Moses mystery once and for all. The day will surely come when we'll be intellectually honest enough to admit that every nation in Europe, Africa, and the Middle, Near, and Far East—even the Americas—once shared a single religious tradition in which Abraham and Moses were common elements.

The "Moses" tribes could have migrated to Canaan by degrees, over an approximately forty year span, each bringing widely varying legends about their original mentor. In an inscription of Ramses II, and in one of Seti, his predecessor, Asher in Palestine is mentioned, which is one of the Twelve Tribes. This reference and other similar instances led some scholars to opine that the Exodus took place in successive waves.

We know that some of the Israelite escapees from Egypt often called their God Adonai, a name obviously derived from that of the Egyptian sun god Aton. It is possible that the "Adonai" Jews did go directly to Palestine from Egypt. Perhaps they spent forty years as desert brigands, harrassing the Egyptians and Hittites until Joshua returned from India with reinforcements.

Elohim was the name for God generally used by the Israelites and the Samaritans. Jahve or Jehovah, the igneous-derived God, was Moses'

favorite name of the Deity. It was also the divine name of preference of the Judeans. Both names reveal their Northern Indian origins, and both are names of the god Shiva. These two different names for God, Elohim being used by the Samaritans and the Israelites, and Jehovah by the Judeans and Jerusalemites, force us to make the following inference:

Two different Hebraic groups from India, each with its own unique eschatology and legends about Moses, invaded Palestine at the same time. The Moses story as it has come down to us is actually a fusion of two different accounts of what happened at that time. This anomaly was discovered in 1763, by Jean Astruc, a physician and biblical scholar. He also discovered that the Bible tells two different versions of the story of Abraham and Sarah, as well as other inconsistencies.

During the Diaspora, the "Lost Tribes" and the "Judeans," noticing the similarities between their traditions and those of the Yadavas, probably suffered from an identity problem. First of all, they had to confront the reality of the prototypical Jews who still lived in their Southern Afghanistan home of Juhuda. They surely found out about that other "Ark of the Covenant," the Svarga. Strange that it disappeared from India at about the same time that Joshua and his followers returned to Palestine. It can be speculated that Moses really found his own Yaksa mine, or he may have stolen the one belonging to his Indian brothers. Here's another ancient mystery story that may never be cleared up satisfactorily.

The "Lost tribes" met a small tribe of Moses Jews, called Reshi, who were caring for the grave of a leader named "Moses" atop Mount Nebo (called ***Nabu*** in both Kashmiri and Aramaic) in a mountainous region of Kashmir named ***Ibarim***, an area also mentioned in the Bible as being the region wherein Nebo was located. Here, too, were a Heshbon, Pisgah, and Moab, just as there were in the mountains of ***Abarim*** in Jordan. The word Ibarim is almost identical to the Aramaic word for Hebrew—***Ibirim.*** We can infer that Ibarim means "The Hebrew Region" in Kashmiri. I have

already mentioned ***Zoar*** and ***Bela.*** The Bible states that Moses and his followers wandered in the "Wilderness of Sin." The Kashmiri Ibarim was in the "Wilderness of Sind."

Fida Hassnain stated in ***A Search for the Historical Jesus:*** "While it is implied...that Moses died in a neighboring land to the east of Jericho, I would suggest that the biblical statement was made without geographical accuracy." (p. 6.)

At one time, I thought that Ezra was a villain. I disapproved of his breaking up of families in which one spouse was a Gentile; neither did I understand why he wanted us to believe that Moses had whirled around in the Sinai desert for forty years. I now understand the man a little better. Had he written what he knew of Mahesh, Judaism might have easily reverted back to Hinduism and even disappeared over the long run. A deep thinker and visionary, Ezra was preserving his people for a purpose much greaster than watching over an old grave in India for millenniums, only to dwindle down to a few illiterate, poverty-stricken families like the faithful but unfortunate Reshis.

What You Should Know About the Ark of the Covenant

Have you ever wondered why serpents and the heads of bulls have been mankind's principle deities since pre-history? The writhing of serpents represents the bipolar aspect of electrical energy. Unfortunately, it seems that most people cannot understand that the head of a bull is just a metaphor of the Ark itself. The ***Torah*** (Record of the Bull) describes the Ark as a relatively small box with two ***cherubim*** (pronounced "Kheh-roo-beem") bending over and facing each other from the top, causing them to look like bull horns. The Hebrew ***Apocrypha*** say that these cherubim were male and female. According to the myths about these creatures, someone entered into the temple one day and caught the cherubim entwined in sexual congress. The priests convinced themselves that the

Devil had used the Ark to turn the Jews away from God. Jeremiah then removed it from the temple and buried it in a cave in Mt. Nebo. But which Mt. Nebo? The one in Jordan—or the one in Kashmir?

According to the bible, the Ark was a relatively simple device to manufacture. Several of them were constructed. I consulted my ***Dictonary of the Kashmiri Language*** and a Hebrew-English transliterated dictionary to see if I could find any clue about its construction. Grierson's ***Dictionary of....*** mentions ***Kah'ruba***—"'straw-attracting,' yellow amber; (in Kashmiri) a loadstone, a magnet." (p. 413.) Although ***Kah*** means "Eleven," it also means "Sky; Firmament." ***Rab/Rub*** means "Master...God." (p. 833.)

Kah-soruph = "He whose nature consists in the principal void, the Supreme Deity of the Saivas." (p. 387.) ***Sar'ph*** = "change; conversion." It also means "Serpent." (p. 937.) ***Sar*** = "essence; substance; the best or choicest part of anything.' (p. 929.) ***Ph'h*** = "splitting; cutting open." (p. 685) In English, the ***Seraph*** is one of the six-winged angels standing in the presence of God. About the "bim" suffix at the end of "Cherub." "This "bim" is generally pronounced "bin." In both Hebrew and Kashmiri, ***Ben*** = "Between." ***Cherubim*** is intuited to mean "Between-Two-Poles." If we can figure out what material was placed between the "Cherubim," or inside the Ark itself, we may be able to figure out how to draw infinite energy from the Void or space. Could this material between the magnetic poles or inside the Ark be some kind of crystal for breaking light into its basic components? Could it be a crystal fly-wheel? The ***Atharva Veda*** says, "O electricity, you can by your circular motion like the wheel of a chariot, which is too powerful to be checked, well keep under control all these 20 basic elements, 6099 organic and inorganic bodies, by a single transmitter of high quality, with no other force to help it." ***(Electricity in the Atharva Veda;*** p. 10.)

We may be able to answer the above questions immediately by forcing the priests in Axum to let us examine their "Ark." If we don't wish to

resort to force or violence, we should at least persuade them to explain the inner workings of their "Ark" to scientific researchers. Some readers may think that the Sanskrit/Kashmiri words I chose just coincidentally describe a way to produce some kind of energy. However, I tend to think that these words are too "coincidental" to really be "coincidental."

It took me ten years to compile the information in this single chapter. It was the most difficult chapter that I had to deal with because I intuited that the story of Moses refers to some kind of free energy. I knew when I intuited this fact that my conclusions would surely hold me open to ridicule. Also, I'm not absolutely sure that I have intuited correctly. There were times when I even wanted to erase my ideas about the energy Moses was dealing with from this chapter. However, I must stick to my guns. I also know that I'll never cease researching and expanding on the theme of Moses. As my understanding of the ***Torah*** increases, so also will I learn more and more about a "Moses" phenomenon that has existed since the beginning of time.

So what are you now expected to conclude? Have I, in any way, succeeded in deprogramming you to understand that the words ***Mahesh, Mohesh, Moshe, Mushi, Moses, 'Mse as in Ramses, Tut-Mose, Thothmose, Amenmose, Ahmose, Musa, Isa, Ish, Isha, Yishvara, Yeshuwa, Apis, Isis, Osiris, Shiva, Vishnu,*** etc., etc., are just variations of the same thing? Can you now understand clearly that all the peoples living in the ancient Middle, Near, and Far East shared variations of a common religion, just as ***Dyaus-Pitar, Jew-Piter, Jupiter, Zeus, Jahve, Jove, Tseeva, Shiva,*** and the like refer to a single deity commonly worshiped by the Romans, Assyrians, Indians, Jews, Greeks, Hittites, Kushites, and all the other castes and peoples in those regions? Religious scholars like to say that Mohammed borrowed the "Moses" myth from the Jews and Christians. But who borrowed from whom?

Who, then, were the real "Moses" and "Joshua" we read about in the bible? We may never find out what their real names were! And what was

the real name of Jesus (***Yeshuwa***)? Am I, at least, correct in concluding that even ***WE*** still worship ***Shiva, Vishnu,*** and ***Krishna***? Isn't there anything new in this old world of ours?

When confronted with the strong evidence mentioned in this chapter, some religious people may claim that it has shaken their "faith." However, if they will just spend a few minutes in rational reflection, it should strengthen, not weaken, their conviction that they have a divine destiny. This world-wide spiritual system, including the names of the so-called "deities" involved, has existed intact since at least the Mesolithic Stone Age (12,000-8,000 BC). It conquered peacefully every nation on earth, even the Americas. Archeologists, scholars of comparative religions, and historians have proven it. The fact that nearly everyone on earth has shared the same religion since prehistoric times proves that it has an innate, perhaps even biological, appeal to the human soul and organism. We must investigate this mystery; not reject it skeptically.

If you are a Jew, Christian, Moslem, or Hindu, consider the following evidence:

HINDUISM: ***BRAHM*** (The Ineffable Essence or Origin of Existence); ***SHIVA; MAHESH; ISHVARA; VISHNU*** (The Energy Emanating From the Source); ***LORD YESHVARA KRISHNA*** (The Maximum Human Manifestation of All That Has Gone Before.) Another of the many titles of Lord Krishna is ***DEVATA KRISHNA.*** Notice the similarity of "Devata" to "David." In Hinduism, a ***Devata*** is a God-Man; God-King; Deity; etc. There are supposed to be thirty million of them. Only people born into high caste, such as Brahm-Aryans (religious leaders) and Kashatriyas (warriors and political leaders), can be reborn as ***Devatas*** (King Davids?). We inherited the word "deity" from this Sanskrit lexeme.

JUDAISM: ***YAHVEH; TSEEVAH*** (The Emanating Energy); ***ABRAHAM*** (The Father of Judaism); ***MOSHE*** and ***YESHUWA*** (The Teachers of the Faith); The ***MASHEE'AKH*** (Messiah or Maximum Human Manifestation of All That Has Gone Before). According to the

bible, the Messiah would be a descendant of the House of David (*Devata?*). Until now, Archeologists can find no concrete evidence that King David ever existed.

CHRISTIANITY: *YAHVEH* (The Emanating Energy); *ABRAHAM* (The Father of Judaism); *MOSHE* and *YESHUWA* (The Teachers of the Faith); *JESUS CHRIST* or *LORD YESHUWA KH'RESH* (Maximum Human Manifestion of All That Has Gone Before). Just as a title of Lord Krishna was ***Devata Krishna,*** a little known title of Jesus Christ was ***David Kh'resh (Koresh). Koresh*** = Cyrus = Christ (Greek: ***Cristos.***) Christ supposedly was descended from the House of David (***Devata?***) The reader may remember that the leader of the ill-fated Branch Davidian Christian cult in Waco, Texas renamed himself ***David Koresh.*** He thought that he was a new "Messiah."

ISLAM: *ALLAH* (The Emanating Energy). "Allah" derives from "Aila," a tribe that left India for Arabia); *ABRAM* (The Father of Islam); *MUSA* and *YESHUWA* (Teachers of the Faith). *MOHAMMED* (*Mahatma* in Sanskrit; "Great Soul.'). The words *ISLAM* and *MOSLEM* both derive from Sanskrit: *ISH; MOSHE* (God Shiva) + *SHAILAYAM* (Rock of the People). Note: Buddhism is the same thing as above, expressed in different-sounding terminology.

I ask you: Are the above described religions each a different religion, or are they four-in-one? Can you truthfully say that you belong to only one of the above? No human has been spiritually or biologically capable of doing that since Paleolithic times. It is humanly impossible for anyone to achieve such a separation, for ***Yishvara,*** along with its similar names and different pronunciation in whatever nation of the world, is just a word for Nature itself.

In no way am I trying to turn Christians, Jews, Moslems and Hindus away from their respective brands of Man's original and only religion. I am just trying to say that the methodologies used in uniting people

with their spiritual selves are unscientific. Prayers, silly ceremonies, lighted candles, shouts of "Hallelujah," banging of tambourines, holding hands and staring insanely at the sky or ceiling, waving about the uplifted arms as if they were energy-attracting antennas, ear-splitting singing, wild-eyed preaching, deciding who is and is not going to Hell, killing innocent Israelis in public places, washing the "Wailing Wall" with the tears of the ignorant, slamming bibles on pulpits, screaming "Yes, Jeezussss," begging TV spectators for "love offerings," strange conjectures and dogmas, ***ad infinitum***, won't work and never will. Until now, people have been required to harness "Divine Power" by the most difficult and impossible methods known: those above, unflinching willpower, endless days and years of meditation, and self-denial. Mother Nature has never insisted that the "hard way" is the only way for us creative, thinking, and reasoning humans. Just as we can now drive cars instead of walking, or fly to the moon and see for ourselves that it isn't made of green cheese, so, also, can we find easier, more accessible, and even electronic methods of knowing our true selves.

VIII

Four Great Jewish Mystery Kings: Kish, Saul, David, and Solomon. Did They Live in Israel or India, or Did They Ever Exist At All?

The bible tells us that before Christ, there were five great Indian migrations to the Middle East:

1. The Cainites (About 5000 BC).. When a purely agricultural society became obsolete, the Cainites began to engage in local and international trading, bringing into existence the first cities and seaports. Their ships took merchandise and colonists to Mespotamia.

2. Noah and his sons (ca. 3500 BC). A devastating flood in North India forced nearly all its inhabitants to emigrate to the Middle and Near East.

3. Abraham and Sarah (About 1900 BC). Floodwaters also drove them out of Northern India. The Vedas also mention political upheavals.

4, Joshua (Around 1200 BC). After Moses died in India, Joshua led a group of Indo-Jews to Israel.

5. A verse in 1 ***Samuel*** 15:7-8 mystifies modern biblical scholars: "...Saul smote the Amalekites from Havilah until thou comest to Shur,

that is over against Egypt." Shur was Syria. Havilah was an ancient Hebrew name for India, possibly derived from the name of the West Indian port of ***Haveli*** and/or the ***Havelis*** of Rajasthan. In modern language, the verse would say, "About 1100 BC, Saul smote the Amalekites (nomadic brigands) from India to Syria, which is near Egypt." The bible does not say why he and his people fought their way to Israel. "...the two genealogies of Genesis and Hindu mythology both agree...Havilah of Genesis is Bharata (India)..." (***The India We Have Lost***, p. 78.)

Saul's father was an Indo-Hebrew monarch named Kish.

Unfortunately, most biblical scholars like to be mystified. If they really wanted to know what that biblical statement meant, they would look to India for the answer—and find it. The man called "Kish" could have been Krishna himself; however, I think Krishna went to the Middle East with Abraham. I have read that many Indians call Krishna "Kish." Some Indian scholars think that this "Kish" invaded the Middle East about 1000 BC. Of course, if this "Kish" was the father of Saul, the mystery gets even murkier. As I said in the chapter about Abraham, the real Krishna is supposed to have existed about the time of Abraham. However, it is also possible that Saul could have taken his people to Israel after the destruction of Dvaraka and the death of Kish (Krishna?).

Israel's inseparable links with India get increasingly tighter when we face the truth that the prophet who wrote the story about Saul, Samuel, is buried in Afghanistan, on the side of the road leading to Khorasan from Hamdan, as Dr. Hassnain stated in his book about Jesus. He also stated that Ezekiel's tomb is in Herat, Afghanistan, the approximate site of Ram's first Ayodhya community.

What was Saul doing in that part of the world? Had he always been there? My answer is a loud "Yes!" The Afghans claim to be descendants of Saul or "Melik." Many Israelite kings, including David and his son Solomon, had Sanskrit names: David = ***Daiv*** (Divine Power) + ***Ata***

(God-man); Solomon = ***Shail*** or ***Sila*** (huge rock or mountain) + ***i*** (of) + ***Mon*** (snow drifts). Even Saul's name was derived from ***Shail.***

The biblical statement that Saul led a military expedition from India to Syria helps me to believe that Kish and his son Saul were Indians. These men were alive soon after the Exodus when the Israelites had not yet conquered their "Promised Land." It is doubtful that David and Solomon were native Indians or purely mythical figures because the bible discusses them in great depth of detail. Of course, it's true that archeologists claim not to find significant valid evidence of their existence in Israel. However, some years after Jesus was crucified, the Romans flattened Jerusalem to the ground and built a new city over it.

Although I am as thoroughly brainwashed to accept certain biblical legends as the most ardent Hasidic Jew or fundamentalist Christian, my mind is still sufficiently awake to notice that a "Solomon and David" myth also exists in Indian traditions. In what I believe to be one of the greatest masterpieces ever written about Indian traditions, British historian James Tod related a native Indian "Solomon and David" story which even those of us who can't fight past our sectarian preconditioning can easily recognize: In an ancient Gujarati city named ***Kaira*** (Cairo?) there lived a certain combination holy man, sage, and king named ***Devaditya*** (Sun Deity). He had an only child, a girl named ***Subhaga.*** One day, the Sun God embraced her, and she became pregnant. At first, king Devaditya accused her of having lost her virginity to a mortal. However, he calmed down after learning that the Sun God had so honored her. She gave birth to a boy.

This son always wondered about the mysterious circumstances of his birth. One day he threatened to kill his mother if she did not tell him who his father was. At that moment the Sun God appeared, confessed to having impregnated Princess Subhaga, and gave him a magic pebble with which to slay his enemies.

Later on, a certain enemy prince threatened to kill Ghaibi. Ghaibi hurled the pebble at the prince, killing him instantly. Ghaibi then became king of Saurashtra, immediately changing his name to ***Sila*** or ***Shaila*** (pebble, rock, or stone) + ***Aditya*** (the sun). (See ***Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan,*** Vol. I; p. 274.) The word ***Sila-Muni*** (Solomon?) means "Stone Patriarch." We derive the word "Seal" from ***Sila. Sila—í—Muni*** = "Seal-of-the Patriarch." In the Western world people like to wear amulets called "Solomon's Seal." Dare we suspect that the large volcanic stone housed in The Dome of the Rock is the "Solomon" in which we have been conditioned to believe? Of course, according to the Indian account, ***Sila-Muni*** is the grandson of King ***Devaditya.*** Even so, the Jewish account coincides uncomfortably with this Indian myth. Archeologists in Israel are always trying to find proof that David and Solomon once existed. If they do find ruins containing some inscriptions or other proofs that these two individuals existed, I pray that they'll not be too disappointed to know that these ruins could be temples dedicated to the worship of two "gods" named "David ***(Devaditya)***" and "Solomon ***(Sila-Muni).***" I also hope that Christians won't "lose their faith" that the Messiah would be a descendant of King ***Devaditya.*** I often ask myself if the Jews who bathe the "Wailing Wall" with their tears ever wonder why the remaining ruins King David's palace and the Second Temple are standing on the same lot. The Moslems have a temple built on top of these ruins. Have they ever given any thought about the mythical aspects of the lives of David and Solomon?

In Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Northern India, abundant archeological and linguistic evidence shows that Solomon and his father had some kind of direct influence in the region. One naturally wonders how the Indo-Hebrews and the Israelites were able to maintain such close contact with each other. Both the Israelites and the Kashmiris created a myth that their ancestors used some kind of flying machines. The accounts of Elijah and Ezekiel describe an airship. The legends of the

Kashmiris declare that Solomon traveled to Kashmir by air. According to Kashmiri legends, he even transported a replica of his throne to the peak of ***Tact-i-Suleiman*** (Hill of Solomon) in Srinagar. "...when the throne of Solomon landed at the hill of Shankaracharya, named since then as Takht—i—Sulaiman, only the summit of the hill was visible." (***Kashmir: History and Archaeology Through the Ages;*** p. 34.)

In the rest of this chapter, I'll quote almost exclusively from Godfrey Higgin's ***Anacalypsis.***

Saul

The Kashmiri province of Kishtawar was named by an emigrant from Persia named Kish, father of Saul, who led his people to this "Promised Land."

"In the traditions of the Afghans,...the name of Saul (from whom they say they are descended) may be found, as also many circumstances similar to those in the Jewish history; but yet, in many respects, so different, that they can scarcely be believed to be a copy of them...they cannot be descendants from the Jews of Syria; that the story, though plausible, is clouded with many inconsistencies and contradictions. Sir W. Jones found that their language was ***very like the Chaldaic.*** If the Jews be descended from ***them,*** this is easily accounted for. The emigrants must have come away before the Sanscrit was brought to its present perfection, whether they came from Afghanistan or from Oude. I suspect that originally the Afghanistans were nothing but the mountain tribes of central India, having the same language and religion. (Afghanistan formed part of India until May 26, 1789.)

"It has been thought that the story of the descent of the Afghans from Saul is true; among other reasons, because there was a tribe called Khyber in the East, and one, professing the Jewish religion, in Arabia, in the time of Mohamed. Now this has a tendency directly against the head of the tribe coming from Jerusalem; for the head of the two tribes, if his

name were Khyber, could not occupy both places—he could not emigrate a thousand miles to the East, and at the same time a thousand miles to the West. To make this probable, they should both have had some well-known Jewish name, and that had been the name of some large known Jewish division, tribe, or sect. If their tribes had been called Samaritan for instance, and their country Samaria, we might have believed that one went one way, the other another way. But there is another reason against their descent from Saul. If the Jewish history is to be received, the pious David murdered all Saul's children by the Gibeonites." (p. 419.)

In a footnote at the bottom of p. 419, Higgins extrapolates, "One of the most atrocious of the actions of that most profligate man. In history there is not a more horrible character than the psalm-singing David, except, indeed, it be the church-establishing Constantine the First. From Mr. Elphinston's account, ***the traditions*** of the Jews of Western Syria, and those of the Afghans of Cabul, appear, though now much varied, to have been derived from a common source."

"The natives of Cashmere as well as those of Afghanistan, pretending to be descended from the Jews, give pedigrees of their kings reigning in their present country up to the sun and moon: and along with this, they shew you Temples still standing, built by Solomon, statues of Noah, and other Jewish patriarchs. Concerning these matters, when our travellers are told of the descent from the Jews they make no inquiry; at the same time they are occasionally obliged to allow, that the descent from the Jews is, for many reasons, totally incredible...The Afghans call Saul, ***Melic Talut.*** They are called Solaimani, either because they were formerly the subjects of Solomon, king of the Jews, or because they inhabit the mountain of Solomon...How extraordinary that...these subjects of Solomon and Saul should live near the temple of Solomon in Cashmere, or the mountains of Solomon in Mewar or Malwa...a great part of the Jewish history of Samuel, Saul, David, and Solomon, is to be

found in the history of the Afghans. From this I have been led to a suspicion, that the reason for the monstrous numbers of soldiers, chariots, horses, etc., of which we read in the Bible, applied not to Western, but to Eastern Judea; and the same of the gold used in the temple. All this, as applied to *Western* Syria, is ridiculous; but not so as applied to the state and the enormous city of Oudia of India. (pp. 740-741.)

"So completely is the tribe of Afghans Judaite, that in the time of Mahmud of Ghaznah, the family of Saul was still remaining in the mountains, and eight of his descendants were taken into pay by Mahmud, and treated with high respect. How is it possible on any principle to make the descendants of Saul, of Western Syria, all killed by the Gibeonites, to pass through the reigns of David, Solomon, etc., and the captivity, and survive to the time of Mahmud, here in India?

"If we consider that the origins of the Jews were found in their country, and that it was called Arabia, there seems nothing improbable in this, or that this should be the reason why these mountaineers should have been among Muhamed's first proselytes. If we suppose that the Arabians in the time of Mohamed were acquainted with their descent from the Afghans, and that the latter were expecting a new incarnation to arrive, this does not seem very unlikely to have happened.

"It is also worthy of recollection, that Saul in India is called by a different name, i.e. ***Talut,*** from that which he bears in the Bible, but it is the same name as that which he bears in Arabia. This has a strong tendency to confirm what I have said of the Arabians coming from India, and also to confirm what the Mohamedans say, that the Afghans sent Abdul Raschid to acknowledge Mohamed as the Resoul or prophet, among the first of his followers. They, in short, acknowledged him for the ***tenth*** Avatar.

"The Arabians call the people of the Afghanistan, Cashmere and Kandahar, ***Soleymanye,*** and there is a district near Mecca called by this

name also, the inhabitants of which have a tradition that they came from these Eastern countries." (p. 742.)

"It may not be useless to recall...that we have most clearly three distinct exemplars of the same mythos, consisting of ***Noe and his sons, Abraham, the Mosaic history, Saul, David, and Solomon, etc.,*** first in Syria of the West, brought thither by the Brahmin Abraham and his successors; secondly in the North-eastern Syria, the kingdom of Pandea and Mutra, or Madura, the land of Ur or Urina, of Colida or of the Chaldees, with Noe, Ararat, Saul, David, and Solomon, substantially the same as in the West; and thirdly in the kingdom of Madura or Pandaeon, in Mysore or Maha Sura, i.e. ***Great Syria,*** as described by the Jesuit in Southern India...All this is ridiculously attempted to be accounted for by the lost tribes of Samaria, who, to the last known of them, spoke a language through a dialect of the old first language, yet not intelligible to the Chaldee-speaking people of the three settlements at Ioudia, Madura, and Jerusalem, who all spoke the Syrian Chaldee...there is no reason to believe that those tribes were ever lost at all; but that, till the time of John Hyercanus, they continued in possession of their country and temple, when the latter was destroyed—the Cuthite idolaters and the Lions being only a story of their enemies, and therefore, independent of its innate Absurdity, not admissible as evidence..." (p. 749.)

David

"We have in India, as already shewn, a mount of Solomon, a country of Juda, and another of the sons of David, and a Mount Moriah or Meru, and places and persons without number called Isis or Jesse. It is certain from notice of the Solymi in ancient authors, that they cannot have had these names given by Mohamedan conquerors. Then what must be the consequence of all this, if there be any truth in this history, if there were really any persons about the time usually ascribed to Solomon and David who governed Judaea by these names, but that they

must have been thus named after their ancestors in the East, in the same manner as names were selected in all countries from sacred or mythological persons? (p. 432.)

"No doubt it is difficult to ascertain clearly what names of towns in the countries North-west of India are ancient and what modern. This is caused by the singular circumstance of the tribes which anciently left that country to colonise the West, having returned, in modern times, to their old countries as Mohamedan conquerors and propagators of the new doctrines. The difficulty is also increased by the constant endeavors of the priests of the Jews, the Christians, and the Mohamedans, to disguise the fact, which they feel that they cannot account for consistently with their received notions and their erroneous methods of explaining their sacred books. But if the Jewish names of places and persons were in those countries before the time of the Mohamedans, there is an end to the question. The names of places enow we have seen. When Mahmud, of Gazna, the first Mohamedan conqueror, attacked Lahore, he found it defended by a nztive Hindoo prince called Daood or David. This single fact is enough to settle the question of the places not being named by Mohamedans." (p. 432.)

"It is a certain fact that the temple of Solomon and the tomb of Moses existed in Cashmere when the Mohamedans arrived there, and were destroyed by them; therefore they were not named by them, or built by them. The city of Oude or Ioudia, the Montes Solumi, country of Daudpotri, etc., are in the same predicament if they are admitted to have had these names before the arrival of the Mohamedans; and this cannot be denied. It is not credible that these places should have been built, or had these names given to them, by the migrant Samaritans, the bitter enemies of David, Solomon, etc. The above are ***proved facts,*** not theories, and must be accounted for." (p. 232.)

Solomon

Many Indians claim Solomon as one of their own. Several temples in what was once Northern India (Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Kashmir) are called ***Tuct-i-Suleima*** (Throne of Solomon.)

"On the frontiers of China is a place greatly resorted to by pilgrims, called the ***Stone Tower,*** but of what religion does not appear. It is in a narrow pass called ***Belur-tag,*** not far from where the Gihon and Yerghien approach each other. The pass is ascended from the North West: and on the left side of the road, the face of the mountain, a massy rock is hewn into a regular form, which two rows of twenty columns each; hence it is called the tower of the forty columns or ***Chasotun,*** and is said to be a work of the Jews. But it is more generally called the ***Tuct Solomon*** or Throne of Solomon. Here we carry this religion over the Cashmerian mountains to Tartary. Many persons will have no doubt that all of the Tuct Solimans were copied from the building in Western Syria. I cannot content myself with this supposition, though others may.

"I suppose my reader will have observed that, besides what I call our temple of Solomon, there were many others. One for instance in Mewar, one in Cashmere, one on the frontiers of China, and one in Asia Minor, at Telmessus. And it would be no difficult matter to shew, from a temple or house of Solomon. I suspect that the great kingdom of Solomon in Western Syria, whose monarch filled the whole world with the fame of his glory and wisdom, was only a part of the Judean mythos. I do not mean that there was no temple, but that the history was accommodated to the mythos, as was the early part of Rome to its mythos, and indeed to the same myths. I apprehend that the temple was a type of the universe, and that all the temples were the same; all parts of one universal mythos which extended, as is evident, from the same sacred names of places being found everywhere, to the farthest points of the globe.

"...I entertain a persuasion that the Solomonian mythos, which we have found in China, in Cashmere, in Oude, in Persia, in Asia Minor, and in Matura of the Carnatic, as described by Bouchet, in the temple of the Brahmins, with its passage to the sea, etc., were all the same with that in Western Syria; that they all had at the bottom, the same recorded transactions; and that this was part of the secret Jewish religion...partly from the other settlements of the tribe of Judea, wherever they might happen to be...I cannot doubt that North India must have been the birth-place of the Mythos; and the mistake of all these people (The Yadus or Yadava) in supposing themselves descended from the Jews of the little tribe of Western Syria, is easily accounted for..." (pp. 773-774.)

"Certain circumstances of natural similarity between the places of the settlement of the Ioudi in India and in Western Syria may be observed, which raise a suspicion, that the similarity was the occasion of the selection of the place where the emigrating Iodi settled, when they came to the West. In Afghanistan or the kingdom of Cabul (query, of the Cabala?) is a river which rises in what are called the mountains of Cabul, and runs into a dead-sea, called Loukh or Zarrah. One of its heads rises to a range of hills called the Ridge of Soleyman, not far from which is the snow-capped mount, called Tukte Soleiman or Solomon's Throne, where the people of the country believe the Ark rested after the Deluge. Here are also mountains called Solymi and others called mountains of Ioudi. There is a place on the side of the above-named sea (which is salt, and has no outlet, and is therefore a dead sea), called Zoor or Zoar, the name of a city on the shore of the Dead Sea, or Lake Asphaltes in Western Syria...the mountains of Soliman run north and south, from the Indian Caucacus, to lat. 29, and are possessed by the Afghans. They are only known in old books (books of the Hindoos) by the name of Soliman...The Arabians call the Afghans Solimanee, by which name they are not commonly known in their own country...I am of the opinion that the Afghans were driven out of the kingdom of Oude or Juda, (probably at the same time part of their sect came

Westwards,) to the mountainous country where they are found, and from which their sectarian opponents oculd not expel them." (p. 417.)

"We find at three of the temples of Solomon—that in Upper India, that which I suppose to have be en in Salem, in the Carnatic, and that in Western Syria, the same mythos of a Moses or Savior (for the word Moses means Savior). From this I think it probable that it was...nearly the same in the secret writings in every one of the fourteen temples of Solumi of which we have read, for fragments of the mythos are found to be everywhere." (p. 742, Vol. I.)

"The history of Solomon has a very mythological appearance." (Vol. I, p.402.)

"How absurd to suppose that the towns called after the names of the Israelites in these countries have been built by Mohamedan conquerors!

"The Mohamedans seldom changed the names of towns, but they sometimes did change them: for instance, they substituted the name of Islam-nuggar for Jugdee-pour, that is, for Jews-pour—or, the walled town of Islam—fort for Jews-town. But if this shews any thing, it is against their giving the Jewish names, such as Jerusalem, Solomon, David, etc., to the towns of Central India—not in favour of it. Though they have always tolerated the Jews as well as the Christians, yet they were as little likely to have adopted Jewish as Christian names for their towns. No doubt, in some instances, the Mohamedans gave new names to towns which they rebuilt, which often makes it difficult to ascertain the truth, but we see...that they did not give Jewish names, but abolished them...it is evident that the places had the names before the time of Mohamed. For instance, the Tecte Solomon, one of the five sacred mounts of, and so called by, the Jain Buddhists. If the modern Mohamedans had given names to these great cities, we should have had Mecca or Medina, which we no where find." (p. 419; Vol. I.)

"Where is the empire of Solomon the Magnificent first read of in the works of the Gentiles? It is not noticed by Herodotus, Plato, or Diodorus

Siculus. It is a most extraordinary fact, that the Jewish nation, over whom but a few years before the mighty Solomon had reigned in all his glory, with a magnificence scarcely equalled by the greatest monarchs, spending eight thousand millions on a temple, was overlooked by the Historian Herodotus, writing of Egypt on one side, and of Babylonia on the other,—visiting both places, and of course almost necessarily passing within a few miles of the splendid capital of that nation, Jerusalem. How can this be accounted for? A few generations after the reign of the mighty Solomon, the nation was conquered by the Babylonians, and its chief persons carried into captivity. Before this time we have books which purport it to be a history, but it is remarkable that they are found to contain incidents belonging to a very old nation spread over all India, over immense countries, and accompanied with temples, statues, towns, and mountains, with the Jewish names, and evidently of the same mythos. The dates of the statues, towns, names of mountains, etc., here noticed, are so remote that they are totally unknown to the present inhabitants, etc., clearly prove that whenever they were fabricated the people who erected them must have been masters of the country. Can any one believe that all these things can have arisen from a few captive Jews or Samaritans from the country and state, so small as to be overlooked by Herodotus, and that they, so late as less than 1200 years before Christ, can have possessed those places in India unknown to the native historians of the countries who wrote perfect, regular histories of them, supported and confirmed by astronomical observations? (Vol. I, pp. 771-772-773.)

"...All these circumstances combined give the lie to the glories of David and Solomon, and reduce the whole to the history of a petty mountain tribe possessing a rich temple, similar to those which were to be seen at Heliopolis, that is, ***Tadmor,*** and many other places. The whole thing amounts to this: that there was in the mountains of Syria a tribe divided, like the Ionians of Asia minor, into twelve municipalities; that they quarrelled about their superstition, and in consequence

separated; that it was a tribe which came in very early times from India..." (p. 773.)

The Indo-Hebrews Even Had a Queen of Sheba.

"...Saba with the Hindoos meant the host of heaven: it is a most important word in the Bible, where it had the same meaning...As we have found Solomon in India, it is not surprising that we should also find the Saba or Sheba of his queen there. In Rennell's map it is called Shibi. It is in the kingdom of Cabul, just where we might expect to find it. This place was also called Pramathasi and Parnasa, whence the Greeks to their Parnassus...I can scarcely doubt that a colony of the same people with the Ioudi settled on the East side of the Red Sea, built Mecca and Jidde, Juda, (As the Brahmans say) and crossed the sea to Ethiopia or Abyssinia. Hence we find the tradition among the Ethiopians that they are descended from the Ioudi. This accounts for the Israelitish names in Arabia...The states of the patriarchs were in the temple at Mecca when Mohamed commenced his reform. (Vol. I; p. 419.)

The Indo-Hebrew "Queen of Sheba" is mentioned frequently in Indian myths and legends. However, she wasn't betrothed to a "King Solomon." "According to this tradition, king Usinara of the Puru dynasty had five queens, viz., (1) Nrga or Mrga; (2) Krmi; (3) Nava; (4) Darvia, and (5) Drsadvati, who gave birth respectively to the following five sons, viz. (1) Nrga (or Mrga); (2) Krmi; (3) Nava; (4) Suvrata and (5) Sibi (or Sivi) Ausinara. Sibi was the lord of the Sibi people or the city of Sivapura, while Nrga (or Mrga) was the ruler of the Yodheyas or of Yaudheyapura..." (***Studies in the Geography of Ancient and Medieval India;*** p.25.)

IX

The Lost Tribes Never Got Lost!

Moses probably started the first flow of returning Indo-Hebrews to Afghanistan and India. Since in those days life in the Middle East was intolerable at best, many Jews and other peoples in that region emigrated to the greenness of India. Arthur Miles, in ***The Land of the Lingam,*** wrote, "It is probable that the Jewish colony, not exceeding two thousand souls and now located in Cochin State, has been in existence since the days of King Solomon. Many authorities believe that King Solomon drew at least some of his great treasure from the Malabar coast, and that trade thus established caused the first settlement of Jews in this locality." (p. 170.)

"The navy...of Hiram...brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great plenty of Almug trees, and precious stones." (1 ***Kings*** 10-11.)

"...Hiram sent in the navy his servants, shipmen that had knowledge of the sea, with the servants of Solomon...And they came to Ophir, and fetched from thence gold, four hundred and twenty talents, and brought it to Solomon." (1 ***Kings*** 10-11.)

"Jehoshaphat made ships of Tharshish to go to Ophir for gold; but they went not, for the ships were broken at Ezion-Geber." (1 ***Kings*** 22:48.)

"Even three thousand talents of gold, of the gold of Ophir, and seven thousand talents of refined silver, to overlay the walls of the houses..." (1 ***Chronicles*** 29:4.)

"...the king's ships went to Ophir with the servants of Hiram; every three years once came the ships of Tharshish bringing gold, and silver, ivory, and apes, and peacocks." (2 ***Chronicles*** 9:21.)

"Then shalt thou lay up gold as dust, and the gold of Ophir as the stones of the brooks." (***Job*** 22:24.)

"...upon thy right hand did stand the queen in gold of Ophir." (***Psalms*** 45:9.)

"I will make a man more precious than fine gold, even a man than the golden wedge of Ophir." (***Isaiah*** 13:12.)

Solomon established Jewish colonies in the famous commercial towns of Marib and Sana in Southern Arabia, from which his maritime fleets weighed anchor and sailed for India. It is natural to assume that he also established Jewish colonies on the opposite end of that route—the ports on India's southwestern coast. The Kashmiris also believe that Solomon had visited their country from time to time. According to local legends, he had Baramulah mountain divided in order to release the excess water that had kept most of the valley under water since the time of Abraham. He also built a replica of his Jerusalem throne on a hill in Srinagar. A building of inestimable age, ancient Kashmiri writings declare that Jesus Christ himself witnessed its restoration and announced his mission to Kashmir there. According to the local Moslems, Solomon ordered two genies, Kashf and Mir, to drain the lake and transport the replica of his throne room from Jerusalem to Kashmir. Then, to show his appreciation for their services, he named the land after them: Kashfmir or Kashmir. If there is any truth to the Solomon story, Kashf and Mir were probably the engineers commissioned to drain the lake and build the temple.

The reign of Solomon was about the only real glory that Israel ever got to enjoy. In 738 BC, the Assyrian emperor Tiglath-Pileser III attacked Palestine and conquered the Galilee, Jezreel, the Sharon plain, and Gilead, destroying Hazor and Megiddo, and sparing most of

Samaria. He deported many thousands of Jewish captives. Thousands of refugees escaped to other parts of Israel and the Middle East. About 720 BC, the Assyrian emperor Shalmaneser (Sargon II) removed the so-called "Ten Lost Tribes of Israel" after a three year siege and deported them to "Assyria...Halah, and in Habor by the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medas." (2 ***Kings*** 19:11.) The Median empire extended from Lydia to India. The River Gozan, also called in those days Gausanitis and Ghazni, flowed in Afghanistan. It was named for the Persian province in which it flowed, a province that some authorities believe extended from Afghanistan into Kashmir. Gozan was also a city or part of the ancient nation of Juhuda, which had been a prototypical Jewish stronghold since the days of Noah.

In Sanskrit literature, Gozan is called "Balhi." "There is ample evidence of early commercial and cultural contact between India and the Hebrew people. Jewish traders visited India and carried back to Palestine not only the products of the country but in many cases their Indian names as well...The town of Gozan in Media...to which Shalmaneser of Assyria transported the Israelites, is sometimes identified with the town known as Balhi, in Sanskrit literature, from where the tribes of the Aila migrated to the Indus-Gangetic plain. Historians have variously contended that the earliest Jewish settlers settled in Malabar with King Solomon's merchant fleet about 950 BC, or after the Jewish captives taken by Tiglath Pileser III were freed, they came to the Malabar coast, about 740 BC. Still others are of the opinion that the present-day Indian Jews are the descendants of the captives deported to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar about 600 BC, after the fall of Jerusalem." (***The Hindu World, An Encyclopedic Survey of Hinduism,*** by Benjamin Walker. Vol. I, p. 504.)

My readers must keep in mind that Shalmaneser wasn't a native of either Assyria or Babylonia. He was an Achaemenid or Chaldean conqueror of Assyria and Babylonia. His original homeland included what

is now Southern Afghanistan, Pakistan, and all the upper half of modern India. Linguistic evidence suggests that tiny Chaldean kingdoms existed also in Southern India. The name "Shalmaneser" derives directly from an Indian word for "Tall Man" or "Chief.:" ***Shalmanav. Shalman*** = "Solomon." ***Shal*** = "Great Stone Mountain." ***Man*** = "Progenitor; Great Lord."

Shalmaneser's language was Aramaic (Chaldean). The Chaldean language could have been a competitor with Sanskrit. The word "Chaldean" comes directly from Sanskrit: ***Cal*** (Wise) + ***Deva*** (Holy). As I have stated before, ***Chaldean (Cal-Deva)*** refers to a specific ruling caste, not to a particular ethnicity. However, the varied castes tended to live in their own communities, the members of which gradually developed their own cultural charastics. Also not all the members of a Chaldean community could lead. Somebody had to do the dirty work. Their evolution to an "ethnicity" had to be inevitable. Hebrew derived ***from*** Chaldean. Shalmaneser just saw the Hebrews as his own kind. He went to Palestine to transport his own people back to India. "Nothing would be more natural than that Sargon...should deport a portion of the Israelitish nation to colonize his eastern possessions toward India." (***The Gates of India,*** by T. Holdich; p.44.) "The coupling of the Jews and Chaldeans was natural enough if they were from the same country." (***Anacalypsis;*** Vol. I; p. 592.

Sargon II did the Jews no small favor by transporting them to Afghanistan, for it firmly straddled the Silk Route to China. The Jews became rich and powerful in their role as middlemen in the exchange of goods between China in the East and Rome in the West. Their tears about having been yanked out of Israel quickly dried. Within a few years after their arrival there, they formed their own kingdoms and principalities, becoming a dangerous power to be reckoned with as the bible itself tells us.

Another book of the Old Testament, ***Micah*** 1:11, states that they were taken to India: "...Pass ye away, thou inhabitant of Saphir..."

After he had removed the ten tribes and taken them to Afghanistan and India, Shalmaneser, alias Sargon II, "...brought men from Babylon and from Cutha and from Ava, and from Hamath, and from Sephar-vaim, and placed them in the cities of Samaria." Cutha (Kathia), Sephar-vaim (Sophir), Hamath (Hamada), Hala (Halla), and Ava (Avanta, Afghanistan,) were probably West-Central Indian nations located in what was known as the ***Hindu Sovira*** and the ***Sapta Sindhu,*** or what was left of ancient Meluhha. They probably had their counterparts in the Middle East as well because the Aryans and Indo-Hebrews nearly always gave the places they inhabited in the Middle East the same names of their home territories back in India. These place names exist in histories of ancient India and on old Indian maps.

Shalmaneser made the Samaritans and people as far away as Sephar (Ophir) exchange homelands. Perhaps he was trying to reunite the Jews with their Indo-Hebraic past in the hopes that Meluhha could be revived as a nation. A thousand years previously, Meluhha had been the most highly prized foreign colony in the Assyrian trading empire. Biblical authorities like to place "Cutha" someplace in Palestine or Iraq. But even the bible states that it was in the Medes or the part of Persia closest to India. The different spelling of Cutha and Kathia gives no indication that they were different places because ancient Hebrew written words were just consonant skeletons. If Hebrew had been written in Roman consonants, Cutha and Kathia would have looked like this: K'TH.

According to Aryan mythology, about the time the upper class Judeans were removed from Israel, the god Indra (Shiva) went to a distant land and returned with two tribes, the Yadu and Tarvasa (Tarshish). The sea-faring nation of Tarshish might have been the Minoans.

Although the ancient Indians classified the Yadu, Yavana, Yaudheya, etc., as Mlecchas or Greeks, they were nonetheless the same people that Sargon II and Nebuchadnezzar deported from Samaria and Israel. According to the story involving Indra, the Yadu and the Tarvasa tribes fled to India because of a conflict with a Parthava (Outer Bharata) king.

Several books on biblical history locate Halah, Habor, Gozan, Gath, Hamath, Ava, Hena, and Iva in Palestine. If they are right, the Ten Tribes and the people who took over their homes never went anywhere because Israel and Palestine were one and the same area. They would have just been next-door neighbors who swapped houses.

The "Ten Tribes" went east of the Euphrates as Josephus wrote. In 596 BC, Nebuchadnezzar carried away King Jehovachin and his nobles. According to ***Obadiah*** 20, many of them were also transported to India: "...the captivity of Jerusalem, which is in Sephar-ad..."

Ten years later, Nebuchadnezzar destroyed Jerusalem and removed nearly all the remaining Jews from Israel, leaving behind only a few remnants of the lower classes and took them to Babylonia, parts of Arabia, and Afghanistan. "...Declare ye it not at Gath (Northeastern Afghanistan.)..." (***Micah*** 9:10.) In his lament, Micah seems to be scapegoating the dispersed Jews for Israel's calamities. Nebuchadnezzar knew that the enterprising Jews would bring prosperity to his empire. Afghanistan lay at the gateway to the riches of China and India.

Flavius Josephus, in his ***History,*** said the following about those two dispersals: "Nebuchadnezzar led them (the Jews) away to Babylon, and such was the end of the nation of the Hebrews, as it hath been delivered down to us, it having twice gone beyond Euphrates...the people of the ten tribes were carried out of Samaria by the Assyrians in the days of King Hoshea, after which the people of the two tribes that remained after Jerusalem were carried away by Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon and Chaldea." (IX.222.)

The fact that the bible screams out the Indian origins of Shalmaneser and Nebuchadnezzar should make the Mormons and "Lost Tribes" enthusiasts more than red-faced. Nebuchadnezzar was also a Chaldean. Nebuchadnezzar the Chaldean was also a Kashitriya, of India's hereditary ruling caste. Like Shalmaneser, Nebuchadnezzar was well aware of the stereotypical intelligence, loyalty, fighting ability, and industriousness of his Hebrew brothers. All he did was return these Indo-Hebrews to their ancestral home in Northern India, so that they could help him strengthen and revitalize his empire.

"Shalmanezer...removed the Israelites out of this country and placed therein the nation of the Cutheans, who had formerly belonged to the inner parts of Persia and Media, but were then called Samaritans, by taking the name of the country to which they were removed. (IX:22.) Notice that Josephus said that the Hebrews had "twice gone beyond Euphrates" and that they had gone to the "inner parts of Persia." In those days, the peoples on the west side of Persia thought of Persia and India as one and the same nation—and for good reason. They ***WERE*** the same nation, in the sense that they were similar peoples. Conversely, the Indians thought of Persia, the Middle East, and Greece as one and the same nation. The Indians did, however, ease their confusion by labeling those they were unsure about and who were culturally and linguistically similar to the Indian Javans as "Yavana." Those who were actually from the Greek Isles, the Ionians, they called "Yona." Had the Yavanas really been Greeks as many Hindu scholars claim, I doubt that they would have resisted Alexander the Great's invasion of India as ferociously as History says they did. The Yavanas stopped Alexander's armies in their tracks and sent them back to Greece.

After Cyrus (also of North Indian descendancy) had allowed the Babylonian Jews to return to Jerusalem, he helped the returnees build the second temple. The Samaritans offered to help them: "We worship their God, and especially pray to him, and are desirous of their

religious settlement, and this ever since Shalmanezer, the king of Assyria, transplanted us out of Cutha and Media to this place." The Israelites thereupon rejected their offer but said they could worship there if they wanted to.

The Cutheans, offended that the Israelites would not recognize them as legitimate Jews, tried unsuccessfully to persuade the Syrians to stop the building of the Second Temple. Some Indian scholars say that the word "Cutha" is just another way of saying "Khatti" or "Hittite." If this is true, Shalmanezer probably sent one ruling class of Indians to supplant the ruling class in Israel.

About 326 BC, Alexander the Great brought the Indian Kathians or Cutheans to their knees. "...Alexander invested Sangala, the stronghold of the Kathaians. These Kathaians fought with great dash and stubbornness, so much so that even Poros had to come to the aid of Alexander with a force of 5,000 Indians. At last, when the fortress fell, no less than 17,000 of the defenders gave up their lives and more than 70,000 were captured. This resolute resistance of the Kathaians incensed Alexander to such an extent that he razed Sangala to the ground. Then he sent Greek garrisons to the conquered cities, and himself marched toward the Hyphasis (Beas). But when Alexander reached the river, a strange thing happened. His troops suddenly laid down their arms and refused to go farther.

"...the Macedonian forces were considerably dispirited, and it was with reluctance that they had advanced as far as the Hyphasis at Alexander's bidding. Now most resolutely opposed Alexander when he insisted that they should cross the Ganges. The troops persisted in their refusal to enter into further contests with the Indians beyond the Beas. He then gave orders for retracing their steps homeward..." (***Ancient India,*** by Kauleshwar Rai; p. 98.)

In his ***History of the Afghans,*** which Khwaja Neamat Ullah wrote barely 500 years after Mohammed's sword-wielding missionaries had

"converted" the pre-Islamic inhabitants, he stated, "King Saul had two wives, both descended of the progeny of Levi, Yacoob's (Jacob's) son, were pregnant, about whom he had been told by Ismuel, it was the divine destination to let two manly boys be born from them, whose posterity was to be registered in the Book of Time till the date of resurrection, and would prove to be upright, temperate, possessed of dominion, authority, and bravery; whilst their tribes again would transcend, in number and multitude, the nations of the earth." King David helped support these two widows of Saul: "And Heaven blessed them each with an accomplished son, born at the same hour; of whom the one was called Berkhia; the other, Ermia. When they had arrived at the age of puberty, he appointed a person to instruct them in the most proper manners, and entrusted to each of them the government of a tribe of Israelites...When Berkhia and Ermia had proven their worth, David decided "to commit the superintendence over the civil affairs to Berkhia, and to settle the administration of the military department on Ermia, and by their prudent conduct, universal welfare reigned from tribe to tribe, and cultivation and population of towns and villages increased in a twofold degree

"Each of them was blessed with an accomplished son. Berkhia called his Asif, Ermia's son was called Afghana; upon which occasion they arranged splendid festivals, and subsequently paid all possible attention to their education. When they were come to years of discretion, their fathers died; but David supplied the room of a father towards their sons, until he also joined the clemency of the Almighty...

"After David's demise, Suleiman (Solomon), in concurrence with the divine command the consent of the Israelites, mounted the throne of royalty and prophecy, and delighted his subjects with his justice and equity." Solomon kept Asif and Afghana in his service. "Suleiman never undertook anything without their advice and cooperation, so that the unlimited management of the state concerns rested in their hands...God

blessed Asif with eighteen, and Afghana with forty sons; whose posterity, but more particularly that of the latter, continued increasing in such a degree, that no tribe of the Israelites equaled them...Asif and Afghana continued to conduct the administration of both the military and civil affairs at Jerusalem, and to exercise an absolute authority over the Israelites, until they at length took leave of life.

"After this, God permitted Bokhtnasser (Nebuchadnezzar) to subjugate the territories of Sham (Shem), to rase Jerusalem, and vanquish the Israelites, so as to carry their families into captivity and slavery, and drive all those who had faith in the Tora into exile...He reduced the whole of Sham (Shem) to his subjection; carrying away the Israelites, whom he settled in the mountainous districts of Ghor, Ghazneen (the biblical 'Gozan'), Kabul, Candahar, Koh Firozeh, and the parts lying within the fifth and sixth climates (Afghanistan); where they, especially those descended of Asif and Afghana, fixed their habitations, continually increasing in number, and incessantly making war on the infidels around them, most of whom they put to death, and maintained dominion over the mountainous regions, up to the time of Sultan Mahmood Ghazni, and Shehad Uddeen Ghori." (pp. 24-25.)

The preceding account of Nebuchadnezzar's destruction of Israel and the deportation of most of the Israelites to other nations is mentioned in the bible and confirmed by history. Khwaja Neamat Ullah states that some of the exiled Jews were permitted to emigrate to Arabia. The bible says that a sizable Jewish colony was formed in Babylon. This was the time in history when the Israelites began to cease speaking their ancestral Hebrew, in favor of Greek and Aramaic. When the Achaemenids, the ruling dynasty of the first Persian empire under Cyrus the Great, began to gobble up the Babylonian empire, so, too, did the Jews come to adopt ficial Aramaic language and the cultural characteristics of the Achaemenians.

The Old Bible discusses the North Indian Zoroastrian Cyrus as if he, too, were a Jew. (***Isaiah*** 45.) The Jews of Ezra's time believed Cyrus (***Koresh***), whose tomb inscription stated that he was a ***Harri*** descended from ***Harris,*** as the Messiah of prophecy. They even believed him to be the issue of a virgin. The words "Hurrian" and "Horite don't identify a specific ethnicity as we've been taught. They are just similar names of the ruling caste ***Hatti*** or ***Khatti*** (Hittite). ***Grierson's Dictionary of the Kashmiri Language*** says that ***Hari*** is a name "of the Hindu god Visnu, one of the members of the triad of great gods Brahma, Visnu, and Siva. Under the name of Hari, Visnu is looked upon as the special protector of his devotees when in trouble." (p. 345.) In other words, a ***Hari*** and a ***Yakhu*** (guardian angel) are the same thing. The bible speaks of Cyrus as a reincarnation of God himself: "Thus saith the Lord to his annointed, to Cyrus...Verily thou art a God that hidest thyself..." (***Isaiah;*** 45:1,15). Certain passages of ***Isaiah*** confuse even the most erudite of scholars. I have wrestled with ***Isaiah*** for many years. I am completely convinced that "God" is addressing Cyrus as a ***Hari.***

Cyrus the Great of Persia, descendant of North Indians, who conquered Babylonia in 536 BC, and who talked thought, acted, and worshipped like a Jew, but who wasn't, or so we've been brainwashed to believe, led military campaigns eastward against many nations—from the Near East to the Indus river and the foothills of the Hindu Kush mountains. The Persians dominated those nations for several generations. Cyrus' son Darius, whom Daniel (of the Lion's den) converted to Judaism, conquered the Punjab and part of Sind, annexing them to Persia as the satrapies of Gandhara and India. Xerxes, son of Darius I, also made further conquests in Northern India. Indian historian Chandra Chakraberty discusses Cyrus, Xerxes, and Darius in ***Racial History of India.*** He refers to them as the Northern Indians that they really were: "Kuru is a tribal name; otherwise there would have been no name like ***Kurusravana*** (glory to the Kurus) who was harassed by the Parsas...Cyrus (558-529 B.C.), the founder of the Persian

empire, was called Kurush...(Heb. Koresh)...Lat. Cyrus...)," (p. 158.) He said that Cyrus was a member of a Scythian tribe that was probably mixed with some Tibetan tribal clans. He said that "The dynasty of Cyrus was called H(s)aka-manusya (Old Iranian Hakhamani = Achaemenidas = of Saka (Scythian) descent." (p. 158.) The suffixes ***Manu*** and ***Mani*** mean "Head-of-a-Dynasty" in Sanskrit. Now, if Cyrus was a Scythian, he was also a North Indian. Mr. Chakraberty also stated that the word "Darius" derives from the Sanskrit ***Dharayavasu*** (Prosperous). Until now, most of us have regarded Xerxes (Zurk-seez, as we improperly pronounce his name) as a person having a name only a mother could love. However, according to Chakraberty, Xerxes is just the way we have butchered the royal title ***Kshatri-arsha*** ("Glory of the Khatris or Khattis" or "Glory of the Hittites"). How could Cyrus, Darius, and Xerxes have been "Aechaemenidas" and Hittites at the same time? Again, I emphasize: Hittite, Kassite, Kushite, Kish, Kurus, Koresh, Hurrian, Cushite, Caesar, Czar, Kazar, Castle (home for kings), Cossacks, Gu(r)jar, Kathian, Cuthite and other similar terms are just various pronunciations of Kashitriya, the ruling caste of ancient India, Mesopotamia, Assyria, Egypt, Palestine, Persia, and any other country of the ancient world, in which India dominated. Variations of these same caste distinctions existed even among rulers of the most highly civilized tribes of the Americas: ***Quechua*** (Incas); ***Quiché*** and ***Kashikel*** (Mayans); ***Cashiques*** (Aztecs), etc. No one can deny that these words come from Sanskrit. ***Cachiquel*** (Kash-ee-KEL) means "The Kashi Family." Even today, Mexico's provincial power brokers are called ***Caxiques*** (CashEEkehs). Is it a coincidence that in English, a language partially derived from Sanskrit, that money (***mani***) = power = ***cash***?

I recommend ***Racial History of India*** to anyone who is truly dedicated to sifting truth from the sands of history. However, Chakraberty's works aren't easy to read. He seems to believe that an entire book of hundreds of pages should consist of one single paragraph, interminable sentences, rambling subject matter, and poor English. He is also mildly

anti-Semitic and a victim of the European "Aryan" myth. His works contain so many minute details that most readers fall victim to "information overload." Many of his ideas are either obsolete or erroneous. But nobody is perfect. A lot of mistakes can be made when one is trying to reconstruct ancient history. I consider nearly all Chakraberty's works as valuable keys to unlocking the mysteries of comparative religions and ancient history. India is the "X" factor.

The bible states clearly that heavy concentrations of Jews lived in the regions discussed in this book. By the time of the first Jewish dispersal, there were more Jews in Afghanistan than in Israel, not to count the Indo-Hebrews indigenous to the area. Sargon II and Nebuchadnezzar had deported more than seven-eighths of Palestine's original population.

At its height, the Persian empire, headed by Xerxes I (Ahasuerus), son of Darius I, extended from Ethiopia, deep into India, just as the bible says. "Now it came to pass in the days of Ahasuerus (this is Ahasuerus which reigned from India even into Ethiopia), over an hundred and seven and twenty provinces." (***Esther*** 1:1.) The ***Book of Esther*** implies that many Jews were living in India during the reign of Xerxes (Ahasuerus). One day, Haman, one of King Ahasuerus's right hand men, said "unto Ahasuerus, there is a certain people scattered abroad and dispersed among the people in all the provinces of thy kingdom; and their laws are diverse from all people; neither keep they the king's laws; there it is not for the king's profit to suffer them...If it please the king, let it be written that they must be destroyed...Then were the king's scribes called on the thirteenth day of the first month, and there was written according to all that Haman had commanded unto the king's lieutenants, and to the governors that were over every province, and to the rulers of every people of every province according to the writing thereof, and to every people after their language; in the name of King Ahasuerus was it written, and sealed with the king's ring." (***Esther*** 3.)

Acting on the advice of her stepfather and kinsman Mordecai, Queen Esther, Ahasuerus's Jewish wife, persuaded the king to rescind this order and punish the evil Haman. Haman was hanged on the very gallows that had been built to break the necks of the Jews. Mordecai then took over Haman's job and possessions. "Then were the king's scribes called...and it was written according to all that Mordecai commanded unto the Jews and to the Lieutenants, and the deputies and rulers of the provinces which are from India unto Ethiopia, an hundred twenty and seven provinces, unto every province according to the writing thereof, and unto every people after their language, and to the Jews according to their writing, and according to their language...Wherein the king granted the Jews which were in every city to gather themselves together, and to stand for their life, to destroy, to slay, and to cause to perish, all the power of the people and province that would assault them, both little ones and women, and to take the spoil of them for a prey...And in every province, and in every city, whithersoever the king's commandment and his decree came, the Jews had joy and gladness, a feast and a good day. And many of the people of the land became Jews (themselves), for the fear of the Jews fell upon them...The Jews had rule over them that hated them...no man could withstand them, for the fear of them fell upon all people...And all the rulers of the provinces, and the lieutenants, and the deputies, and officers of the king, helped the Jews; because the fear of Mordecai fell upon them..." (***Esther in passim.***)

The ***Book of Esther's*** vivid account of the Jews' animosity toward the Gentiles of those provinces conforms to Khwaja Neamat Ullah's account: "Incessantly taking war on the infidels around them, most of whom they put to death, and maintained dominion over the mountainous regions, up to the time of Sultan Mahmood Ghazni, and Shehad Uddeen Ghori." To be able to take revenge on such a massive scale as described in ***Esther,*** the Jewish populations in Eastern Ethiopia, Afghanistan, and Northwest India had to be unusually high. The Vedic chronicles contain many stories describing in detail the wrath of the

Yavanas at that time in history. Indian historians often allude to that massacre of the natives of Afghanistan and Northwestern India, but not with much affection and admiration. They mention that at the time of Xerxes I, the Yavanas suddenly embarked on a rampage of killing and desecration of Hindu temples and idols, for no legitimate reason. Indian leaders were burned alive. The ***Yuga Purana,*** a Hindu narrative, discusses an evil Yavana king called Amlata who not only killed and destroyed Hindus wantonly but tried to eradicate the Hindu caste system, making it almost impossible for the ruling Brahmans to keep the lower classes under control.

Although it cannot be said that the Hindus were infatuated with the Yavanas, they did admire their talents and high degree of education. Kauleshwar Rai wrote on his book: "According to the ***Gargi-Samhita,*** 'the Yavanas are barbarians, yet the science of astronomy originated with them, and for this they must be reverenced like Gods.'" (p. 28.) The Hindu Mauryan emperors employed highly educated Yavanas in their courts as military, economic, and cultural advisors. Some even became governors of entire provinces. The father of the Mauryan empire, Chandragupta Maurya, introduced many Yavana Jews to his court. He appointed Tushapa, a Yavana leader, as governor of Kathiawar (the biblical Cutha).

Chandragupta Maurya (322-297 BC) was born a poor orphan. A sage named Chankya bought him from a hunter to whom the boy had been enslaved. He took Chandragupta to Taxila and gave him an education. When Chandragupta had grown to manhood, he organized an uprising and drove the Yavana conquerors beyond the Indus. This happened about three years after the death of Alexander the Great. After driving back the Yavanas and defeating another invader named Nanda, he became the undisputed master of a large part of India.

After Alexander's death, a Yavana named Seleucus became Babylon's ruler. He dreamt of winning back Alexander's lost conquests in India. In

about 305 BC, he crossed the Indus with his army. He failed and had to surrender the satrapies of Kandahar, Kabul, Ghandhara, Herat, and Baluchistan to Chandragupta.

Plutarch wrote that Chandragupta conquered all of India with a six million man army. Chandragupta's dominions included Afghanistan as far as the Hindu Kush range, the Punjab, the territories known as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and the peninsula of Kathiawar in the extreme western part of India. In short, he conquered all the lands of the Yavanas, the prototypical Jews. "Gupta" is the Indian name for "Kopt."

Chandragupta's son Bindusara (297-272 BC)), succeeded him. Some authorities believe that Bindusara conquered all of Southern India. Bindusara ruled for 25 years and was succeeded by a son named Asoka (272-232 BC). During the first part of his reign, Asoka was a blood-thirsty ruler. Later on, however, he converted to Buddhism and became one of the most enlightened and benevolent kings in human history.

Evidently, in those days the Yavanas were necessary evils. The Indian rulers couldn't live either with or without them. In spite of his grandfather's military campaigns to drive the Yavanas beyond the Indus, Asoka used them in his court just as Chandragupta had done. He even appointed one of his closest Yavana officials and advisors, Yavanraja Tusapa (Yahvite King Tusapa), governor of the region known as Aparanta that in prior times had been known as the provinces of Sophir and Kalyana. Asoka's reign has been compared with that of David and Solomon. Perhaps Asoka was himself a Yavana. His capital of Taxila, in the northwestern part of the Mauryan empire, became the cosmopolitan center of Indo-Greek intellectual life and an international center of Buddhist learning. Scholars from every part of the known world flocked to Taxila to learn about Buddhism and carry their knowledge back to their native countries.

Fifteen years after Asoka's death, the Mauryan empire began to fall apart. The Mauryan empire was too vast to be ruled effectively. Asoka's

pacifist philosophy had also weakened the military might of his empire. About this time, the Yavanas grew again in power and repeatedly gnawed at the already weakened foundations of the empire that Chandragupta had created.

When the Ten Tribes and the Judeans arrived in India, they confronted great religious systems not unlike their own: Saivism; Vaishnavism; Buddhism, and Jainism. Saivism and Vaishnavism are strictly monotheistic religions, and they were founded by prototypical Jews. There is evidence that the Yahvites and Shaivites shared the same temples. The ruins of the so-called "Hindu" temple of Martand in Kashmir look suspiciously like an ancient Hebrew temple. There are even some Aramaic inscriptions written beside it.

Buddhism and Jainism go beyond monotheism, for they are nontheistic. The philosophical depth of Buddhism and Jainism appealed greatly to many scholarly members of the exiled tribes of Israel. Although the Apostle Thomas's gospel converted many of the Indian Jews, it actually prepared their minds to understand the deeper teachings of Buddhism and Jainism. It is also true that the Jewish people have always lost a sizable chunk of their adherents to competing religions. The quality of the Jewishness in the "Lost Tribes" left much to be desired. Many of them worshipped other gods, even those who hadn't been deported from Israel. The Old Testament says so, and archeological excavations in Israel confirm it. The Israelites of that time were entirely cosmopolitan in religious matters. They were especially drawn to the Greek pantheon, to their old friend the bull Baal (the Hindu Baleshwar), to the goddess Anath, and to another female deity called Asherah. In India, a number of other religious beliefs seduced them shamefully. But even though other religions won the hearts of many Diaspora Jews, Judaism always won over many souls than it lost. The cult of ***Yah*** was aggressive beyond imagination; its missionaries would not take "no" for an answer. If gentle persuasion didn't win

Gentiles over, the "conversion strategies" of the Jews who carried out Ahasuerus's orders to the letter did. Josephus said that to keep the Jews in Afghanistan and India from killing them, many natives of the region got themselves circumsized. In those days, few non-Jews living in Afghanistan and Northern India wanted to make their pagan religious beliefs a matter of public record.

At the time of Christ, Judaism was one of the most popular religions in the known world. Godby mentioned that one-tenth of all Roman nationals were either traditional Jews or converts to Judaism. During 70 AD, about one million Jews lived in Israel itself; another three to four million were spread throughout Europe and the Middle East. An estimated ten to twenty million more inhabited Southern Persia and Northwestern India. After the crucifixion, the new Judaic sect of Christianity just stepped into the shoes of a Jewish spiritual infrastructure that was already firmly entrenched in the known world. Fearful that Judaism would sooner or later destroy Roman religious traditions, the Romans were persecuting Jewish congregations in Rome proper long before they decided to condemn the Christians to gory deaths in the Coliseum. One ancient Roman writer said that he would rather kill 50,000 Jews than one Nero.

Many Christian religious sects have turned the "Lost Ten Tribes" into a mystique, even making the claim that the American Indians are descendants of the "Lost Tribes." The "Lost Tribes" never got "lost." Even in the Diaspora, influential members of the so-called "Lost Tribes" stayed in contact with Palestine, often returning there on important business trips, family reunions, and religious festivals. As many as one million Diaspora and "Lost Tribes" Jews filled up Jerusalem during certain religious festivities there. The winds of history never did help the Mesopotamians recover their former glory, but the Diaspora Jews themselves prospered, multiplied, and grew materially and intellectually. Against all mystical

commends to the contrary, they never did lose contact with Israel as we have been taught.

When the Jews talk about "Lost Tribes," they aren't talking about a people who became physically and geographically "lost." They are referring to people who no longer believe in and practice the basic tenets, laws, and doctrines of Judaism. A person who quits practicing Judaism or converts to another religion, immediately quits being a Jew and becomes a member of the new religion he has chosen to embrace. At one time, Judaism (Indo-Judaism) probably was an ethnic religion, but Solomon took care of that problem when he started marrying and converting women from every corner of his vast trading empire. He even prayed to his wives' gods.

The ancient Jews made conversions for two reasons: First, they wanted to save Gentiles. Second, they had to replenish their populations who were being continually murdered and kidnapped by Israel's enemies. Modern Judaism is a religion, not a special ethnicity.

Although Abraham and Moses did their utmost to insure that only those who were directly descended from Abraham and Jacob could be authentic Jews, the pre-Ezra Jews proselytized just as the Christians do today. Non-Jews flocked to Judaism. The leaders of non-Jewish kingdoms in the Diaspora converted, forcing their respective families and subjects to convert as well. A Yemenite king forced all his subjects to become Jewish, according to old legends. Several Persian and Outer Bharata kings also converted to Judaism, or at least became partial to it, a fact evidenced by the biblical stories of Cyrus, Xerxes, Daniel, and Darius. According to Marion Woolfson in ***Prophets in Babylon,*** "The exiles were treated tolerantly and were granted communal autonomy...they flourished to such an extent that, after the Babylonian Empire was conquered by the Persians, and the Jews were given permission in 538 BC to return to Jerusalem, only a minority (about 45,000 in all) chose repatriation." (p. 3.)

Although nearly all the Diaspora Jews eventually thanked God for helping them get transported to the Diaspora, there were a few fundamentalists like Ezra, who didn't want Judaism to become a universal religion or his Jews to enjoy "fleshpots." He and his followers pressured King Cyrus to allow them to be repatriated. Cyrus relented and gave permission for any Jew wanting to return to Israel to do so. During the 50 to 70 years that the Jews were forced to live in the Diaspora, their numbers had increased to several million, not to mention many more millions of converts. According to legends among the Yemenite Jews, nearly all of them refused to obey Ezra's orders to return to Israel. Ezra angrily pronounced a ban on them, that was to last for all time, as he did with other Jewish communities in the Diaspora. "According to the legend, the Jews then declined to bury Ezra in Palestine in order to punish him for his action, and for this reason, it is said, no Yemeni Jew ever called his child Ezra." (***Prophets of Babylon;*** p. 4.) Ezra's tomb is in Azair, Southern Iraq, on the western bank of the Tigris river. He died at what is now Zamzu-mu, while on a return trip to Jerusalem. Ezra never did more than visit Jerusalem. He believed in ***Aliya*** for everyone except himself.

Even though after the return, relations between the Jews in the Diaspora and those in Israel remained at least nominally cordial, deep resentments began to fester because the Ezra-inspired Palestinian leaders wouldn't allow Judaism to become a universal religion or permit Jews to interpret Mosaic law loosely, as Jesus Christ wanted. As a result, the faith of the Diaspora Jews and Gentile converts began to weaken and wither away irretrievably. By the time of Christ, many Diaspora Jews, and even many Jews living in Palestine, were already beginning to embrace Greek and Roman religious beliefs and other religions such as Buddhism, Hinduism, Zoroastrianism, and Jainism.

Ezra certainly didn't think that the "Lost Tribes" got lost. The bible says so. When recruitment time came around, Ezra knew exactly whom to talk

to and where to go. For Ezra, the hard part was not the finding, but the recruitment. The "Lost Tribes" saw no reason why he should be the only Jew allowed to monopolize and enjoy "the fleshpots of Babylonia."

It is a standard belief that Ezra was just dealing with the Judeans, not the "Lost Tribes." Nebuchadnezzar transported the Judeans to the same places where Tiglath Pileser III and Sargon II had relocated the Israelites and Samaritans. This being the case, the Judeans who remained in the Diaspora had to be "lost" exactly where the Israelites and Samaritans were "lost." Additionally, Ezra and his bible "revisionists," who wrote a purely "Judean" version of the bible, "forgot" to mention that more Israelites and Samaritans had returned to Palestine than Judeans. The bible doesn't tell us that when Cyrus told the Judeans they could return home, he also allowed the so-called "Lost Tribes" to return as well. Of the "Lost Tribes" groups less the Samaritans, 30,000 returned. According to the Samaritan Chronicles, including ethnic Samaritans and Gentile converts, three hundred thousand returned.

"The Samaritans were carried into captivity before the Jews, and returned a little before them. A violent contention, it appears from the Jewish books, took place between the people possessing Samaria at the time of the return of the Jews, and the latter—each wishing to have only one national temple, and that temple as its own capital. Now the Jews say, that the Samaritans never returned—but that in lieu of them, Cuthite idolaters were sent by the King of Babylon,—these idolators, the reader will observe, being the people who were so eager to leave the temple of this foreign religion in their own capital, and to prevent the rebuilding of it at Jerusalem, for the promotion of a religion not theirs *IN ANOTHER COUNTRY!*...the Samaritans, on the contrary, say...that they were carried into captivity by the Assyrians, and were returned from their captivity by the same Persian Monarchs...for the same reasons that the Jews were...the simple case was this: the kings of Babylon, after wasting the country, took away the ***chief persons*** of each

nation to Babylon, and after the Persians took that city, they, finding a number of captives of their ***own sect there,*** sent them home again. (***Anacalypsis,*** Vol. I, p. 437.)

"Every well-read American knows the mischief that was done when a Presbyterian pastor constructed a solid romance about the wanderings of the Lost Tribes, and their final extinction by the American Lamanites...It is assumed that at the capture of Samaria (2 Kings 17) the most of this very peculiar race to which this religion came was carried away in a body and has been "lost" somewhere ever since...Josephus...expected all his readers to understand...that the intelligent Jews of his time did not think of any tribes as lost. They simply considered the majority of Israel to be then in the Far East, and the minority to be west of the Euphrates!" (***The Lost Tribes a Myth, in passim.***) The so-called "Lost Tribes" were no more lost than the English-speaking inhabitants of the United States, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia are to England. They just lived somewhere else in the world, and reported back frequently to "the fatherland," even filling it to overflowing during certain important holy festivities.

Christ's teachings were acceptable to many Jews, both in Israel and in the Diaspora. They were especially attractive to the Gentile converts who were tired of being shunned by the unbending "Ezraesque" Jewish fundamentalist establishment back in Israel. Christ's message spread to all the Jewish communities in the Diaspora, but not exactly for the reasons Christians have been fraudulently brainwashed to believe. Those reasons will be discussed in Chapter XI. However, his influence was bitterly opposed by the Jewish fundamentalists and by the Roman oligarchy who rightly believed that a Palestinian-approved universal Judaism would surely sound the death knell of Rome's political, social, and religious hegemony, both in Rome proper and in her colonies.

At the time of Christ, Jewish messianism was in vogue: a belief that in Judaism's darkest moment, a messiah would appear, save the Jews, defeat Israel's oppressors, and purge Judaism of converts not directly

descended from Abraham and Jacob. However, the resentment of the Jewish converts and liberal Diaspora Jews spawned another messianic teaching reflecting their anger in being rejected: that in Israel's darkest hours, a messiah would appear and allow all but 144,000 Jews to be killed in a bloody sacrificial war called "Armageddon," as punishment for their "hardness of heart." To make matters worse, this prophecy became enmeshed within the myths about that "other War of Armageddon" in India, ***The Yadavi Wars,*** making it seem that Jesus Christ was an incarnation of Lord Krishna. This messianic teaching created the mental aberration called anti-Semitism and fertilized the psychological soil needed to grow and harvest such monsters as Adolph Hitler. Within 100 years after the death of Christ, his teachings won over millions of ethnic Jews and Gentile converts in the Diaspora.

The next answer to why most of the Jews in Afghanistan and Western India abandoned the religion of Abraham and Moses can be found in the numerous guessing games that different Jewish communities had about how and from whom the messiah would appear.

The biblical writers and TV screamers would have us believe that the Jews of old were of one mind. But the Jewish people have never been of "one mind." During the time of Jesus, and even after his crucifixion, Israel was full of "messiahs." There were several ***Yeshuwa Kh'reshes*** (Jesus Christs) clamoring for the "messiah" title. The bible just tells us one of the "messiah stories," that he would be a Jew descended from the House of David. Solomon, David's son, had more than 900 wives who literally repopulated Israel with descendants of David. There was no lack of candidates. According to Hindu mythology, there were thirty million ***Devatas***!

Most of the Jews living among the Arabs preached that the messiah would be an Arab turncoat who would help them enslave his own people. The Jews in Afghanistan and Northwest India, being influenced by the universal religions of Buddhism, Saivism, Vaishnavism, and

Jainism, believe that the messiah would, indeed, be an Arab, but he would lead the Jews out of an exclusive religion to one in which all men could participate and find peace and salvation.

Khaled, an Afghan Jew who was personally converted by Mohammed and made a general of one of his conversion armies, "sent a letter to the Afghans who had been settled in the mountainous countries about Ghor ever since the time of the Israelites by Bokhtnasser, and informed them of the appearance of the last of the Prophets. On this letter reaching them, several of their chiefs departed for Medina; the mightiest of whom and of the Afghan people was Kais." (***History of the Afghans;*** p. 37.) As soon as the chiefs arrived in Medina, "They were, under Khaled's guidance, ennobled by becoming adherents of the Prophet. And they rose to distinction in the empire of Islam." (p. 38.) Mohammed removed Kais' Jewish name, renaming him Abd Ultrasheed. Observing that the Afghans were the descendants of King Saul, and also called Melik, Mohammed decreed that Melik could be their name as well. For a time, Abd Ultrasheed (Pathan) and other Afghan emissaries fought the infidels in the Middle East. Later, Mohammed sent them and their armies to Afghanistan to win over the "infidels" there, who in this case were a few dissident groups of Jews who had been unduly influenced by the Palestinian or Arab-Jewish requirements for a "true messiah." Mohammed was not the turncoat that the Arab Jews had hoped for.

The Jews in Afghanistan capitulated, giving little or no resistance. Some time after their own mass conversion to Islam, they formed great armies and invaded India in the name of Mohammed, spreading Islam and blending their blood with that of the other native populations of India. Because of their blind faith that Mohammed as "The Promised One," the Afghans, as a distinct Jewish nation, including the other non-Pathan Jews descended from Jacob, lost their Jewishness almost overnight.

If you doubt the veracity of Neamat Ullah's version of what really happened to the "Ten Lost Tribes," bear in mind that Ullah used historical sources that had been written during Mohammed's lifetime.

The pedigree of the Pathan (original Afghan) people starts with "Abraham begat Isaac." It does not begin with "Abraham begat Ishmael." Though Moslems, the Afghans want it known that they are descended from the Jews, not from the Arabs.

Some Western historians argue that the Afghans just invented a common Jewish origin in order to promote unity in Afghanistan. As the Pathans themselves say, they want to avoid miscegenation with other tribes in their nation and the world, who are not directly descended from Jacob or Israel. They claim to be the seed community of Afghanistan—the only one with the God-given right to be there. The word "Afghan" is more than the name of a particular nationality. Afghan is the Jewish ancestor of the Pathans. "Afghan" doesn't and can't identify any other of the tribes of Afghanistan, who can't trace their lineage back to Jacob (Israel). Khwaja Neamat Ulla wrote, "...that others of the tribes of Afghanistan should give themselves out for Pathans is unheard of; there being not the slightest trace to be found in the genealogy of the Afghans, from Khaled and Kais Abd Ultrasheed Pathan...for the Afghan race strictly keep to their single links, nor can strangers intrude themselves on them. Whoever pretends to belong to the Afghans, most produce authentic evidence of what tribe he is descended. God knows best!" (p. 57.)

This mystique of the "Ten Lost Tribes" has created many misconceptions about the Jews. There were hundreds of "Lost Tribes." The dispersals of Jews from Israel did not stop after the Chaldean invasion. About 300 BC, Greek hegemony in those regions caused further gigantic demographic upheavals in Israel. Thousands of Greek settlers streamed into Samaria and Galilee, merging their blood with that of the already mixed populations. The Ptolemies lured the most enterprising and educated Jews out of Palestine. Thousands of Jewish

families left Palestine, emigrating to Greek communities in Greece, Afghanistan, India, and other nations. After the dispersals, caused by the Greek occupation of Israel, the few remaining Jews, alarmed that their culture and religion were on the endangered list, forcefully encouraged the conversion of the Greek settlers and other Gentiles living among them. When the Greek sun set, the Romans entered Israel when, in 63 BC, they conquered Judah. The Romans forced many more thousands of Jews to seek peace and security abroad. That India was the country of choice for many of them, there is no doubt.

More Linguistic Evidence That the Ancient Jews Were From India

In Hebrew, a person who emigrates from Israel to another country is ***yarad*** or "emigrated from Israel." Yadava historians state that the Yadavas or Abhiras that went to live in Southern India were and still are called ***Ayar.*** In Hebrew, ***yar*** means "descend from" and is regarded as a connotation of Israel itself. If ***yar*** was also an Indo-Hebrew term, we know that the Yadavas saw no difference between themselves and the Jews. In all the myths of every nation in the world, including the myths of the American Indians, we read about some mythical "twins." We know them as the "Gemini Twins," Castor and Pollux. The American Indians call them the "War Twins." The Hindus call them the "Asvin Brothers" and/or the "Nasatya Brothers." In reality, they are the Yadavas and the Hebrews.

"...the Ayars...were not originally the residents of south India but immigrants from the North. The legends of the cowherd Krsna, and his romance in the forest life...suggest that these traditions were possibly brought to the south by the Ayars...the appelation Ayar is at least as old as that of Abhira, if not more. The Ayars of Tamil are the Abhiras of Sanskrit and the Ahiras of Prakrit." (***Yadavas Through the Ages;*** p. 74.) Author J. N. Singh Yadav conjectured that the term "Ayar" wa derived

from "Arya." If he is right, we have powerful evidence that the Aryas, as a separate and distinct ethnic group, may not have ever existed. They were just Indic emigrants in various parts of the Middle East, Asia Minor, and India. Some of these groups were Yadavas; others were from non-Indo-Hebrew tribes. Consequently, the history books would have to be revised to show that the Indo-Hebrews, not the "Aryans," were the great civilizers of mankind.

The Jewish Kingdom of Anjuvannam

After returning to Spain from a voyage to India, Rabbi Nissim, a 14th century poet, sang:

I travelled from Spain,
I had heard of the city of Shingly,
I longed to see an Israeli King,
Him I saw with my own eyes.

T. V. Parasuram wrote in ***India's Jewish Heritage,*** "In a narrow street in Cochin in the State of Kerala on the west coast of India, on a typical hot, humid day, you can spot people fairer than the rest. Their skin is light and when they wear Western clothes, one is reminded of streets in London, Paris or New York. Who are they? Suddenly they begin to speak in Malayalam, the language of the majority in Kerala, and the visitor is startled. The local people, however, find nothing incongruous. They have been accustomed to the presence of citizens of Jewish origin for over two thousand years, perhaps longer." (p. 1.)

A Dutch governor of Cochin, Adrian Moens, wrote in a memorandum in 1781: "It is possible that the first batch of Jews came here with the fleet of Solomon on the occasion of the leading into captivity of the ten tribes of Assyria (Israel) under Nebuchadnezzar. There are, however, not the smallest proofs to give these guesses and verisimilitude...according to the general traditions of the Malabar Jews, about 1,000 people arrived in

these regions a few years after the destruction of the Second Temple at Jerusalem..."

A very old paper in the records of the Keralan Secretariat says, "After the destruction of the Second Temple...in the 68th year of the Christian Era, about ten thousand Jews and Jewesses came to Malabar and settled themselves at Cranganore, Palloor, Mahadam and Paloothoo; three-fourths (of the Jewish population) remained in Cranganore, then called Mahodrapatna, and subsequently Chingley under the government of Cherumproomad."

It is possible that all the above accounts and estimated dates are correct. Successive waves of Jews went to India at different periods.

About 500 AD, perhaps a little later, the reigning emperor of Kerala awarded his Jewish subjects their own small kingdom, estimated to be about twenty-seven square miles in area. The Jewish copper plates showing that they were given their own kingdom are on display today as one of the prized possessions of the synagogue of Cochin. The following is T. V. Parasuram's translation of the inscriptions on those plates:

"Hail and Prosperity. The following was graciously made by him who has assumed the title of King of Kings: His Majesty the King Sri Parkaran Iravi, whose ancestors have been wielding the sceptre for many hundred thousand years, in the 36th year after the second day on which he dwelt in Msusyricote, was pleased to make the following gifts:

"We have granted to Joseph Rabban the village of Anjuvannam, together with the seventy-two proprietary rights, rolls on boats and carts, the revenue and the title of Anjuvannam, the lamp of the day, a cloth spread in front to walk on, a palanquin, a parasole, a vaduga drum, a trumpet, a gateway, a garland, decoration with festoons, the right to wear weapons, and so forth. We have granted him the land tax and weight tax; moreover, we have sanctioned with these copper plates that he need not pay the dues which the inhabitants of the other cities pay, the Royal Palace, and that he may enjoy the benefits which they

enjoy. To Joseph Rabban, the Prince of Anjuvannam and to his descendants, sons and daughters and to his nephews, and to the sons-in-law who married the daughters in natural succession, so long as the world and moon exist, Anjuvannam shall be his hereditary possession.

With the knowledge of:

Goverthan Marthandan, Chief of Venadu
Kodal Chirikandan, Chief of Vanappallinadu
Manavepela Manavian, Chief of Vallunuda
Kodal Iravi, Chief of Nedumpurayurnadu
Moorkan Cathan, Sub-Commander of the Forces
Vandalecheri Kandan, The Prime Minister."

Parasuram says that later on the Prince of Anjuvannam received more privileges: the right to fire three salutes at dawn, the same number of salutes on special holidays and occasions, privileges traditionally granted only to the rulers of Cochin.

The kingdom lasted about 1000 years. The Arabs destroyed it in 1524 AD when they swept into India to weaken the Indo-Hebrews' (Yadava) hold on India. Most of the citizens of Anjuvannam fled the kingdom. A few of them remained in Anjuvannam for forty years more but finally fled to Cochin to join the rest of their fellow Jews, to whom the Raja had already granted asylum. The Kerala Jews compare the destruction of Anjuvannam to the destruction of the Second Temple. Whenever a Kerala Jew dies, his family places a handful of Anjuvannam earth with another of Jerusalem earth in his coffin.

Perhaps you're wondering why a non-Jew Hindu emperor would bestow a mini-kingdom on some non-Hindu castaways from a remote, "unknown" country. Though a Hindu, Sri Parkaran Iravi was also a Yadava or Indo-Hebrew. The ancient Yadava empire at one time embraced nearly all of the western half of India. The newcomers were also upper-class Judeans. Seeing these aristocratic castaways as his own people, or his "twin" brothers as all mythologies state, Parkaran Iravi

wouldn't have degraded them to lower castes. Besides, the Indians of that time regarded Jerusalem and Mecca as extremely holy cities, perhaps as the last abode of Lord Krishna. All devout Yadavas dreamed of someday making a pilgrimage to what they believed to be "resting places for Shiva and Vishnu." He saw these castaway Judeans as holy people deserving only of the highest honors. The name he bestowed on their kingdom, Anjuvannam, indicates his certainty of their Indian origins: *AN* (Belonging to) + *JUVAN* (Javan or Yavana) + *NAM* (Family or Kinship).

The Bene Israel of Bombay

The Bene Israel of Bombay are one of the oldest surviving Jewish communities living in India; they trace their traditions to the time of the First Temple. Bombay is only 30 miles away from the sites of the old seaports of Ophir and Kalyana. Geographically, it is situated within what was the ancient trading empire of Abhira. Some Bene Israel scholars affirm that their ancestors arrived in India in 175 BC, from upper Galilee, probably coming from Palestine through Egypt, and via the Red Sea. According to the story, the first settlers were bound for Cranganore, but their ship sank in a storm. The survivors managed to swim ashore near Cheul, on the Konkan coast, about thirty miles from Bombay. Settling in the rural areas around Bombay, they chose the oil-pressing trade which they had learned in Palestine. Since the Jews would not extract oil from seeds on the Sabbath, the natives jokingly named them "Saturday oil-pressers." "Saturday oil-pressers" became their caste name. As with the Cochin Jews, succeeding waves kept increasing the Jewish population of Bombay. One wave came from the Persian Gulf or from Aden in the 6th Century AD when the Sassanid Persians were driving thousands of Jews to other lands. Their numbers kept swelling, almost non-stop, until the 1930s when refugees began to pour in from Germany.

Although the Bene Israel had their own language and customs at first, they adopted the Marathi language and integrated themselves in the local culture, as is the custom of Jews everywhere. Gradually, they rose in stature to a high caste. Parasuram states, "They even adopted some of the bad practices of the higher castes and divided into 'Kala" or Black and "Gora" or White Jews, though their skin was equally brown...The higher caste Hindus did not marry lower castes, so the Black and White Bene Israel avoided intermarriage. The Black Bene Israel quickly became the underprivileged. While Black may be beautiful, everywhere as between Blacks and Whites, the Whites somehow assume superiority!... Now that caste is being slowly eliminated in India or at least played down, the Bene Israel too are overcoming caste distinctions.

"The Bene Israel 'Indianized' themselves thoroughly. The rewards were not long in coming. Local rulers, confident of the loyalty of the Bene Israel and their integration with the local people, appointed them to high position. During the days when wars were frequent—wars waged by chieftains against each other and against the rising British colonial power—the Bene Israel rose to high positions both in the army and navy. They received titles and land grants from local rulers." (***India's Jewish Heritage;*** p. 37.)

If Buddhism, Jainism, Saivism, Vaishnavism, Christianity, and Islam had not swallowed so many Jews, thanks to Ezra's snobbery, Judaism would have surely become the world's leading religion. During the time of Christ, nearly all the Eastern Ethiopians and the people of Afghanistan and Northwestern India were Jews. I have stated previously that one-tenth of the people in the Roman empire were Jewish converts. At the time of Mohammed, the Arabian nations were heavily salted with hundreds of Jewish tribes and tribes converted to Judaism.

Those who are enthralled by such concepts as "Lost Tribes" and "Jewish" American Indians don't need to reach back into the past. The Jews have always had "Lost Tribes" and will continue to do so. Until

now, in nearly every generation, from thirty to forty percent of Jews leave their religion, never again to return, especially in Christian countries. Here's a secret that I have learned in my lifetime: Does the Christianity you learned in your nuclear family stress the Old Testament, in some way leaving Jesus Christ as a peripheral or vague personality? Guess what? You may be Jewish! One of your ancestors, perhaps hundreds of years ago, hid himself within Christianity in order to improve his survival quotient. Investigations are showing that ancestral religions tend to be handed down in families. Even though a person changes to another religion, his ancestral religious ties tend to perpetuate themselves.

Since Judaism expects the highest level of participation in life from its members, Some Jews prefer to enter religions demanding no more than filling collection plates, praying and throaty "Hallelujahs" from the faithful.

A major factor scaring some Jews away from their own religion is that evil Armageddon prophecy which has caused the death of many millions of them in this or any other age. Like a leach, it just hangs on—with the enthusiastic, non-stop brainwashing of the Aryanized preachers of Fundamentalist Christianity.

Even if the Armageddon prophecy didn't exist, many Jews would still choose to belong to the Greater Society. Like most humans, they don't like to live beyond the pale.

Perhaps it would be good to end this chapter with a "news flash" for the believers in the Armageddon prophecy. I'm sorry to deprive Fundamentalist Christian preachers of their ever-recurring overt and covert theme of nearly all their Sunday sermons, but somebody must tell them that the War of Armageddon was fought more than four thousand years ago—in India.

The plain of Meggido in Israel was named after Maghada, a powerful Yadava kingdom in ancient India. During the life of Lord Krishna,

prank-playing and practical joking among some Yadava teenagers of different tribes ultimately exploded into a bloody fratricidal war among all the twelve tribes of Yadavas. Independent Yadava clans like the Bhojas, Andhakas, Vrishnis, Kukkaras, and others lined up against the Yadava monarchies of Magadha (Meggido) and Mathura. This conflict is known in Indian history as "The Yadavi War" which led to the death of nearly all the Yadavas, probably leaving only about 144,000 or so alive as the bible states. The survivors spread out all over India.

"God" (Vishnu) then had a hunter kill Krishna as a sacrificial atonement for the sins of the Yadavas. "Great as a religious teacher and prominent in politics and war, Sri Krishna is regarded as an incarnation of Visnu. He is a national hero from the historical point of view...It is now an agreed fact that Sri Krishna, the central figure of the epic narrative (of the Yadavi war) tried to defend the republican ideals against the imperialistic movements led by Jarasandha of Magadha and Kamsa of Mathura." (***Divine Heritage of the Yadavas;*** p. 200.)

Abraham and Sarah could have escaped to the Middle East after the Yadavi war. In ***The Hindu History,*** Dr. A. K. Mazumdar says, "The powerful Yadavas of 18,000 heroes, mostly given to excessive drinking, destroyed themselves in an inglorious war following a petty quarrel. After that, a sudden rising of the Western Sea flooded a considerable part of the Peninsula (Upper Gujarat). Dwaraka was engulfed. The Yadavas mostly scattered in different directions." (p. 406.)

Somehow, the story of the "Yadavi War" slithered into the New Testament and the pulpits of all Fundamentalist Christian preacher-prophets. That Indian legend later contributed to the senseless slaughter of more than five million Jews during World War II.

If any of my readers think I have invented the above account or slanted it to my own agenda, let them to go the library and read about the life of Lord Krishna.

I'll now explain how that war became a "prophecy" for the Christians. In ***La Cábala,*** Rabbi Safran gives a magnificent explanation of what the word "prophecy" means to Jews who live by the ***Torah:*** "The Hebrew language has its own representation of the divisions of time. It proceeds to a curious grammatical operation. It transforms the future into the past and the past into the future. And the passage of time from one epoch to another is made by the simple addition of the letter ***vad,*** which indicates the sum...time, in its essence is unity." (p. 101.) After ten of the tribes were nearly eradicated in India, leaving only two reasonably intact, the Yadava story-tellers turned it into a prophecy as was and still is their custom. In this way, the Indo-Hebrews were able to learn from the mistakes of past history. They now had something to work for. They knew how to keep it from happening again. In their wisdom, they knew that if they spoke of the Yadavi War (The War of Armageddon) in the past, mankind would say to himself, "The Holocaust is over. It'll never happen again." History is easy to forget. And when it is remembered, it becomes seriously distorted, becoming a myth in even the most enlightened of societies.

When the Yadavas migrated to Canaan, they kept that prophecy alive, as a warning to the Jewish people. The prophets of old never let them forget it for one moment. As the ***Tanach*** tells us, not all the Jewish people paid attention to the prophets. They probably said unto themselves, "Why do those fools keep retelling a historical event as a future happening? The ***War of Maghada*** is over." Consequently, they began to forget the great lessons of the past. Rabbi Safran's remarks are a reminder to the Jews that they should never forget their illustrious Indian heritage.

Centuries after that fratricidal war in India, the ***Tanach*** (Old Testament) fell into the hands of misguided and ill-informed Christian priests and preachers, many sporting monstrous inferiority complexes, who didn't know the reasons why the ancient Jewish wisemen recounted certain aspects of their history as "prophecies." Unlike the Jewish prophets who preached of past happenings as events to happen in the

future, the Christians think of a "prophecy" as an occurrence that will and must happen, especially if it is a "divine" prophecy. Their "prophecy" demands that nearly all Jews be slaughtered someday. These fundamentalist preachers thought and think that the ***War of Ar-Maghada*** (The War "That-Came-Out-of-Maghada") hasn't yet happened. By denying themselves a historical precedence to be avoided, they again created (and are creating) a dire future for the Jews, causing Hitler's holocaust and unimaginable suffering for the Jews time after time in human history. We are already seeing the results of such ignorance. More and more ***Guh-Yakhas*** are saying that Hitler's Holocaust never happened.

The Fundamentalist Christians keep wondering why those "conspiratorial and intransigent Jews" keep wanting to open old wounds with their constant reminders of The Holocaust.

In answer to them, Rabbi Safran says, "...the future, the messianic future that causes all hopes and actions to converge and become unity, is described by the prophecy as the closest approximate present. 'Behold, the days are coming, as the Eternal One says, in which I will raise up David as a scion of Justice. He shall reign as king; he will prosper and exercise the right of justice on earth.'...Jeremiah knows, and he says, that the messianic period is in the future. But he prepares him from this moment, and the prophet describes it (the future) as if it were a present reality." (p. 101.)

The fundamentalist preachers should know that they are interpreting the bible out of the context of Jewish tradition. By denying that the War of Armageddon is past tense, they are setting the Jews up for another holocaust. It seems that no one can convince them that manmade events are never pre-ordained. All manmade events are made by Man; not by God.

X

How the Lost Tribes Became "Yavanas"—Again.

The religion called Judaism is, in reality, not one religion but two-in-one. I am quite sure that Moses made it a two-in-one religion in order to find some way of keeping the extremes of Aryanism and Kuberism from tearing the Jews apart as they had done in India. Moses and Joshua were probably eyewitnesses to the conclusion of the Mahabharata Wars. They knew that there is something of the "Aryan" in us all. Even the most rational of men will sometimes be tempted to explain phenomena they can't yet understand in "otherworldly" mystical terms. Therefore, they presented to their Jewish followers an oppressive and demanding priesthood, a "God" who demanded prayers, sacrifices, rituals, myths, cruel penances, and other such paraphernalia. At the same time, they made a place for those of the Kubera philosophy, who looked to reason, science, and this earth for solving the problems of mankind.

During the Exodus, the Israelites—the progeny of Jacob—added the Mosaic traditions to the simple "Kubera" beliefs they had inherited from Abraham. About all they had to do was obey the seven rules of conduct called "Noachide Judaism" and try to turn the earth back into Eden. And they were not at all hesitant about worshiping the gods of non-Hebrews and other minor deities belonging to their pagan past.

The Mosaic Jews were loaded down with hundreds of laws which made their brand of Judaism essentially, strictly, and unswervingly legalistic. All of them had to be obeyed to the letter. Anyone who transgressed them was

severely punished and even murdered. Adulterers were stoned to death. No one could work on the Sabbath. Even if one picked fruit from a tree or cooked a meal, he was accused of "working on the Sabbath." For every human activity, there was a law or a certain procedure, and at times, not even that was enough to "satisfy God's demands." The Mosaic tradition was surely complicated and hard-to-understand for all but a small elite. We can be sure that there was no small number of hypocrites among the Mosaic Jews, who did behind closed doors what they wouldn't dream of doing in public. The bible tells us that the Israelites didn't take to Mosaic traditions easily. Whenever Moses turned his back, the Jews were turning to simpler, more visible, and easier-to-understand gods: Baal, the golden bull; Asherah, the goddess of the moon, and of course, Jahve (Shiva), in all his Abrahamic simplicity.

When the Israelites left Moses' grave in India, they returned to Palestine to find the descendants of Jacob's brother Esau and those of other Hebrews who didn't go to Egypt still worshiping according to the simple Abrahamic Kubera traditions—and to any other religious traditions they could get their hands on—Abrahamic, Indo-Hebrew, or Indo-Aryan.

Solomon was a real glutton for punishment. He was devoted to Abrahamic and Mosaic traditions, and he added to his beliefs the non-Jewish, pagan spiritual baggage of his 900 plus wives as well.

After Solomon's death, the Jewish people split into two nations, each one reflecting the spiritual preferences of those who leaned toward the Abrahamic traditions or to those dictated by Moses. They even called "God" by different names. The Israelites and the Samaritans appeared to prefer Elohim. The Judeans liked the sound of Yahveh. The bible states clearly that different eschatological views and religious practices were part of the cause for this split. Those who rebelled against the strictly legal, "mystical" and "Aryanistic" character of Mosaic traditions occupied Israel in the north. And those who adhered to Mosaic traditions

and preferred "discipline, leather, and chains," or pretended to, occupied Judea with its capital of Jerusalem.

In ***Kings*** 2 we read, "...the children of Israel had sinned against the Lord their God...and walked in the statutes of the heathen...And the children of Israel did secretly those things that were not right against the Lord their God, and they built them high places in all their cities, from the tower of the watchmen to the fenced city. And they set them up images and groves in every high hill, and under every green tree." (7-10 ***in passim.***) The bible clearly deplores their disrespect for the Mosaic traditions. "Yet the Lord testified against Israel, and against all Judah, by all the prophets and all the seers, saying, "Turn ye from your evil ways, and keep my commandments and my statutes, according to all the law which I commanded your fathers, and which I sent to you by my servants the prophets..." (***Kings***: 17:13.)

If we are to believe the bible, the inhabitants of the northern kingdom of Israel were, for all practical purposes, apostates or people who had quit being Jews.

These were the people whom Sargon II transplanted to Afghanistan and Northwestern India. These were the people who assimilated easily and effortlessly in the new lands.

The ***Tanach*** (Old Testament) tells us that although the people in Jerusalem tried to follow in King David's footsteps, most of them preferred the "devil-may-care" lifestyle of his son Solomon. Therefore, as "punishment," "God" used Nebuchadnezzar to remove the higher classes to Babylon, Afghanistan, and Northwestern India, leaving the lower classes behind to revert to Abrahamic and worse religious practices and traditions. Only a few members of the higher classes preserved the Mosaic traditions in the Diaspora. Most of them succumbed to the same temptations that had gobbled up the Israelites. Many congregations even erected idols in their temples in the Diaspora.

In his book ***Testament***, author John Romer states, "In these two strands of Judaism...were two different perceptions of Jehovah. For Ezra, Jehovah was the infinite, universal Deity, as potent in Egypt as in Israel, but his sole earthly temple was in Jerusalem. For the Aswan, Egypt Jews, the Jehovah in Jerusalem was the god of that city just as their Jehovah of the temple on the granite island of Elephantine was the God of Aswan." (p. 16.) As far as most of the Diaspora Jews were concerned, names like Jehovah, Jupiter, Zeus, Khnum (a neighboring Egyptian god, known to us as Canaan), and the like were just names for the same thing. Of course, they probably felt in their hearts some degree of attraction for the ancestral temple in Jerusalem.

John Romer further states: "Jerusalem's Jehovah...was a universal god surrounded by a mass of law and theology which required a detailed, specialized knowledge to understand and obey. A hierarchy of priests and teachers grew up who taught that they alone could interpret holy law..." (p. 117.) The fact that nearly all the Diaspora Jews refused to return to Jerusalem with Ezra proves that they had no stomach for his brand of Judaism. Ezra thought that God had no other name except Jehovah.

It was the Abrahamic, the reformed version of Indo-Judaism ***(Kubera-Ishvara)***, that became, for a time, the most popular religion in the known world, from Rome, to India, to China, and even to the Americas. The Ezraesque version had to retreat back to Jerusalem.

Up to the time of Ezra, the Jews were losing their ethnicity—if they ever had any at all—and starting to speak Aramaic and Greek. Aramaic, Hebrew's twin sister, reached Southern Egypt and what is now Israel about 500 BC, about the time that Ezra and his followers returned to Israel. It is also probable that the legends of Saul, David, and Solomon accompanied Aramaic to Israel as well.

Those Jews who stayed in the Diaspora, and who kept Judaism simple and universal in the "heartfelt" sense, even adaptable to other religions

and nomenclatures, were the ones who became Yavanas—again. They just reverted to their original roots, just as the children of a Chinese immigrant might do if he and his progeny moved back to China.

Many Hindu scholars refer to the Yavanas as Greeks, but they were really Indo-Hebrew, non-practicing, or Abrahamic Jews.

Most Christians, and possibly even most Jews, seem to think that Judaism existed almost exclusively in tiny Israel or in Syria. All the countries from Rome to India had either a high proportion of Jewish citizenry and Gentile Jewish converts, or they were totally Jewish and Indo-Hebrew. In the first century BC, the Greek philosopher and geographer Strabo wrote that the Jews "...have penetrated into every state so that it is difficult to find a single place in the world in which this tribe has not been received and become dominant...a great many other nations imitate their way of living, maintain great bodies of these Jews in a peculiar manner (privileged status) and grow up in greater prosperity with them and make use of the same laws with that nation also."

Judaism was not the tiny religion it is today. It was a highly popular and respected world-class religion that literally spread over the whole world when the Indo-Hebrews swept across Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and even Europe after the Great Flood and the series of floods and disasters that forced the Abrahamic Jews to leave Northwestern India. Their aggressive, fanatical, and unbending stance on educating themselves and exploiting the earth's resources to the fullest created the first significant civilizations in Man's history. Some authors have stated that if Rome's praetorian guard had been Jewish, the whole of the Roman empire would have eventually fallen under the sway of Palestine. But the Ezraites proved to be the "Achilles Heel" of world Judaism. The Jews and converts practicing the Abrahamic traditions exclusively deeply resented being rejected by Jerusalem.

In 135 BC, John Hyrcanus, king and high priest of Judah, conquered the bordering pagan nations of Idumea and Galilee. His trusty sword was a most able and convincing missionary, for the "pagan citizenry" of these two nations converted to Judaism enmasse. In 43 BC, the Romans appointed the Idumean Herod as king of the Jews.

In 40 BC, when Herod was visiting Rome, a Palestinian Jew named Antigonus went to Outer Bharat and persuaded the Bharatiyas to march on the Roman overlords in Judea. Aided by a predominantly Jewish volunteer army, Antigonus drove the Romans out of Judea and, with the cooperation of the Jewish Bharatiyas, became king and high priest of Palestine. Antigonus wasn't able to retain his hold on Palestine for very long. In 37 BC, the Outer Bharatiya were driven back to their "prototypical Jewish" and "Lost Tribes" homeland, and Herod again became king of the Jews.

At that time, things "Greek" were in vogue in Palestine. In this case, "Greek" and "Hellenization" refer to Yavanas and the ideal, not the reality, of the simple Abrahamic religious concept of one-God-only *(Shiva)*, regardless of his name, and regardless of how he is represented, without all the Mosaic statutes and frills. Of course, there were some classical Greek elements in Yavana practices—like Heaven in the sky—but the Greek practices in Palestine were just the simple practices of the Diaspora Jews who had adapted their beliefs and ideas to Greek culture—and who were cramming it down Israel's more than eager throat.

Christians often wonder why the Jews generally maintain a high level of moral, intellectual, and economic superiority, even when they drop out of their religion or convert to others. They wonder whether or not genetic factors are involved. The secret of their success is that they nearly always cultivate within themselves the fundamental attitudes of the Indian Kuberas, which were handed down to them from earliest times. Anyone who taps his mental, spiritual, and physical resources to the fullest will naturally function better than those who don't.

Both the Hebrew or Yadu (Judah) and Yona (Ionian) branches of the nation of Javan had left India for Canaan together in two principal waves. The first wave occurred during The Great Flood. The second occurred around 1900 BC, when Abraham and his followers sailed to Ur. Although both groups apparently seemed to worship different gods and observe divergent religious practices, for all practical purposes, the Greek religion and Judaism essentially evolved to similar religions when the Hellenization of the Middle East reached its peak during the time of Jesus. Regardless of what you have been brainwashed to believe, the Jews and the Greeks were and are the same people. The country people and lower classes in Palestine during the time of Jesus, including Gentile converts to Judaism and their descendants, generally thought, and rightly so, that Hellenism and Judaism were just variations of the same thing. ***In Jews. God and History,*** author Max J. Dimont states, "Only recently have cultural historians and independent scholars begun to examine the great fusion which took place between Greek and Jewish ideas and the imprint each left on the other." (p. 114.)

"Ever since the Captivity, constant spiritual relations had existed between Judaism and the great religious metropolis (Greece). At the birth of Christianity, they manifested themselves in the rise of Gnostic sects in which the Semitic mythology formed strange combinations with Jewish and Greek ideas and furnished the foundations for extravagant superstructures." (***Oriental Religions in Roman Paganism,*** by Franz Cumontil; p. 123.)

The acceleration of the fusion of Jewish and Greek religious ideas and cultural traditions—or Yavanization—probably began with Alexander the Great. According to Josephus, before Alexander the Great began his conquests that eventually led him into India, he had a dream that if he received the blessings of the High Priest of the Jerusalem Temple and rendered obeisance to the god of the Jews, his military expedition would be successful. Therefore, he invaded Judea

and got the blessings he needed. The Jerusalem priests showed Alexander the book ***Daniel*** "wherein Daniel declared that one of the Greeks should destroy the empire of the Persians...he (Alexander) supposed that himself was the person intended..." (***Josephus***, Book XI.5) Alexander did not go to Jerusalem as a conqueror as he did to India. He went there, as the idol-worshiping "Jew" he was by descent, to get blessings from the God of the Jews. Yes, he, too, was a Yavana ***(Yah-Bana)*** or member of the tribe of Javan (***Jah-Bana)***. He also could have been a descendant of the "Lost Tribes."

After the death of Alexander, Ptolemy Philadelphus of Alexandria, anxious to place Greek translations of all the books in the known world in the famous Alexandria library, had all the Jewish holy and secular books translated into Greek. Those books became popular with Greeks and Jews alike. Aristeus, an intimate friend of Ptolemy, told him, "...I have learned by particular inquiry both these people and we also worship the same god...We call him, and that truly...Jupiter..." (***Josephus*** XII.2.) Although we have been taught that Jupiter was exclusively a Roman god, and Zeus Greek, the Greeks and the Assyrians also worshipped him as Jupiter. The suffix "piter" just meant "father." "Ju" and "Zeus" (***Dyaus***) were just variations of "Yah," a fact which proves that all those religions sprang from the same source: ***Dyaus-Pitar*** or ***Ja-Pati*** (Japhet). In these times, we tend to see Greek, Roman, and Jewish religious practices as entirely different, one from the other. In those days, the people regarded those religions as we regard Catholicism, Protestantism, Mormonism, Islam, and Judaism—forms of the same thing.

During the reign of the Seleucids, who were mix-blooded Yavanas, "Lost Tribes," and prototypical Indian Jews, Areus, king of the Lacedemonians (the Spartans), wrote to the Jewish High priest Onias: "We have met with a certain writing, whereby we have discovered that

both the Jews and the Lacedemonians are of one stock, and are derived from the kindred of Abraham." (***Josephus***, III.4)

Megasthenes, who lived in India between 302 and 291 BC, wrote in his book Indica, "All the opinions expressed by the ancients about nature are found with the philosophers foreign to Greece, with the Brahmans of India, and in Syria with those who are called Jews."

Indian historians call the successors of the Persians and Alexander, the Seleucid Royal House, Yavanas. Therefore, we can reasonably infer that the Seleucids were Indo-Hebrews, actual Jews, and/or "Lost Tribe" Jews. Josephus wrote that "Seleucus Nicator made them (the Jews) citizens of those cities which he built in Asia...and gave them privileges equal to those of the Macedonians and Greeks..." (***Josephus***, XII:3.) In his mind, Seleucus Nicator was just extending those privileges to his own kind.

The Diaspora Jews were much more liberal and open in spiritual matters than were Ezra's Jerusalem Jews. In their temples, they often worshipped gods other than Jehovah (***Yahu-Vah)***, especially the Greek gods, including Zeus or Jupiter. Since those words sprang from the same linguistic, geographical, religious and cultural source, and meant the same thing, why should they have done otherwise? Allen H. Godby stated that the cult of the Pagan Jewish goddess Anath "was a favorite in the Jewish Elephantine community...her cult was never uprooted in pre-exile Judah. We have no record that it was seriously opposed before Jeremiah's time, and we shall see it persisting in the Jewish exile." (***The Lost Tribes a Myth***; p. 104.) He also stated that many Jewish shrines had statues of Jehovah riding on the backs of oxen. Not only did the different Diaspora Jewish communities war against one another frequently, they even destroyed other Diaspora Jewish communities' temples and shrines, stripping them of their gold and riches, as well as forcing the losers to worship pagan deities currently in vogue with the aggressors. With the exceptions of a few die-hards like Ezra, the Palestinian Jews,

who were not at all timid about perpetuating Solomon's habit of worshiping pagan gods, also became infected with the cultural and spiritual liberalism of their Diaspora brothers.

Many Jews feel offended by what appear to be anti-Semitic statements in the bible: "...ye... have suffered like things of your own countrymen, even as they have of the Jews: Who both killed the Lord Jesus, and those of their own prophets, and have persecuted us, and they please not God, and are contrary to all men..." (***Thessalonians*** 2:14-15.) In those days, the words "Jew," "Israelite," and "Hebrew" were not always used interchangeably. A Jew was a Judean or a Jerusalemite. An Israelite was from the northern kingdom. A Samaritan was from Samaria. But all were Hebrews (Kuberans). The word "Jew" came to connote the Ezraesque Moses obsessed establishment, Zealots, Saduccees, and other mainly Jerusalem Jewish groups who opposed a universal Abraham or Noachide Judaism or a Judaism that included converts and their descendants. The Jerusalemites and the Judeans, alias "the Jews," were the "bad guys." The "good guys" were those who supported Hellenization" or "Yavanization" which the people of that time tended to associate with "universal Judaism" or the cultural and spiritual union of what were once the same people: the tribe of Javan or the Jews and the Greeks. For example, let's suppose that nearly all the nations in the English-speaking world decide to reunite as one political unit. However, the people of England want to remain apart. Naturally, those who want to reunite with the English become the "Americanizers" or the "the good guys." The British become the "English" or "the bad guys."

In his time, Jesus Christ was no exception. Nearly all the people who opposed "Hellenization" were the Ezraesque Jerusalemites. Although Jesus opposed idol worship and probably knew little of Ionian ***(Yah-Nah)*** culture, he could have derived his simple teachings from the Hellenistic influence of the worship of the Greek Zeus or the Sanskrit Dyaus-Pitar, which means "The Heavenly Father." The Seleucid ("Lost

Tribes" Yavana) Antiochus Epiphanes introduced the worship of Jupiter to Babylon and Northern Palestine between 175 and 163 BC. He was more than successful because the Palestinians just saw him as a "Lost Tribes Jew." After all, Jupiter and Jehovah were similar names of the Jewish God.

The Israelites' hate for the Judeans was probably further compounded by the anti-Judean attitudes of the rejected Samaritans who also lived in Israel.

To fully understand the Yavanas or Diaspora descendants of the Jews toward Israel, bear in mind that at the time of Jesus, the descendants of the northern kingdom exiles, "The Lost Ten Tribes," had been separated culturally from Palestine for more than 700 years, from the non-Ezraesque Judeans for 580 years—and they had intermarried with other nations, adopting many of their traditions. They probably felt no more devotion to Israel than Americans feel for England's royal house.

The Romans also worshiped Jupiter. They, too, were "Hellenized." The spiritual name of Bacchus, their god of wine and revelry, was ***Iacchus*** (Yakhu). They were well aware of the powerful influence of Judaism on their society. The Roman philosopher Seneca wrote that Rome was in danger of being swallowed up by the prevalence of Jewish customs and traditions.

As I have previously stated, our ignorance of the name "Parthia" keeps us from properly visualizing the influence of ancient India on the ancient world. Actually, the word "Parthia" was just a corruption of ***Bharata,*** the real name of India. Now that you know what "Parthia" really means, you should no longer have trouble understanding that at one time, Rome and India were just next-door neighbors. And even Rome was once part of India. The history books will tell you that five main ethnic groups lived in Outer-Bharata: Scythians, Outer-Bharatiya, Jews, Kushans (Kassites), and Huns. The Jews were second to the Outer Bharatiya in influence. The Indian textbooks insist that the five major

ethnic groups in Outer Bharata were Scythians, Outer Bharatiya, Yavanas, Kushans, and Huns. Of these groups, only the Yavanas could read and write. You can be assured that the Yavanas were Jews. It is also true that a large proportion of the Scythians were Jewish. The Scythian Jews called themselves Ashkenaz.

Before the Outer-Bharatiya began to dominate in Southern Persia, their leaders had been a group of nomads called Parni, and many nomadic Jews accompanied them in their wanderings. Originally, they inhabited the coastlines along the Caspian sea. They settled permanently in Outer Bharata and took on the existing name of the region—***Bharatiya*** (Indians). After settling down, they soon became powerful enough to overcome the Seleucid kingdom (which was also Yavana) and went on to dominate Western Asia, especially Iran, until 218 AD. Just as the barbarians kept the Roman empire and Byzantium separated for a thousand years, so, too, did the Parthians ***(Bharatiya)*** set up a wall between the East and West, which the Romans were never able to smash.

Before the Outer Bharatiya established their hegemony in that region, the Jews had been living there for nearly five hundred years under Babylonian, Achemenid, and Seleucid rule. They were deported there forcefully by Sargon II and Nebuchadnezzar. Later on, the Achemenids gave them permission to return to Israel. However, life had been good to them in Outer Bharata; only a trickle of Jews, Israelites, and Samaritans chose to return to their ancient homeland.

The Outer Bharatiya were not oppressive rulers. As true Indians, they didn't try to change the lives and the original ethnic identities of the peoples who had already settled in the region. Compared to prior rulers of those regions, they had no hunger to conquer other nations. In fact, internecine rivalries among the different Bharatiya communities were so rampant, they barely had enough energy to keep themselves intact.

As the Outer Bharatiya civilization became more and more institutionalized, it took on the trappings of Greek civilization. The Greek

language, architecture, and political and cultural institutions gradually conquered the thinking and habits of all the people living in Outer Bharata. The Indians came to see them as Greeks. That's why Indian scholars insist that the Yavanas were Grecians. The Indians did not confuse the Yavanas with the other four dominating groups in Outer Bharata: the Bharatiya themselves (Pahlava or Parthava, Huns (Huna), Kushans (Kusha) and Scythians (Saka). In reality, the Yavanas and the Ashkenazim Scythians were Jews who had assimilated into an Outer Bharatiya society that was also Indo-Jewish. It is possible that even the Outer Bharatiya were part of the hundreds of Yahvite tribes who inhabited all regions of the Middle East to the southern tip of India.

You've probably noticed that my brainwashed mind keeps forcing me to deny that Parthia (Outer Bharata) and India were the same thing. All these names, Huns, Kushans, Scythians, Selucids, Achemenians, etc., just add up to one word: India. Western ignorance of the Outer Bharatiya is one of the main reasons why some of the things in this book may seem far-fetched and unbelievable to many readers, especially to those who have deep faith in the dogmas and mystico-historical views of their respective religions. The word "Parthia" (***Bharata)*** has been found written on stones in Britain. It may be that the westernmost frontiers of the Outer Bharata of Christ's time just represented how far east "Outer Bharata" had by then retreated back to India.

Ignorance of Outer Bharata prevents most Christians and Jews from understanding the bible correctly. Yet, Parthia (***Bharata*** or India) was the true locale of the Old Testament or ***Tanach.*** Although we find frequent references to Outer Bharata and Outer Bharatiya (Parthians) in the bible, few of us can visualize the original position of the country on a map. The outer fringes of Outer Bharata lay almost at the eastern gates of Damascus itself. Outer Bharata stretched all the way from inside Syria's eastern borders to Northern India ***(Bharata).***

Another factor keeping us from visualizing the Outer Bharatiya Empire is that it wasn't controlled by a central monarchy as Rome was. Outer Bharata was just an extension of India—a loose, poorly organized confederation of a maze of city states and tiny principalities. India could not maintain her grasp on the world because of the internecine bickering among the twelve main Yadava tribes, themselves hopelessly shattered into hundreds of clans. According to Indian mythology, Lord Krishna had to die for the principle sin of the twelve tribes: that of not rendering their allegiance to Krishna as the supreme monarch and savior.

The great size of Bharata (India) was matched only by the fierceness of its Jewish and Indo-Hebrew warrior defenders. For this reason, the Romans rarely dared to battle with that vast and powerful confederation of Indo-Hebrew kingdoms. Had the Outer Bharatiya a centralized monarchy, they could have defeated Rome easily.

The religious practices and traditions of most of the Outer Bharatiya were similar to those of the Israeli Jews. In truth, they were Jews themselves. Because of their tight kinship to Palestine, the Outer Bharatiya (Parthians) often intervened in their coreligionaries' political and religious practices.

I hope you have noticed that the Assyrian, Babylonian, Chaldean, Aramean or Achaemenian (Afghan and Pakistani) and Outer Bharatiya empires comprised the same areas and were governed by native Indians, Indo-Iranians, and/or their descendants up to and even beyond the time of Jesus. The bible is more than clear on this point. Note the inescapable results of my sectarian brainwashing when I refer to the Assyrians, Bablonians, Chaldeans, and others as non-Indians. That's why humans shouldn't take their beliefs seriously. A "belief" is just a way of using trees to hide the forest.

Actually, Israel and Syria were just hazy and overlapping fringes of the Indian sphere of influence and dominated by Rome. Some authorities even think that proud Rome hid the fact that the Outer Bharatiya

were the real rulers of Saudi Arabia. Archeological excavations in Saudi Arabia support this idea.

Another important fact that we must consider is that although the dissident hereditary ruling Hittite-Kassite castes and priestly Aryans were driven back to Northern India, the Indian-derived religious and institutions in the Middle East, as well as the Indian holy shrines in the area, remained fundamentally intact. The Arabian ***Tsaba*** or ***Saba***, Hindu and idolatrous in every sense of the word, Zoroastrianism, Mithraism, Judaism, Grecianism, Romanism, and other derivations of Hinduism continued to flourish, possibly because one was just as "Indo-Hebrew" as the other. Not even Jeremiah and Ezra were able to eradicate the non-Jewish "Jewish" derivations, If you can accept what I have written about Bharata (India), nearly all the mysteries of ancient Middle and Near Eastern history can be cleared up.

When the Aryanesque Moslems tried to convert the world to their cause, as they are even now doing with frightening success, they concentrated on destroying all of the Outer Bharatiyas' literatures and ethnic characteristics, forcing them to reflect an Arabasque image. They enjoyed success beyond their wildest dreams. Today, nearly all of Outer Bharata's history consists of blank pages which may never be filled in properly.

Had the Moslems, true descendants of subjectivist Aryanism, Islam being just a crude reformation of ***Tsaba,*** kept their hands off Outer Bharata's written records, what I have said in this book would be news to no one today.

Linguistic and Religious Sectarianism Also Keep Our Minds Blind and Deaf to Many Realities.

Man's languages deceive him when he tries to understand cultures foreign to his experiences. We trustingly and naively tend to accept the

names of people, institutions, events, and places that our leaders and historians give us. For example, how many people know or believe that "Bharata" is the true name of India? ***Bharatiya*** (Indians) really means "Bharat (brothers) of Yah."

In English, we say "Jews" and "Hebrews" in referring to the people of ancient Israel. These names don't exactly match the words ***Iode, Abhira, Apiru,*** and ***Pallistani,*** which, among other names, the Indian emigrants to Israel or Palestine called themselves. However, the Romans and Greeks, themselves grandsons of India, called the Hebrews by the nearly exact names which they had used back in India. In Latin, "Judea" is ***Iudia*** (You-Dhya). The Greeks called it ***Iodaia*** (Yoh-Day-Yah). The Aramean (Afghan and Pakistani) fathers of the Jews called it ***Yahudiya (Yahoo-Dee-Yah).*** Their North Indian place of origin was ***Ayhodhya*** (Ah-Yoh-Dee-Hyah). The Indo-Hebrew settlers in Israel named their new home after their land of origin: ***Iodhya*** and ***Ayodhya*** (Warriors of Yah).

What never fails to amaze and amuse me is the blindness causing us to see Romanism, Grecianism, and Judaism as entirely different religions. The supreme god of the Romans was ***Jupiter***; that of the Greeks ***Jupiter*** or ***Dyaus***; that of the Jews ***Jahve.*** Yet, all these names are derived from ***Dyaus-Piter, Jyepeti*** or ***Japhet,*** a son of Noah.

Don't accept passively what I have said here. Check for yourself.

If nearly all the peoples in Central Asia and Northwestern India were either "ethnic Jews," converted Gentile Jews, Yadavas, or members of religions that had Abrahamic beginnings, why didn't the biblical writers tell us that? Perhaps they did, but their writings failed to survive the destruction of the First and Second Temples. They were not to be included in Ezra's editorial revisions of the ***Tanach.*** Also, the writers of Jesus' time probably assumed that everyone already knew that because the Palestinians of Jesus' time had close social, cultural, and commercial intercourse with the so-called "Lost Tribes." Had they known that the

"Lost Ten Tribes" myth would get those tribes turned into "American Indians," as the Mormons claim, perhaps they would have clarified this matter for future generations. Yet, strange as it may seem, even the rightly named American Indians ***are*** "Assyrians" or non-Jewish "Jews," because the cult of "Yah" at one time covered every crook and cranny of the earth. Indo-Hebrew or Assyrian tribal, religious, place names and religious traditions are often more evident in the Americas than in other parts of the world.

In ***The Age of Imperial Unity***, contributor D C. Sircar wrote: "One of the factors that led to the extinction of the dynasty of the imperial Mauryas was the advent of the Yavana invaders through the northwestern gate of India. Indeed the most interesting feature of the post-Mauryan period of Indian history is the establishment of foreign supremacy in Uttarpatha...Aparanta (Paschadesa) and the adjoining region of Madhyadesa, successively by several alien powers, and the Yavanas were the first among them." (p. 101.)

Dr. Sircar places the Yavanas in Northwestern India down to what is now Bombay, which was once the abode of the Abhiras as well as the Yadavas. "Yavanas were numerous in the ports on the sea-coast like Yondi, Misiri (Cranganore), and Puhar (Kabera-Pattinam) which they visited for trade. Although unable to speak Tamil, they were employed as palace guards in Madura and on police duty in the streets. Curiously wrought lamps and wines in bottles figure prominently among the articles of trade brought to India by the Yavanas." (***Ibid,*** p. 101.) "The Yavanas sailed their large ships to Misire (Cranganore) bearing gold and returned laden with pepper and the rare products of the sea and mountain..." (***A History of South India***, by Nilakanta Sasbie; p. 13.) The places that Mr. Sasbie mentions were all Yadava strongholds and ports. Misire is another Indian translation of Mizraim or Maisheri.

"The word Yavana was used in medieval Indian literature as a synonym of Mlechchha and indicated any foreigner. But as late as the early centuries

of the Christian era it meant, to an Indian, the Greeks only. The word was derived from the old personal form of Yauna, signifying originally the Ionian Greeks, but later, all people of Greek nationality." (***The Age of Imperial Unity***; p. 101.) Later on, the term was applied to the Yadavas, Scytho-Bharatiya, Kushanas, and later on, the Moslem invaders.

As Aloka Parasher wrote, "The field is...open to make inferences." (***Mlecchas in Early India***; p. 101.) The Scytho-Bharatiya were multi-ethnic, with a highly visible number of Jews living with and among them. Bactria (Juhuda) was an exclusively Jewish kingdom from earliest times. The ***Dictionary of the Kashmiri Language*** states that a Jewish king had once ruled in Kabul, Afghanistan: "Yauwanash...a king of Kabul (Sanskrit: Yauvanasva) He was father-in-law to Garga, and through him, grandfather of Kalayavana." ***Yah-Bani-Ash*** (Yauwanash) = "Yah, child of Shiva." The ***Dictionary*** also states that Kalayavana was in Hindu legends the name of a "tyrannical demon, who was burnt to death by the saint Mucukunda through a stratagem of Krishna." Because the legend about India's "Lord Krishna" probably first appeared about the time of Esther, one can assume that Kalayavana was a Diaspora Jewish leader who killed as many native Indians as possible and then had "a feast and a good day."

The Yauna and Yona were, indeed, bonafide Greek expatriates and not Hebrew descendants of the "Lost Ten Tribes." Hindu scholars never insist stubbornly that the Yavanas were Greeks. Most of them speak of the Bactrians as being either "Yavana or Greek." "Jewish" is meant as people descended from Jews, not necessarily practicing Jews. The Judean deportees from Israel built Bactria into a powerful trading nation. It was important for its strategic location between China, India, and the West. It lasted until 128 BC. After Alexander conquered Bactria, he persuaded many Greeks to settle there to look after Greek interests. Thereafter, the Bactrians were under the governorship of a Greek satrap. It was only natural that the Indians would classify the Yavanas

and the Greeks, who had so much in common together, as being the same people, as in truth they were and are.

The "Lost Tribes" also dominated politically a number of small but prosperous and tough Indo-Hebrew kingdoms and principalities like Cathiawar, Sophir, Kalyana, Avanti, Magadha, Abhira, Aparanta, Ava, Seuna-Desa (Zion nation), Hamada, Sapta, and others. Neamat Ullah, the bible, and Hindu sources were realistic in saying that the transplanted Samaritans and Jews had built a powerful civilization in Afghanistan and Northwestern India. In ***The Lost Tribes a Myth,*** Allen H. Godby confirmed my statements in this book that Cathiawar was probably Cutha. "As shown in the chapter on the Jews of India, the Samaritans claimed connection with the Persians, and to be actually a colony of Medes and Persians—which Josephus says was true." (p. 444.)

The Yavanas were fierce fighters; the native Indians living near them did well to tip-toe in their presence. Before marching on their enemies, they got themselves and their war elephants riotously drunk on intoxicating liquors. The elephants, crazed by the liquor and the excitement of battle, charged toward the enemy lines with their masters urging them on, trumpeting loudly and swishing their trunks back and forth, trampling anything and anyone who got in their way. Along with the elephants' trumpeting and the loud thumping of their hooves, the shrilling of conch-shells and rams' horns, the war-cries of the soldiers, and the agonizing screams of the wounded and dying made the surviving enemies of the Indo-Hebrews count to ten before even thinking of another engagement with them.

If the Yadavas (Yavanas) were defeated because of a general's poor judgement or lack of resolve, they dressed him in women's clothing and forced him to commit suicide. One cannot blame Alexander's troops for losing their taste for further conquests in India. Then, as now, the Jewish people were saying "Never again!" to continued oppression.

The ***Puranas*** state: "There will be Yavanas here by reason of religious feeling or ambition or plunder; they will not be kings solemnly annointed but will follow evil customs by reason of the corruptions of the age...Massacreing women and children and killing one another, the Yavana kings will enjoy the earth to the end of the Kali age."

This puranic statement was not meant to insult the Jewish people. Notice that it says that the "corruptions of the age" made them what they were. It is actually the world's oldest prophecy, and the events described were recorded after they had taken place, according to both Israeli-Jewish and Indo-Hebrew traditions. The so-called "Kali Age' began around 500 BC, when Ahasuerus decreed an open hunting season against the enemies of the Jews, and, according to many authorities, will end after 2000 AD when mankind will hopefully begin a millennium or more of peace and prosperity. The Kaliyuga prophecy tells us that the extreme trials and tribulations which have beset the Jews, forcing them to use fair means and foul to keep the wolves at bay, may end forever at the end of the 20th century. Having finished this book during the first half of 2000 A.D, I'm crossing my fingers and hoping for the best.

Evidently, a day will come when Man will understand that the material as well as the spiritual world is his to exploit and enjoy. "The message offered by the Cabala toward a mutual relationship between the earthly and celestial worlds, and toward their unification by Man, will ultimately cause them to merge into unity." (***La Cábala***; p. 143.)

The Aryans Stole Indian History.

This part discusses the result of the ***Mahabharata Wars*** in which the Aryans and their allies (probably displaced Aryanized Kassites and Hittites from the Middle East) defeated the Indo-Hebrew Harappans. Anti-Semites like Waddell preached that the Indo-Hebrews copied Indo-Aryan culture and religion, but just the reverse was true. The

nomadic Aryans (Amalekites or Bedouins) didn't have any significant culture to copy. The ***Rgveda*** leaves no doubts about this matter.

About 1500 BC, the nomadic Aryans, certain uprooted aristocratic, Aryanized Kassites, Hittites and other peoples who wouldn't assimilate with the Middle Eastern peoples were chased back to India. The Indo-Hebrews or Asuras, even though their civilization declined after Abraham left India, had built cities all over Northern India, expanded their mining and agricultural enterprises, and dammed the principle rivers in order to better irrigate their fields and prevent the flooding that has always plagued the region.

The Aryans discovered that they could no longer roam Northern India freely as they had done before the time of Abraham. They said to the Asuras (Indo-Hebrews), "You and we descend from a common ancestor: Pra-Japati (Lord Japhet). Let us settle on this land with you. We'll become one people again. Our gods will be your gods, and your gods ours. You'll be glad that you accepted our gods. They'll save you from your hell-bound materialism." The Indo-Hebrews "got the hint." They refused to divide their wealth with the Aryans.

In desperation, the Aryans declared war against the Indo-Hebrews and lost. In an attempt to placate the Aryans, the Indo-Hebrews gave them small reservations of land fit only for subsistence farming, which was the only kind of farming the Aryans had ever done. But the Aryans, knowing they had to settle down, didn't want small plots of land. They believed themselves to be superior to the black-skinned Indo-Hebrews. They demanded all of Harappa for themselves. Again they fought the Indo-Hebrews. Again they lost.

Realizing that they could never defeat the Indo-Hebrews through military means alone, the Aryans started burning the Asurans' farms, forests, and cities, encouraged the different Jewish tribes to fight among themselves, made alliances with certain Indo-Hebraic clans wanting to co-exist with the Aryans, possibly with even those Kassites and Hittites

like the Mahesh (Moses) and Yishvara (Joshua) who were culturally and philosophically straddling both sides of the fence, and destroyed the huge irrigation dams of the Asuras, causing unimaginable destruction and flooding. For a few hundred years, the Indo-Hebrews kept rebuilding and adjusting to the constant flooding and harassment. About 800 BC, they were brought to their knees.

Because scholars appear to be unwilling to admit that Waddell learned how to decode the Asuran writing, investigators often torture themselves by wondering what language the Asuras spoke.

Malati J. Shendge wrote, "It is possible to explain another term which has eluded understanding viz. 'Helayo helayo' attributed to the Asuras when they were running away after the defeat. Helayo may be compared with the Akkadian ilum, elum, god, divinity for Phoenician elyun, elyun, (high is the father of all gods?) It is not impossible that during the disaster, the people remembered the god in sheer desperation." (***The Civilized Demons***; Pg. 391.)

Aloka Parasher opined that the ideas of those who believe that "***Helayo helayo***" is a Hebrew exclamation are "too far-fetched." Has no one noticed that "***Helayo helayo***" is just a slightly negligible Sanskrit corruption of "Elijah, Elijah (***Eliyah, Eliyah***)?" The bible tells us that the Old Testament Elijah caused rains of fire to fall on the enemies of the Jews. (***Kings*** 1:10.) The Old Testament Jewish warriors customarily called out the prophet's name when it seemed that their enemies were getting the better of them. The bible tells us that Elijah never died, but ascended to heaven in a flaming chariot. Ever since then, Jews have invoked his name in times of danger. The Jewish word ***Aliya*** derives from Elijah's name, and means "Going Up." Its connotation means "Returning to Israel." If the enemies of the Aryans screamed Elijah's name while in retreat, we have no more doubts about who those enemies were.

The word "Helayo" is extremely useful in helping us fit the pieces of Indian history in proper chronological order. Elijah lived around 900

BC. Through contact with traders, the Indian Hebrews probably knew about Elijah. Therefore, the decisive Asuran battle with the Aryans most likely took place around 800 BC. The "Lost Tribes" couldn't have participated in that war because the Sanskrit narratives hail the arrival of the Yadu and Tarvasa (Tarshish) who reached India in the 700s BC.

We must also bear in mind that the Asuras were defeated in what is now India's state of Gujarat, the locale of the biblical Cutha. Notice that the "Guja" part of Gujarat can easily be derived linguistically from "Cutha."

After they had become absolutely certain that Elijah would not, or could not, come down from the sky and yank them out of India, the Yaksu Tarvasa, Panis, and Vanijis separated themselves from the rest of the Asuras and allied themselves with the Aryans and their allies before the bloody fighting had stopped. After achieving their victory, The Aryans let the Yakhus and Panis enter the caste schedules, but only at the lowest Sudra level.

We human beings often succumb to the lie that ethnic groups are monolithic. Although each group appears to have uniform belief systems, agendas, and ways of doing things, only a certain percentage of each group, usually the lower classes, appear to confirm to the group stereotype. The opposing forces in the Mahabharata wars had friends and admirers on both sides.

The wars between the Aryans and Asuras were not fought over territory and booty alone. Each side had religious views that were 180 degrees opposite from the other's. The Asuras believed that mankind was put here to exploit his mental and environmental resources to the fullest. They taught that each man had a divine obligation to cultivate his mind and use it to acquire maximum wealth and comfort in life. Unlike the Aryans, who believed that seekers should retire to caves and spend their lives staring into space, the Indo-Hebrews believed that they could find a potentially more certain salvation by staring at gold, the

pages of books, and by embarking upon ambitious trading enterprises. The legends about the Harappan city of Dvaraka state that everyone in the city was a rich Indo-Hebrew merchant prince.

Although the Asuras believed that everyone should milk the world and life to the limit, they were not generally a heartless, selfish people. They knew that "luck" had something to do with good fortune. Those Harappans who didn't climb to the top of the heap were well taken care of. The society was democratic and altruistic (***Atha-yapun***). An artisan or someone working in the service occupations was regarded as highly as those who were well-laden with glory and fortune. Women were the equals of men in almost every way. Jealousy was said to be unknown in their society, and "Thank God" for that. The women, even married women, were said to be more than generous with their lower extremities.

To make sure that their society was run properly, the merchants, political leaders, and top military officers were also their priests. To keep their high positions, they had to demonstrate that their spiritual lives were as fat as their pocketbooks. They were held to the highest of standards. To make sure that their philanthropies didn't drive them to bankruptcy, the Asura governments pampered and subsidized their traders, giving them great gifts of estates, attending to their comforts in every way.

We of today may think it odd that the Asurans would idolize their merchants and traders. However, the merchants and traders were the first people on earth to find ways to exploit the resources of the earth and distribute wealth among mankind. They were the first scientists, discoverers and educators. The benefits they brought to the Asuras were as astonishing in those days as computers, physics, medical breakthroughs and other scientific developments are to us.

On the opposite end of the religious spectrum, the Aryans believed that earthly resources weren't put here to be exploited more than minimally. They taught that mankind should roam free, just like wild horses.

If he just kept the "gods" propitiated with appropriate sacrifices, rituals, and magical incantations, believing in them with total "faith" and submission, the "gods" would reward him with eternal happiness and knowledge beyond comprehension. In short, they believed that contact with the spiritual world required a technology different from that of the material dimension.

Although they envied the Asurans' wealth and wanted to steal it for themselves, they loathed the Asurans' craving for money, fame, and glory. The Aryans believed that men were put on earth to serve God alone, and not themselves. They preached that the rich should give away their wealth (preferably to them) and follow the "path of righteousness" as they saw it. Their idea of righteousness was for the rich to build and maintain temples and support a fat, indolent priesthood sumptuously. The hordes of ascetics, who turned their backs on this "cold, cruel world" and retired to caves or took to the streets with begging bowls in hand, had to be fed and clothed as well.

The Aryans especially loathed the social mobility that all Harappan citizens enjoyed. They believed that each person was born into a particular station in life, according to his conduct in prior lives. If a man was born into a butcher's family, for instance, he, too, had to be a butcher all his life, as God so ordained. If the man aspired to a higher position, or was given one, he was looked upon as a sinner who had upset the natural order of the universe. The Aryans also opposed the social mobility and nearly unlimited sexual freedom that women enjoyed in Harappa—even though they themselves often indulged in ritualistic sexual orgies.

The Aryans regarded educated people as foolish and effete. They said that the only learning worth having is that which comes from God. Man's learning and accomplishments were but illusions, summing up to nothing when compared to "divine knowledge." And why accomplish anything if all we learn, think, and do in life ends in the grave?

The Aryans won over many converts among ignorant, superstitious, lazy Asuras who were tired of studying their heads off and working their fingers to the bone. Since, at that time in history, humans weren't enlightened enough to use scientific means to create wealth without damaging the environment and depleting natural resources, many Asuras were as worried about what they were doing to their environment as the Aryans were. After all, the primary doctrine of the Assyrians (Asuras) was that mankind should receive all his energy needs from the sun.

In ***World Vedic Heritage***, P. N. Oak, himself a Brahmin (Aryan) proponent and militant, tries to convert people to Aryanism. The following are a few of the "benefits" that Aryanism offers to mankind:

No One Can Be Permitted to Escape From The Socio-Economic Class in Which He Was Born.

"In a modern democracy we often claim that any chauffeur, scavenger, baker, actor, butcher or newspaper-boy could become the president or prime minister. But does he actually become one? Are there not many imponderables and high hurdles between the high status of a person and the position he aspires to? And if once in a while a singly lowly person does become the head of state, what about the other billions who don't reach anywhere near that status?

"...everyone was trained to feel happy and contented in his own social group. There was no point in a cobbler wanting to become a blacksmith or the latter wanting to parade as a priest or administrator.

"There was no fun at all in the change over. Such a change meant immense dislocation for everybody and hard psychological and physical labour for the person wanting to integrate himself into a strange guild (caste).

"...Vedic society functioned as a silent, frictionless, noiseless machine with each component (individual) content with its role as a part of the entire divine social mechanism, where a screw, nut or bolt didn't aspire to a piston, pulley or rod.

"...Never hanker after another role. Even mistakes or deficiencies, here or there, in one's own given role, are preferable to jumping into somebody else's role. That is much more perilous and dangerous, stressed the Bhagavadgita.

"It is such a social system which needs to be restored to the world to make humanity more happy, contented, peaceful and purposeful. (pp. 1018-1019, ***in passim.***)

"Under the Vedic system...there was no social strife or class struggle or economic competition. One couldn't cross over from one group to another for monetary consideration. Under the non-Vedic system of today if a person is tempted by the profit margin in manufacturing TV sets or shaving blades he quits the professor's job and takes to manufacture. Thereby his academic knowledge goes waste while he becomes a rival in the manufacturing industry. Such change of group for earning more money to be able to roll in wealth and laziness is precisely what is unacceptable to Vedic idealism. There earning profits to be able to lead a life of luxury, vice and laziness was absolutely ruled out. What Vedic society insists on is each one leading a pious, active life of humility and service to society. Money-earning was no consideration at all."

"Ever since alien rule began in India, the Hindu education and socio-economic system was broken into bits. As a result, the four-fold division of an individual's life and the four groups of Vedic society became inoperative. The duties and functions of the four social groups became progressively blurred. The ancient ideals and demarcated spheres became extinct. 'Get rich quick and lead a life of luxury and indolence' became a common ideal. As a result the whole of humanity has become one seething mass engaged in incessant cut-throat competition from

the teenage stage to the very day of one's death, for amassing maximum wealth with the minimum of effort in the shortest possible time. In such a society the birth of a Freud and Karl Marx is inevitable. But the doctrines they formulated were symptomatic of the ills that humanity has been suffering from ever since the Vedic system broke down.

"There was no economic competition or strife whatsoever between anybody at any stage...Vedic society ran like a well-oiled mechanism, smoothly and noiselessly. Since money-making was socially and psychologically ruled out as an objective, each group and individual led a contented and happy life within the boundaries of his group. (pp. 278-279, ***in passim.***)

Everyone Had to Think and Believe What the Priests Dictated to Them.

"Our research has revealed that as long as Vedic civilization continued to be intact throughout the world, there used to be a worldwide network of Vedic priests...who used to ensure and regulate the hereditary social, professional guild-system under which every individual, family group and organization adhered to the Varnashram Dharma regulations." (p. 1037.)

Only the Brahmins Were Allowed to Become Learned.

Only the Brahmins could become astronomers, astrologers, architects, engineers, doctors, sculptors, priests, teachers, counsellors, judges, etc. "In that keen competition the Brahmin naturally fared best because he has behind him generations of highly cultivated skills and knowledge. Naturally, he excites jealousy and resentment of the non-Brahmins." (p. 279.) Notice the hypocrisy in this statement. In his book, Mr. Oak emphasized over and over again that there were no tensions in Vedic society.

Women Had No Freedom.

"A woman's person being sacred, her personality being delicate, venerable, vulnerable and violable, as also because a woman's physiological and psychological make-up fitted her for the home, in Vedic tradition the domestic sphere is left exclusively to the woman while the rough and tumble of the outdoor sphere was left to the male. The night-club life and prostitition role of women which has become hall-mark of modern life, are totally unacceptable to and condemned as criminal by Vedic tenets. (p. 284.)

The "Aryans" Opposed and Oppose Serious Scientific Research Into the Nature of Man and the Cosmos.

Hinduism preaches the doctrine of transmigration. The Hindu believes that according to his Karma (merits and demerits) acquired in this and other lives, he can evolve to higher levels or turn into more atavistic animal forms. Even so, the Hindus are more violently opposed to Darwinism and evolution research than the Fundamentalist Christians are. The "Fundamentalist Aryans" discourage most scientific inquiry. Dr. Oak says, "Man has to take Creation for granted...He has to shape his life within the narrow confines circumscribed for him by divinity alias Nature. Man has to admit that the higher mysteries of cosmic life must remain unexplained to his tiny brain. (p. 127.)

Man Must Live Simply and Leave Finite Natural Resources Largely Untouched.

"Vedic life enjoins the utmost economy in everything, not out of a consideration of miserliness but out of a realization of the responsibility for conservation and proper distribution of resources and also to

ensure simplicity, save time and prevent snobbery. Rural homes made of thatch and mud plaster are easy and inexpensive to make with local labour and material and are easy to maintain. Such a home is cool during summer and warm during winter. Its walls and floors, given a cow dung wash ensured clinical sterilization..In the Vedic social scheme every village and every guild (caste) was self-sufficient. The necessary raw material and manufacturing skill enough for local needs was available locally. (p. 286.)

The Vedic Educational System

Indian thinker, historian, and social reformer Kuttikhat Purushothama Chon writes, "Our ancient system of education was mugging up whatever the guru or teacher was telling. The teacher is to be revered like a god, with complete obedience and submission. About fifteen minutes of obeisance and rituals are performed before the book and the guru. The study starts only after this. Whatever the teacher imparts to the student is to be swallowed and nothing other than that what he had been taught can ever be contemplated by the student. There was absolutely no scope for free-thinking..." (***Remedy the Frauds in Hinduism;*** p. 252.)

What the Working Class Can Hope For

"There was not enough food in the land. The cultivator is a sinner for the brahmanist priest; trade and commerce were against the various religious tenets. The artisan and craftsman who really contributed to the well-being of all were outright untouchables—these brought misery and starvation..." (***Ibid;*** p.247.)

Although what we know of the Asuras (Indo-Hebrews) has come down to us as Utopian, a society in which people were pressured to acquire as much as possible had to be less than perfect. Without guessing or investigating, we intuitively know that some individuals in

that society would do anything and everything for self-gain. An odious psychological aberration of an uncomfortably high minority of Diaspora and Israeli Jews alike is their tendency to disrespect and exploit anyone who is too meek, passive, giving, and willing to comply or negotiate. They respect only those who seek the maximum material and intellectual gain. Those who surrender or cooperate too easily are called ***freier*** (suckers). In Israel, freier are ridiculed and scorned. Israeli discount houses and other businesses often advertise, "Only freier pay the prices charged by our competitors." **Los Angeles Times** feature writer Marjorie Miller wrote in her article ***It's a Sin to Be a Sucker in Israel,*** "If Israelis could agree on anything—a highly unlikely prospect, but if they could—it just might be that the cardinal sin is to be a freier...A freier is anyone who cedes ground, plays completely by the rules or allows anyone to get the better of him." (A1, 7-25-97.)

Jews who scorn the freier are in reality Jewish goy or guh-yahka. Judaism demands that the rich and powerful be the true freier. God gave them their power and riches to protect those who are passive and less fortunate; not to rip them off. Jews can protect themselves from the evil of scorning freier only by knowing what their ancient religion is all about, which is "Ethiop" (***Atha-Yop***). Many Asuras surely quit their Kubera-oriented religion in favor of less materialistic philosophies.

The Indo-Hebrew obsession with individualism spawned hundreds of tiny Yadava republics, each wanting to destroy the others. For this reason, it's almost impossible to write a coherent history of the Yadava empire. This tendency toward political and social anarchy and fragmentalism also spread to the Middle East. In A.D. 70, when the Romans were trying to scale the walls of Jerusalem and annihilate the Jews, the different fragments within Jerusalem were simultaneously killing one another while fighting the Romans. Political fragmentalism still tears at the fabric of Israeli society. The Aryanized Haredim and Orthodox Jews may eventually pose a greater threat to Israel than the Arabs ever could.

The Jewish goal of "Everyman a Messiah" must somehow be made to unify Jews in stead of dividing them.

The idea that Man had to help God improve a less than perfect creation seemed repulsive to many Asuras. Hundreds of thousands of Asuras decided that perhaps some form of spiritual liberation would come to mankind by appealing to God directly. Therefore, they felt attracted to the Aryan religious concepts. But what they did not realize is that "Evil," though unwanted, is an essential part of Man's nature, just like urination and defecation. Without evil, Man can't choose. Evil is actually Nature's examination to see who qualifies for evolution and who doesn't. Those Asuras who had become seduced by Aryanism, allowed themselves to be duped into believing that a person who humbled himself before God couldn't possibly be evil. All of us have met freier who are also evil. No matter what political or religious system humans choose, they will always confront "Evil." The starry-eyed idealist of today becomes a cruel, repressive tyrant on the morrow. Many gullible Asuras, after having surrendered to the Aryans, found out that "Evil" exists everywhere. It actually screams out its presence in religious circles and communities. At least, with the Asura "system," the "evil" of starvation and need was noticeably lacking.

My readers who plan to do research on what I have written in this book will soon find out that not everyone in India will agree that the Aryans were the "bad guys." The Brahmans (Aryans) and Kashatriyas will tell you that the Aryans were saints and that the Asuras (Indo-Jews) were godless demons. Indian V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar, being himself of a high caste, naturally supports the Aryans: "Brahma created all creatures and also the Vedas. But the Asuras never paid heed to these (the gods and the Vedas) and often had recourse to evil ways. The people could no more bear their misdeeds and prayed to Brahma for help." (***War in Ancient India;*** pp. 116-117.) I personally support the opinions of those who must be the toilet paper of the higher classes.

Anyone who has ever been to India knows what kind of "paradise" the drunken Aryans foisted on the Indians. And no one knows that better than the humble Dalits who are smashed flat on the bottom of the Indian pecking order.

The Aryan Holocaust of The Indo-Hebrews

After knocking the Indo-Hebrews to their knees, the Aryans began to dismantle the formers' society and institute themselves as the masters of the new Indian civilization. They even gave up their nomadic way of life. They designated themselves as Brahmans (priestly classes) and ordered the Kashatriyas, Vaishyas, Sudras, and outcastes to pamper them and abide by their religious views. After all, without them, no one would be able to go to "heaven."

The Aryans imposed their Sanskrit language on the Indo-Jews, destroyed their written literatures, and Aryanized the Asurans' religious and cultural traditions. In their religious myths, they erased the Indo-Hebrews from the human race, redefining them as mythical demons, tree sprites, and the like. Little by little, the Indians began to think that the Aryans were the fathers of Indian civilization. However, the Indo-Hebrew past can still be sifted from the ruins of ancient Indian civilizations, for the Aryans built no cities, forts, great temples, or reservoirs. The Indo-Hebrews can also be resurrected from the linguistic evidence still surviving in Hindu religious literatures.

We shouldn't poke too much fun at the ancient Hindus' strange beliefs and practices. We have a number of our own that well deserve a question mark. Aryanesque religious ideas have penetrated our minds as well. For example, the Christians and Jews are taught that Eve was fashioned from one of Adam's ribs. I was taught from infancy that all males had one less rib on one side of their chests than on the other. Finally, in college, a physiology professor "enlightened" me. We are also taught ritual cannibalism—that the unleavened wafers served

at communion services actually become the flesh of Christ and that the wine turns into his blood.

Many Aryanesque elements are present in Mosaic teachings. I once discussed this matter with a Hebrew scholar. He told me that most people are too dense to take the world at face value. They need some mythical father-like figures who will vent their rage on them if they steer from the beaten path or get too ambitious for their own good. The cabalist Eliphas Levi said as much in his book ***El Libro de los Esplendores (The Book of Splendors).*** He said that if the masses ever find out that Man dictates his own destiny and recreates himself, they will fall into anarchy and debauchery. This is a matter that must be researched and studied carefully before we judge the Aryans too harshly.

In his book ***Jaya: The Original Nucleus of Mahabharata***, author Ram Chandra Jain vents his wrath on the Aryan Brahman victors: "The purpose of the Brahmaryan invasion was only to win opulent and prosperous Bharatiya (Indo-Hebrew) lands, cattle, riches, wealth, and their other material resources. The Brahmaryans were purely rude and semi-barbaric materialistic tribals...Bharats appeared to them (as) heaven for the satisfaction of their voracious appetites and unfathomable thirsts. They conquered the country and enjoyed natural satisfactions, hitherto unknown to them, to the fullness and wholeness of their hearts." (p. 209.)

"The former (Aryans) are white-skinned and the latter (Abhiras or Hebrews) are black-skinned...the former are collectivists and the latter enemies of collectivism...The former possess not a single city or a town and live in temporary huts, always in process of migrations, while the latter are settled people owning and possessing rich and prosperous cities, towns, mountains, rivers, and plains. The former have a collective system while the latter have a republican one. The former have Devas (leaders worshiped as divinities), the autocratic leaders of the common masses, while the latter are Adevas (secular, non-religious people) or the

opponents of Devas...Both are two mutually opposed antagonistic groups." (p. 203.)

"The semi-barbarous nomadic pastoral violent people, knowing only mud huts and villages, with no respect for human life, burst upon their (Abhira) pucca-brick built houses in towns and cities. The Ahi (Indo-Hebrew) power stood completely annihilated as a result of massive Brahmaryan military might and violence." (p. 215.)

Author Ram Chandra Jain's rage is typical of that of the long-suffering Hindu masses. However, a number of modern Hindus do support Aryan values. In his fascinating book ***Gods, Sages, and Kings***, historian David Frawley champions the ideals of the Aryans. "The ancients, particularly those in spiritual cultures like India and Egypt, looked up to their sages. They did not look up to the commercial man as their cultural ideal...The idea that civilization was invented by farmers, merchants, or craftsmen was foreign to them. They looked to the Gods and the priests as their culture bearers." (p. 40.) "The defeated people were largely Kshatriyas or nobility and Vaishyas or traders that had ceased to pay homage to the seers." (p. 113.) "...Panis (were) commercial people who had no respect for spiritual knowledge...The Panis are portrayed as having been very rich in gold, cattle and horses." (p. 118.)..."There are many versions in Vedic and Puranic lore about wars between the Devas and Asuras, the Gods and the demons (Indo-Hebrews)..." (p. 142.)

Many Hindus are offended by the West's rejection of polytheism. In ***The Invasion That Never Was,*** Authors Michael Danino and Sujata Nahar brag about the "virtues" of polytheism: "To the Vedic seers, Gods are not simply poetical personifications of abstract ideas or psychological and physical functions of Nature, Sri Aurobindo explained. Gods are living realities to these mystics. The Vedic deities are "names, powers, personalities of the universal God head and they represent each some essential puissance of the Divine Being...Children of Light, Sons of the Infinite, they call man to a divine companionship

and alliance; they attract and uplift him to the luminous fraternity, invite his aid and offer theirs against the Sons of Darkness and Division (Note: Indo-Hebrews). Man responds. In their upward march, he is a close ally of the Gods from level to level of this great hill of being..." (P. 114.) These authors have penned some beautiful, inspiritational words. But do they have any substance in reality? Are not the "Gods" just figments of overworked, perverted imaginations, invented by ignorant lunatics called "Seers?" "Believing in the Gods" in reality stunts and retards social, economic, and scientific growth. The Hindus did not start out as polytheists. The polytheistic sects, like the monotheistic religions, are a polluted outgrowth of the pure, basic practices of the Kuberas. Man cannot understand himself or anything else until he uses scientific investigation to work himself out of the jungle of ***Sangsara*** (materialism). Even ***monotheism*** or a belief in one god only is polytheistic in essence. No one knows, or will ever know, what or who God is. We can only guess. Each person has his own ideas on this matter. If each person has his own concept of God, it just stands to reason that there are as many "Gods" as "individual guessers." Therefore, we should not speculate about what no individual can ever know. We must work with the material and intellectual resources at hand.

In ***Roots, A Concise History of Dalits***, James Massey, a presbyter of the Church of North India, convinced me that the three hundred million Dalit untouchables, whose members are now claiming to be Jewish, are in reality the Indo-Hebrews or the descendants of the original protypical Jews. He also stated that the leadership of the Aryans were themselves partly of Asura descent. "...These observations from the Rigveda help in understanding the complexity connected with Indra fighting at the same time both his Dasa (Asuran) as well as Arya enemies, but certainly they are not the same, though there is a real possibility of the evidence of mixed racial groups particularly during the later Vedic period." (p. 22.) If Massey's observations are correct,

the Asuras were already being absorbed into Aryan cultural, religious, and mythological traditions before the Mahabharata Wars.

How You and I Became "Aryanized."

Indian religious books (Even the Aryanized books reveal many truths) tell us that the progress of civilization has never been linear as we've been wrongly taught. At certain times in history, mankind reaches a high state of development and then falls downward again. At one time, a minority of gifted individuals had created and made practical use of highly sophisticated technologies. Even the bible tells us about airships, "The Philosopher's Stone," and other marvels. Some remnants of prior highly developed technologies probably existed even during the time of Moses. Throughout this book, I have taken the position that Man has lifted himself up by the bootstraps and fallen back down more than once in human history. If mankind's development is linear, why do the Jewish and Hindu holy books describe flying machines, autos, canons, and power sources so graphically?

A verse in the ***Atharva Veda*** states, "Just as the thundering electricity reduces the vast cloud to nothing by its thunderbolt, so do you, O King, equipped with piercing weapons like the thunderbolt, smash into pieces the vast armies of the enemy, consisting of various units, by your striking power like the thunderbolt. Just as the waters of cloud released by the electricity, fall down and flow over the earth, similarly the well-equipped armies of the enemy; being subdued by the might of the king are duly regulated by him. Truly do you alone, O King, hold all the power to subdue the foes." (***Weekly Revelation;*** p. 7.)

We must remember that the Aryan victors of the Wars of the Mahabharata were totally illiterate. Also, stories about the heyday of high technology, thousands of years previously, had been handed down to them, making them highly suspicious of scientific achievement. The Asurans tried to convince the Aryans that the writings in the holy books

discussed chemicals, special machines, and techniques which were just descriptions of manmade technologies and applications. The Aryans wouldn't believe them. They thought that only people in league with demons and evil deities were capable of such achievements. Just as the witch hunters back in colonial Salem tortured certain citizens into confessing pacts made with Satan, so, too, did the Aryans torture the Indo-Hebrews into confessing that these so-called holy books discussed gods, demons, sacrifices, incantations, spells, and other mystical practices. Through usage, threats and pressures to make people keep on reading mystical meanings of what were otherwise textbooks on ancient technologies, our minds finally conditioned themselves to see what the illiterate Aryans saw. Our minds have been tuned in to the Aryan mode for several thousand years. Over the centuries, gifted individuals who have tried to harness the powers of Nature were branded as heretical and unholy. During the Catholic inquisition, they were even burned at the stake. It's almost impossible for us to loosen the stranglehold that religion has on our minds. I know without asking that a great number of my readers are wishing that they could pressure or torture me into confessing my devilish heresies. One day, when a friend scolded me for recognizing the reality that mankind can experience spiritual growth scientifically and objectively, I said, "You act like you don't want mankind to find out the truth."

Fortunately, Man's mind is beginning to expand. In the future, Religion will have to stay apace with Science if it is going to survive. Now, back to the Mahabharata Wars.

Meanwhile, Back in Assyria... (For People Like Me, Who Still Can't Believe That "Assyria" Was Once "Everywhere.")

While the Mahabharata Wars were being fought, Assyria's sun began to set. About the end of 800 BC, the Assyrians dared to dream about reviving their ancient empire. Around 722 BC, Assyrian emperor Shalmaneser III renamed himself Sargon II in honor of the Sargon I who had built up the first Assyrian empire. He realized that the new Aryan masters of Harappa would never trade with the Panis who had now been degraded to Sudras. To strengthen Assyria's power in India, he decided to remove a large number of degraded Yadavas from India and bring in a people who, he believed, would be more adaptable to the Sanskrit language, the Hindu dietary restrictions and religion and given a higher rank in the Indian caste schedule. He probably knew already that the Israelites had North Indian origins. The Israelites' incredible adaptiveness, their lack of the usual animal territorial mentality, and their addiction to worshiping pagan idols on "high places" also made them ideal candidates for managing Assyria's North Indian viceroyalty. He sent the degraded Panis and Vanijis (the Cuthans) to Palestine. Afterwards, he removed the Samaritans from Palestine and transported them to what is now Gujarat, but which was then called Cathia (Cutha), leaving a Jewish priest in Samaria to turn the Cuthans back into real, not prototypical Jews. If the Harappan colony could be revived, he would need those rehabilitated Cuthan Jews someday. Because the Tarshish Greeks or Minoans were in reality just a branch of the prototypical Jews whose hereditary occupations were shipbuilding, sailing, fishing, and maritime commerce, he also sent thousands of Jewish Ionians (Tarshish or Tarvasu) to India, along with the Samaritans who were specialists in world commerce. Since both peoples were brothers from the same womb, the Tarshish Greeks, being just

polytheistic Jews, he knew that the Israelites and the Minoans would work together harmoniously.

The bible doesn't tell us that the Israelites weren't the only peoples yanked from their respective ancestral homes and sent to India by Sargon II. Waddell states in ***The Makers of Civilization***, "...the notorious Sargon II (722-705 BC), the same who sent the Jews into captivity, in his exterminating wars in upper Mesopotamia, Eastern Taurus, Carchemish, Cilicia and Syria-Phoenicia-Palestine...left very few of the Aryan elements in those regions. Many fugitives must have escaped along the Mediterranean, and others north into Central Asia and even to China. A leading consequence of this particular exterminating war was...the great flight of the Hittites or Khattib eastwards via Persia in the Gangetic Valley in India..." (p. 47.)

The "Lost Tribes" and their seafaring brothers, the Tarshish, did little to help the Assyrians, for they assimilated nearly completely into Hindu society, leaving behind only a few traces of their Jewish and Ionian Greek ancestry. They, too, became Kashitriyas and/or Vaishyas, cooperating with the priestly Brahmans in making life miserable for the Assyrian conquerors and the Sudras. The "Lost Tribes" also sparked a cultural renaissance in Gujarat and Northern India. No wonder the old Hindu myths state that none other than the God Indra brought them and the Tarshish (Tarvasu) to India. Sargon II's ambition to revive the Assyrian colony of Meluhha failed. Asurbanipal did re-establish the old Assyrian empire and keep it glued together for a while. However, its death knell began when Assyria lost Egypt around 655 BC.

About 603 BC, the Assyrians were forced to yield to Babylonian hegemony. Nebuchadnezzar tried to emulate Sargon II by removing the highest classes of Judea, the hard-nosed Mosaic Judeans, and sending them to Northern India. He thought that they wouldn't intermarry themselves out of existence. Those Jews and their non-Gujarati "Lost Tribe" brothers who had colonized Bactria, Juhuda (Gozan), Afghanistan, and Kashmir,

blended their Jewishness with modest amounts of Greek, Persian, and Hindu traditions i.e. Indo-Judaism, becoming what we now call Hellenists or Grecians and Yavanas for the Indians.

Anyone who still doubts where Tiglath Pileser II, Sargon II, and Nebuchadnezzar sent the Samaritans, Israelites, and Judeans, shouldn't forget that Juhuda or Juguda (Yah-Kuda) was the nation the Yueh-Chi or Kuberas founded in Southern Afghanistan after they left Chinese Turkestan. D. C. Sircar's ***Studies in the Geography of Ancient and Medieval India*** mentions the biblical Cuthans as the Indians they were: ***Kutha-pravarana.*** He also states that the Juhuda or Jaguda were the citizens of the Southern Afghanistan kingdom of Jaguda, whose capital was Gozan or Gazni.

In Kashmir, the magnificent ruin of the so-called "Sun Temple" of Martanda was probably the main temple of the Kashmiri Jews. Some authorities believe it to be an exact miniature replica of the First Temple in Jerusalem. "The shrine has remained Jewish, Zoroastrian, Buddhist, and Shaivite from time to time, and its composition and character represent a composite and mixed culture which is Jewish, Greek, and Hindi at the same time." (***A Cultural History of Kashmir and Kishtawar***; p. 44.) The physical alterations to the structure just reflect the cosmopolitan spiritual and race-mixing flexibility of its original inhabitants, the Israelites and the Judeans. At one time, there were many Hebrew synagogues in Kashmir, but the Moslems destroyed them.

D. P. Singhal, author of ***India and World Civilization***, wrote that there was instant rapport between the Yadavas and the Jewish and Tarshish emigres. "It is significant that although the Indians and the Greeks had come from the same Indo-European stock (Javan), they met as strangers in the sixth century BC. Soon, however, the cousins became associates in a common cultural enterprise. Similarities in language, accompanied by similarities in religious beliefs, indicate that these two peoples must have either been in close contact at some early period or

have had a common origin, even though neither had any recollection of those times." (p. 19.) For Christians and Jews, the word Javan means descendants of "Jove, Japhet, or Jupiter." Since we derive our principal name for God, Jahve, from Japhet, Jupiter, or Dyaus-Pitar, the kingship between the Jews and the Greeks becomes incontrovertible.

The fact that these peoples were related further complicates the problem of identifying the "whos and whens" in the disorganized jungle of Indian history. The Yadu (Lost Tribes) and Tarvasu (Minoans or Tarshish) whom Indra (sailing ships) brought to India because of the troubles they had with a Persian king (Nebuchadnezzar); these were the same people, but the same people in different historical time-frames. The Jews, also a branch of the original Yakhus, lived in Palestine. It would have been helpful for us had the Indian historians made them just "different" enough to understand better where to place them in modern history books.

Many of Nebuchadnezzar's deportees emigrated to China where they were known as ***Hwei-Hwei*** (Wearers of Caps) and ***I-tzu-lo-tie*** (Israelites). In China and Tibet, they occupied high positions in international commerce, manufacturing, government, and military occupations.

I wouldn't be too far afield if I made the wild statement that even Lao Tsu was a Jew. ***In Jews in Old China***, Sidney Shapiro wrote, "L'Abbe Sionnet claimed...a mention of Jehovah in the origins of Lao Zi (Lao Tsu), the 6th Century BC philosopher." (p. 69.)

"Some foreigners, struck with the disparity between Taoist doctrine and the typical Chinese mind, have sought an extra-Chinese origin in them...some early missionaries believed in a Jewish origin..." (***The Encyclopedia Sinica***, by Samuel Couling, M.A., p. 544.) The foreigners who noticed Jewish traditions within ancient Chinese society were correct. The Indo-Jews also get credit for having founded China's great civilization.

Some ancient Chinese myths add further to the mystery behind Jewish origins. Some of their mythical heroes and stories definitely originated from Judaism. The one that intrigues me the most is that of two kings: Yao (Yah?) and Shun (Zion?) They lived between 2350 and 2250 BC, when the Indian kingdom of Lanka sank under the sea. Yao, like Jesus Christ, had a miraculous birth and ascended the throne about 2351 BC. After ruling for 70 to 100 years, he abdicated in favor of Shun, passing over his incompetent son. Shun was known for his skill and integrity. He subdued some barbarous tribes and divided the Chinese empire into twelve provinces (The Twelve Tribes?) and regulated some of its waterways. In his latter days, Shun chose Yu (Jew?) as his successor who drained the waters of a great flood that afflicted the country in those days.

"The King (Yao or Jehovah) was a very responsible person. He was called the Son of Heaven, and Heaven was believed to rule the kingdom through him. It was his task to see that God's will was done on earth. He stood between God and the people and served them both; he was the high priest of the nation as well as its ruler. He was sometimes called the One Man, because no one else was equal to him, and because he was expected to be the example and pattern of what every man should be..." (***The Pageant of Chinese History***, by Elizabeth Seeger; pp. 15-16.)

Some readers will be tempted to think that the Indo-Hebrews and Jews inherited their traditions from the Chinese. However, we must remember that ancient Lanka linked India and China, causing both regions to share their myths and traditions as well.

After Nebuchadnezzar died, his successor Evilmerodak became the new leader of Babylonia. Lacking Nebuchadnezzar's vision and strong leadership, he was assassinated and replaced by Neriglisar, one of Nebuchadnezzar's sons-in-law. By then, Babylonia was beyond hope of redemption. The Medans began to spread their tentacles throughout Mesopotamia. The Babylonians, led by Nabonides, were severely

defeated by the Persian king Cyrus. Mesopotamia became a part of the Persian empire after 539 BC, and the Persians established dominion over the remains of what had been the Assyrian empire, as Arrian wrote.

Between 485-521 BC, an Amalekite persuaded the Persian ruler to order the execution of all the Jews in India. However, upon intercession by his Jewish wife Esther (whose story became part of the bible around 330 BC), the king killed the Amalekite instead. He then told the Jews to attack and kill all native Indians who opposed them. That edict is even today a bitter memory for today's Hindus. The ***Yuga Purana*** section of the ***Garga Samhita*** describes the ferocity of the "Lost Tribes" and the fear they instilled in the hearts of native Indians. "They will eat up (i.e. oppress) the people (and) will burn (alive) five rulers at Nagara (Pataliputra),...the red-eyed foreigner (Jews) will destroy the four castes by making all old established castes low placed." (***Mlecchas in Early India,*** Pg. 24.)

The Jews, being descendants of Javan, were already Yavanas. The Jews also could have seen themselves as being Assyrians, Babylonians, or Achemenians, just as we in this country see ourselves as Americans even though we are Californians, Alabamians, Kansans, and the like.

If not even our biblical writers were able to find noticeable religious and cultural differences between the Persians and the Jews, why should we expect the Indians to be any different? The bible gives us a paucity of reliable historical information about the lives and loves of the Jews who lived in the Babylonian Diaspora. However, much, if not more, reliable information about the Babylonian Diaspora can be gleaned from Arabic and Persian sources. I think Ezra purposely destroyed many historical accounts about the close meeting of minds that linked the Persians and the Jews in the Diaspora. Ezra could have been afraid that Judaism was in danger of becoming a Zoroastrian or Hindu sect. His fear may be the reason why he decided to brainwash us into believing that during the Exodus, Moses and the Jews whirled like tops for forty years in the Sinai

desert. Religionists don't need historical veracity to shore up their faith in their respective religions, as they themselves say. The American and convert to Vaishnava Hinduism, Steven Rosen, stated in ***Archeology and the Vaishnava Tradition***, "Those with a spiritual bent are not swayed by archeological conclusions. Having identified with the eternal soul, true spiritual seekers have little need to confirm their beliefs by poking and categorizing bones." (p. 1.) Rosen is telling us indirectly, "True spiritual seekers have little need to confirm their beliefs by subjecting their ideas to scientific scrutiny and dissection."

I have already informed you that the Samaritan chronicles state that 30,000 Israelites and 300,000 Samaritans let Ezra persuade them to return to Israel. Evidently, some Jews didn't want to assimilate totally in Hindu society.

Don't forget that the "Grecians" or "Yavanas" described in this chapter were not bonafide Greeks from Athens and thereabouts, but the descendants of the original prototypical Jews, the "Lost Tribes," and the Judeans, either in part or wholly. Once this fact has been firmly welded in your mind, the mystery of the so-called "Lost Tribes" fades into nothingness.

In the preceding chapters, I have told you directly and indirectly that the Hittites, Hurrians, Amorites, Hyksos, Mitannis, Kassites or Kushites, Outer Bharatiya, Chaldeans, Syrians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Achamenids or Aramaeans, Selucids, and "whatever" were Northern Indians. True, they ruled much of or all of the Middle and near East, but only as rulers, not as peoples indigenous to those regions. The Old Testament is more than clear on this point. It even names places in India: Gozan, Elam, Media, and the like. All of Southern Persia, Afghanistan and what is now Pakistan were part of India. At one time, people regarded Northern Persia as part of India as well. In my research, I have collected powerful evidence that even Mespotamia, Turkey, Armenia and Russia might have formed part of India. The Indians say

that Yemen belonged to India proper. Were the Middle East and India once connected by a land mass?

Monarchs like Tiglath Pileser II, Shalmaneser III, and Nebuchadnezzar ruled from Assyria and Babylonia—but as conquering Northern Indian rulers, not as natives of Mesopotamia. The Seleucid conqueror Antiochus Epiphanus. whio imposed the worship of Jupiter on the Northern Palestenians, was an Indian. Cyrus and Darius, known to us as Persians, were really Northern Indians. If you cannot accept these solid facts, you certainly can't honestly claim to believe in the bible. Neither Jeremiah nor Ezra were able to keep the Jews from knowing that they were descendants of native Indians.

If, as I say, the Indo-Hebrews and Aryans once controlled the Middle and Near East, where are they now? What made them disappear from that part of the world? My answer to such a question is—they didn't. They were in the Holy Land then, and they are there now. Most of us have heard the old saying, "The more things change, the more they stay the same." Israel is as much beseiged by Aryans today as it was in times of old. In 70 A.D., The Jews lived in the middle of a sea of Arab ***Tsabaists*** (Aryans). The Aryanized Romans were their masters. Even while the Romans were destroying Jerusalem, Aryanized Jews (Ultra-Orthodox Jews or "Zealots") were within Jerusalem itself, warring against their Hellenized brothers for control of Judaism. Have things really changed? In this, the beginning of Millennium 2000, the Hellenized Jews (Secular, Liberal, Conservative, and Reform) are being attacked from within Jerusalem by the Aryanized Haredim and Ultra-Orthodox sects. Sworn to defeat Israel by fair means or foul are the now reformed Aryan-Arab ***Tsabaists*** (Moslems). The Israelis are a tiny nest in the center of this sea of wasps. How do I know the Moslems, Haredim and Ultra-Orthodox Jews are Aryans? Just compare the similarity of traditions of the Moslems, Haredim, and Ultra-Orthodox Jews: unbending customs; an aversion to human technological progress; idolatry (worship of the

"wailing wall," The Rock of the Mount; the Kaaba), fanatical sectarianism, oppression of women, north-south burial traditions (the Moslems only), total dependence on "divine guidance;" etc. etc. Even the "Romans" are outside Jerusalem's gates, telling the Jews to surrender—or else face total destruction in a "War of Armageddon": the fanatical Christian Fundamentalists.

What can be done to correct this tragic state of affairs? My personal opinion is that the Jews must convert those who have them surrounded, just as Israel did in days of yore. After all, most of the Moslems living in Jordan, Israel, and Syria were once Jews themselves. I entertain a belief that a great many Moslems would be more than glad to join a more liberal society.

XI

Is Jesus Christ Buried in India?

"People hardly accept against what is an established truth and accepted fact. To come to know of a tomb attributed to Jesus in Kashmir is shocking for the Christian world since they fervently believe that Jesus died on the cross and ascended to heaven. Upon this belief and sacred faith the whole of Christianity depends. But, truth stares us in the face and we can establish the fact that Jesus Christ did not die on the cross but died a natural death in Kashmir." (***From Kashmir to Palestine,*** by Paramesh Choudhury; p. 258.)

About the end of the 19th century, a Russian adventurer named Nicholas Notovich and his Negro servant traveled to several Far Eastern countries. While he was in Ladakh, a Kashmiri province with a predominant Buddhist population, some Buddhist priests told him that a young Palestinian boy named Issa (Jesus) had once lived and studied there. They said that several scrolls in the monastery of Leh, capital of Ladakh, described Jesus' experiences in Northwestern India. Notovich persuaded the monks of Hemis Gompa monastery, in whose library the scrolls were archived, to let him examine them. The scrolls were written in the Pali language. Notovich had most of them translated into his own language. They began with the Exodus and ended with Jesus' crucifixion. The following are a few passages from the scrolls that Notovich had translated:

"...A prodigious child was born in the Land of Israel. God Himself spoke through the mouth of this child about the evils of the flesh and of the greatness of the soul.

"The parents of the infant were poor people. They belonged to an extraordinarily pious family that had forgotten about their royal descendancy on Earth in order to praise the name of the Creator and give him thanks for the adversities with which he was testing them.

"...the divine child, to whom they gave the name of Jesus, began from his earliest age to talk about an one and indivisible God; he warned straying souls to repent and purged them of the sins which they had committed.

"People came from everywhere to hear him, and they marveled that such words could come from the mouth of an infant; all the Israelites said unanimously that the Eternal Spirit lived in this child.

"When Jesus had reached the age of thirteen years, the time when the Israelites should seek a wife, the house where his parents earned their livelihood with their modest work became a meeting place of rich and influential people. They all wanted Jesus as a son-in-law.

"Thus it came to pass that Jesus secretly abandoned the home of his parents, left for Jerusalem, and subsequently traveled to the Sindh with merchants, with the intention of perfecting himself in the word of God and studying the laws of the great Buddhas...At the end of fourteen, the young Jesus, blessed be he, came to this part of the world, from the Sindh, and took up residence among the Aryans in the country beloved by God."

In Israel, Jesus had heard the traders' stories about Outer Bharata and Western India (Now Afghanistan, Kashmir, Gujarat, Goa, Rajasthan, the Punjab, and states like Maharashtra), the religions in those regions, the fact that nearly every Jew on earth lived there, that the Jews had once come from there, and the grim reality that the hard-nosed Ezraesque Jerusalem establishment was driving the Indian Jews there to other religions.

Because Christians and Jews have been so utterly brainwashed to think of Israel as "Bible Land," where the hearts of the Jews were

concentrated only on Jehovah, some find it hard to believe that at the time of Jesus, Buddhism was a fad there. However, even before Jesus was born, Buddhist missionaries were preaching throughout the Middle East. Buddhism was probably the "New Age" religion of its day. Educated, spiritually-inclined people of the known world also knew about Hinduism. How could they not know about it? Their Arab neighbors were still observing ***Tsaba,*** also called ***Saba***, a Middle Eastern version of Aryan-style Hinduism. Thousands of Hindus a year visited Mecca and The Dome of the Rock. They told the Jews that Shiva was buried at Mecca and that Lord Krishna was buried either under The Dome or near it.

In ***Journey Into Kashmir and Tibet***, author Swami Abhedananda discussed the similarities in pronunciation and practices of the Jewish Essenes and Nazarites and the Hindu Ishani and Nath yogis. "...it seems that the name 'Essene' derives from 'Ishan,' which is another name for Siva, the great deity and also a great Yogi. It will not be wrong to conjecture that the name 'Essene' is another form of 'Ishani' which means a devotee of Lord Siva. 'Ish' is also another name of Siva and 'Ishainath' in all probability means a worshipper of Siva. The word 'Nath' is also associated with the same deity. It is possible that Jesus Christ received initiation into the order of monks known as 'Nath Yogis' and came to be called 'Ishainath." The word 'Isha' means 'Lord.' The meaning of the word 'Nath' is also the same. Jesus often spoke of God as 'Lord.' He himself was also addressed as 'Lord' by his followers." (p. 122.)

Not yet ready to be chained in matrimony, anxious to learn more about Far Eastern religious practices, and wanting to meet his Far Eastern coreligionaries who outnumbered the Israelites by eight or ten to one, young Jesus joined a trading caravan. While in Greater Bharata and Northern India, Jesus probably even stayed with relatives and friends, for regardless of the exclusiveness of the Jerusalem Jews, both groups were generally mutually friendly when they weren't arguing

about religion and politics. Jesus spent his early manhood studying the languages of Northwestern India and Tibet and mastering the most profound teachings of Buddhism and Hinduism. The historians of the host countries immortalized him in their books, calling him a "Buddha."

During his travels, Jesus met the large Jewish communities residing in India. Many Jews were forgetting their traditions and converting to the religions of their Indo-Hebrew neighbors: Zoroastrianism; Jainism; Buddhism, and Hinduism. Jesus reasoned that if his people were ever to increase their numbers, preserve the Hebrew religion, and become powerful enough to protect themselves, the Palestinian Jews would have to free themselves from the bindings of Ezraism as the Diaspora Jews had done centuries before, allow Judaism to continue being a world-class religion, and solicit converts as the Diaspora Jews and the Buddhists were doing. During Jesus' time, there were more Judaized Gentiles in Israel than so-called "ethnic Jews." Nearly all the inhabitants of Galilee were Judaized Greeks and Syrians.

After Jesus had reached his 29th year, he became inspired to return to Israel and start propagating his views on a universal Judaism like the one he had observed in the Diaspora. In the Buddhist manner, he wanted to train missionaries and send them to preach to all the foundering Jewish communities in the Diaspora. In this way, the Jews could preserve themselves and assure their ascendancy and power in the world.

On his way back to Israel, Jesus stopped for a while to preach to the large Jewish communities living in Persia where he had a few disputes with the Zoroastrian priests. When he challenged them, they at first plotted to do him bodily harm. But on further reflection, they decided to just chase him out of their cities and advise him to make more haste in returning to Israel. They showed Jesus mercy because they were well aware of what the Diaspora Jews had done to them and the Indians about five hundred years before Jesus was born. In no way did they want a "repeat" of the ***Esther*** story.

According to the Buddhist account translated by Notovich, Jesus was twenty-nine years old when he returned to his native land.

The Buddhist account translated by Notovich ends as follows: "Meanwhile, Pilate became horrified at what he had done and turned the cadaver of the saint over to his family members who buried him near the place of his execution. The people came to pray together beside his tomb, and the air was filled with sobbing and wailing.

"Three days later, the governor sent his soldiers to remove Jesus' body and bury it elsewhere because he feared that the people would start an uprising.

"On the following day, the people found the tomb open and empty; immediately thereafter the rumor went forth that the Supreme Judge had sent his angels to take the mortal remains of the saint to Heaven, in whom a part of the Divine Spirit had lived on earth..."

The Buddhist account states that a rumor was spread that Jesus had died. It did not say that he had really passed away.

If you want a more nearly complete account of Jesus' early sojourns in the Far East, I recommend that you buy Notovich's fascinating little book, ***The Unknown Life of Jesus Christ***, published by Rand McNally and Company.

After Notovich had published his findings, many Christian authorities accused him of having invented the account. However, since then, a large number of researchers have gone to Hemis Gompa and examined the scrolls in that monastery's library. The monks of Hemis Gompa state that many more scrolls about Jesus' Far Eastern ministry are kept in the Buddhist libraries in Lhasa, Tibet. Swami Abhedananda stated in ***Journey Into Kashmir and Tibet*** that the monks of Hemis Gompa showed him the very manuscript that Notovich had translated. "The lama who was acting as our guide took a manuscript from the shelf and showed it to the Swami. He said that it was an exact translation of the original manuscript which was lying in the monastery of Marbour near

Lhasa. The original manuscript is in Pali, while the manuscript preserved in Himis is in Tibetan. It consists of fourteen chapters and two hundred twenty-four couplets (slokas). The Swami got some portion of the manuscript translated with the help of the lama attending him. The following are some parts of Abhedenanda's translation: "At the age of fourteen he (Jesus) crossed the Sind and entered the holy land of the Aryans. As he was passing all alone through the land of the five rivers, his benign appearance, face radiating peace and comely forehead attracted Jain devotees who knew him to be one who had received blessings from God himself. And they requested him to stay with them in their monastery. But he turned down their request. At this time he did not like to accept anyone's service. In course of time he arrived at Jagannath Dham (Puri), the abode of Vyasa Krishna, and he became the disciple of the Brahmins. He endeared himself to all and learnt how to read, understand and expound the Vedas.

"...After this he went on pilgrimage to Rajagriha, Benares, etc. This took six years and then he started for Kapilavastu, the place where Buddha had been born...Then he spent six years in the company of Buddhist mendicants, mastered Pali to perfection and studied all the Buddhist scriptures. From there he went to Nepal and traveled in the Himalayan region...Then he went westwards...." (p. 120.)

Swami Abhedananda said that Notovich's book was "proscribed by the government." The Indians of Abhedananda's time feared, and those of today fear, that if the Christians and Jews find out that their religious traditions are rooted in India, imperialism will be perpetuated there. Hindu author Ishwar (Joshua) Sharan, in his book ***Myth of Saint Thomas and the Mylapore Shiva Temple***, says, "The Myth of St. Thomas is the prototype of the Jesus-in-India stories that began to appear in the last century to explain the early years of Jesus that are not accounted for in the New Testament. They were invented by Western spiritualists who also parade as historians of the arcane, and they have become a

favourite tale of today's spiritual seeker and the convent-educated Hindu who is flattered to learn that the founder of Christianity may have visited India.

"The devotees of these stories do not notice that in them neither Judas Thomas nor his twin brother Jesus are presented as seekers of truth or admirers of Hindu religion and culture. Instead they are presented as teachers of their own superior truth or as enlightened social reformers who are persecuted by pagan priests. Whether the tales are set in Palur or Mylapore as in the case of Thomas, or Puri and Benares as is the case of Jesus, the theme of martyrdom is the same. The 'super' teachings of both men are rejected and their lives threatened by 'reactionary' case Hindus. Thomas is murdered on a hilltop near Madras and Jesus is stoned and driven from the country by a mob—only to return and marry a princess of Kashmir after surviving the Crucifixion.

"The first objective of these tales is to vilify Brahmins and malign the Hindu religion and community. The second objective—and here we part company with the Jesus stories—is to present Christianity as a native Indian religion, not a Western import, and show that Syrian Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism can rightfully claim religious hegemony in India..." (***Introduction i.***)

In ***Christliches Indien (Christian India),*** German author f. A. Flattner wrote, "In Leh we found again the legend about a visit from Christ to this part of the country. The Hindu residents of Leh and some Buddhists from Ladakh told us that in Leh—not far from Bazar—there still exists a lake with an old tree at its bank. Under this tree Christ preached to the people before returning to Palestine. We also heard a legend, according to which Christ, when he was young, arrived in India with a merchant caravan, and he studied the sacred scriptures in the Himalayas. We heard different versions of this legend, which is extended far beyond Ladakh, Sinkiang, and Mongolia. All the versions coincide in one point, in that Christ, during his absence from his childhood to the age of 30, was in

Asia. It is not important from where this legend originated, perhaps from the Nestorians. What is important to understand is that here the people take these stories seriously."

Some Christian researchers who have personally seen the scrolls about Jesus in Ladakh and Tibet, have accused the Nestorians and other ancient Christian sects of having planted these scrolls in the monasteries on purpose. But we must pinch ourselves to stay reminded that this region is extremely holy for Jews and Christians. It is here that the bible was born. Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth had actually once lived in this ancient land, the Kashmiri province of Zanskar. At the time of Jesus, the Kashmiri province of Ladakh had an extremely large Jewish citizenry. The people who wrote those scrolls were in all likelihood Jews themselves. Even now, tourists and pilgrims visit Seth and Job's tombs in Ayodhya.

Until we of the Western world and the Hindus free our minds from ignorance about Outer Bharata, we can never make ourselves believe that it was as natural for Jesus to be in Outer Bharata as in Palestine. The great Outer Bharatiya city of Taxila was one of the known world's top centers of culture and learning.

Several non-Moslem books have already been written about Jesus and Moses' tombs in India. Until now, only a few of them have been published in English. The authors of those books, knowing how deeply the myths about these two men are rooted in the minds of most practicing and even non-practicing Jews and Christians, hesitatingly, timidly, and apologetically try to convince their respective readers that Jesus did not rise from the dead; that Moses did not spin like a top for forty dizzying years.

When I was doing this chapter, I, too, at first decided to give elaborate arguments proving that Christ had not come back to life and then flew up to heaven. However, I decided not to waste my time doing it. It seems to me that in Millennium 2000, we shouldn't have to be convinced that

dead bodies don't come to life. But this doesn't mean that I don't recognize Jesus' unequaled greatness. Wherever he went, his fame ran ahead of him. He was well-known. The Palestinian Jews and those in Babylonia, Persia, and Outer Bharata were always in close contact with one another. Besides, Jesus had lived in Outer Bharata as a young man and had already endeared himself to Jewish communities there. Israel, regardless of the intransigence that its religious leaders had inherited from Ezra, was still the mother country for the Diaspora Jews. They were always hungry for news from Palestine. Outer Bharata and Indian traders, tourists, pilgrims, and sailors brought back amazing tales about Jesus' astonishing ministry in Israel and what, for them, seemed like miracles. Indian travelers to Israel noticed that the mysterious circumstances surrounding his birth were astonishingly similar to those of the Indian Lord Krishna. Some of them began to wonder whether he was a reincarnation of Lord Krishna. After all, many Hindus believed that Krishna was buried in Jerusalem.

Not a few of those stories about Jesus' exploits in Israel were exaggerated far out of proportion to what he had really done. Most of the New Testament was written outside of Israel and by people who might not have ever been there.

For many reasons, Jesus was far more accepted among the Jews of Outer Bharata than in Israel. The Jews and Gentiles in the lands where he lived, traveled, and preached turned his stopping places into shrines revered unto this day. The historians of these countries immortalized him in their writings. Christ evidently used a drugless form of healing, similar to Chinese acupuncture. He knew exactly what nerve points and energy centers to stimulate and sedate, to bring out the body and the mind's highest healing powers. Unfortunately, his ***avante garde*** healing techniques never made the medical books. Most people now believe that he healed just by laying his hands on the afflicted. But no matter how great Christ's talents and skills, he was just a human, albeit a great

one, who knew something that we didn't and don't. Even the bits of his teachings that have been handed down to us have been perverted and subverted to serve other agendas.

No miracle has happened, or will ever happen, on earth. All so-called "miracles" result from natural physical and mental phenomena, many of which we don't yet know about.

If, as the bible says, Jesus appeared alive to his followers and others a few days after his crucifixion, Joseph of Arimathea and his servants, or somebody else, brought Christ down from the cross, in perhaps a comatose state, removed the nails from his hands and feet, and carried him to Joseph's own spacious, airy tomb, not to bury Christ alive, but to deceive his enemies, revive him, treat his wounds, and send him out of Israel.

A few years ago, I visited a friend in a hospital ward filled with patients who had been mangled severely in motor vehicle crashes and other mishaps. One young man, whose motorcycle had run headlong into an approaching automobile, lost his left leg and hip. Yet, when I saw him, he was already up on crutches and planning to purchase another motorcycle. I saw in that ward several other severely wounded and crushed people who had survived unspeakably horrible mishaps and lived to tell about—even joke about—them as that young motorcyclist did. Suddenly, like a "light from heaven," as St. Paul would have said, I realized that compared with what had happened to those people, the nail holes in Jesus' hands and feet were nothing. I admit that those nail punctures could have maimed Jesus slightly, but it would have been nearly impossible for him to have died from the experience because he was fastened to the cross for only a few hours. We Christians often infer from our brainwashing that the Romans hammered thick railroad spikes into Jesus' hands and feet. But most nails in those days were just used for building furniture. Archeological excavations show that most of the nails of that period were of narrow diameter.

When I was a young university student in Mexico, I once saw some Roman Catholic penitents nail three of their followers to crosses and leave them hanging for at least the amount of time that Jesus had suffered on his cross. I am sure that their experience was no less traumatic for them than it had been for Jesus. Yet, when they were brought down several hours later and released, they limped painfully away from those crosses with only a reasonable amount of assistance from their brother penitents. I am absolutely sure that if most of the mangled people in that hospital ward I visited could have chosen getting nailed to a cross over what had happened to them, they would have chosen crosses.

The object of crucifixion was to make the victim suffer as long as possible before he was allowed to die or to go free. People in those days were not so heartless and unfeeling as we have been led to believe. Not having the "social awareness" to know that keeping inmates in jail for scores of years is the best way to reform criminals and deter crime, they believed, "naively," perhaps, that few people who had received the "cross treatment" would risk getting an encore. Had a person just been nailed to a cross and left to hang without supports and rope bindings, he would have died within an hour or two.

If the "cross torture" was just meant to encourage a redeemable criminal to consider "early retirement," his tormentors straddled him over a flat, narrow seat joined to the vertical face of the cross. After nailing his hands to the cross-beam and binding his arms to it, they crossed one foot directly over the other, nailing them transversely to the vertical beam, often using a surgeon's scalpel to cut a smooth, clean path for the nails. In this way, a condemned person in a minimal state of health could experience a hell that lasted from two to three days—and live to tell about it. But Jesus, definitely in good health, especially good if you consider that the Divine Spirit resided within him, didn't stay on the cross for the days required to give him an adequate premortem torture. According to the bible, he was lowered from the cross three to six hours

after being nailed to it. According to Jewish law, no condemned person could be left hanging on a cross alive after sundown on Friday, the commencement of the Sabbath. Jesus Christ and the two criminals hanging beside him had been crucified on a Friday afternoon. As the sun was going down, the guards broke the criminals' legs in order to hasten their demise. But for some reason, they just took Jesus down. It could be that Jesus' friends had bribed either the guards or Pilate not to break his limbs. In ***John*** 19:34, we read that a Roman soldier pierced Christ's side with a spear "And forthwith came there out blood and water." Since dead people don't bleed, Christ, though unconscious from such intense suffering, was still alive when the spear point pierced his side. Evidently, the point failed to damage any vital organs. As we well know, Christ turned up very much alive about three days later. As was the custom in those days, the deceased victims of crucifixion were delivered to their enemies for inspection. But such didn't happen in the case of Christ. His old friend and admirer, Joseph of Arimathea (some authorities believe he was Christ's uncle), went to Pilate and asked for Christ's body. "...Pilate marveled if he were already dead. And when he knew it of the centurion, he gave the body to Joseph." (***Mark*** 15:44-45.)

After freeing Jesus from the nails, Joseph and his servants wrapped him in a white cloth and carried him to the grotto-like tomb belonging to Joseph and his family.

"And there came Nicodemus, which at the first came to Jesus by night, and brought a mixture of myrrh and aloes...Then took they the body of Jesus, and wound it in linen cloths with the spices, as the manner of the Jews is to bury." (***John*** 19:39-40.)

Those readers acquainted with ancient Jewish customs will notice a few anomalies in the above quotes: The body was prepared in the darkness, after the Sabbath had already begun, an act of labor contrary to ancient Jewish law. The body should have been prepared on Sunday, the first day of the week. We are told that the herbs used to prepare his body

were myrrh and aloes (aloe-vera). But these herbs were and still are a healing balm for the living, not for the dead. According to both ancient and modern herbals, myrrh is an antiseptic, stimulant of blood circulation, and vulnerary (wound healer). Even to this day, aloe-vera is used to heal burns and close wounds. Nicodemus' herb formula became immortalized in Arabic literature with the names "***Marham-I-Isa***" (Ointment of Jesus Christ) and "***Marham-I-Rosu***" (Ointment of the Prophet). At least 33 ancient Arabic herbals list this preparation as the very one applied to Jesus' wounds, including the famous ***Canon of Avicenna***, one of the greatest herbal formularies ever written. In Brazil, many apothecaries and herbalists sell "Ointment of Jesus Christ."

In ancient days, corpses were covered with spices so that people wouldn't notice the stench of decaying flesh and to stop the spread of contagion. Why would Nicodemus have tried to heal the wounds of a dead man? The bible gave the ingredients for the herb mixture smeared on Christ's wounds. But there are still many other indications that Jesus left the cross as alive as when he was nailed to it. Early Egyptian rulers were interred in rooms, their sarcophagi surrounded by empty space. But not those of the Jews. Their tombs were stuffed with earth. Jewish funerary tradition dictates that bodies be returned to the earth.

At dawn, on the first Sunday after the crucifixion, Mary Magdalene and others arrived with the spices for preparing Jesus body. Why would they have brought more spices if Christ's body had already been rubbed with spices, wrapped, and entombed? This version of what happened was told in one book: ***John*** 19. Those of us who have lived in tropical areas of the world know only too well that animals and humans start putrefying just a few hours after dying. Why would Mary have rubbed spices on a body that was already putrefying? Could she have tolerated the stench?

Mary and the others were surprised to observe that the stone tomb seal had been rolled away. A young man dressed in white clothing, probably a member of the Jewish Essenes sect, told them that Christ had risen.

The tomb was empty; the seal had been rolled away, to facilitate the exit of a wounded but still very much alive and physical Jesus. A spirit Jesus, or one who could perform miracles, wouldn't have needed either medical treatment or the removal of the stone seal. The Gospels (***Matthew, Mark, Luke, John***) each give varying but similar accounts of what happened at that time. According to John, as Mary Magdalene stood weeping outside the empty sepulchre, a stranger approached her and asked her why she was grieving. At first, Mary thought that a cemetery laborer was talking to her. Then she noticed that the man was Jesus who had disguised himself to keep from being recognized. No spirit or superhuman being would have needed to take such safety precautions. Jesus told Mary to notify the disciples that he had talked to her.

That same night, the disciples gathered behind closed doors, in a room where Jesus was waiting for them. He showed them his wounds and let them touch him, so that they could be certain that he was still a live flesh-and-blood man. He even ate with them. Spirits don't need food. Jesus stayed with them for a week. During this time, he assigned each disciple a specific area or nation, where large Jewish populations separated from Israel's mainstream were living. As I have stated elsewhere, and as you should correctly believe, Jesus did not intend to create a new religion called "Christianity." First, he wanted to fill in a void in Judaic teachings. Until then, Judaism had always been ambivalent about the possibility of an after-life. Christ came here to tell us that we would, indeed, survive the death state on this earth or on any other planet with the photo-chemical conditions requisite for matter to acquire movement and awareness. Second, he wanted to reconcile the deep clefts between the Palestinian Jews and those of the Diaspora, to force the Jerusalem establishment to openly admit that Judaism was no

longer an ethnic religion, but one of the most popular religions in the known world, and to free mankind forever from looking for the truth vainly in mountainous pages of scriptures and manmade religious laws.

For himself, Jesus chose the most difficult mission of all. He would minister to the "Lost Tribes" in what are now Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tibet, and Northwestern India. Not only were their numbers greater than those of Israel, but their isolation from Israel was causing many of them to slip back to their Indo-Hebrew beginnings. Many of them, even their leaders, had converted to Zoroastrianism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Hinduism.

Another truth that Jews and Christians must face is that Israel has not always been "The Promised Land" as we have been fraudulently led to believe. India was "The Promised Land." I realize I have made a strong statement that goes against what we've been taught. Therefore, I would be amiss if I didn't give some iron-clad proof of this fact. I mustn't be a miser with the abundance of proofs in my possession. Remember, that in those days, all ethnic and religious groups in Western Asia shared slightly varying versions of common Indian religious traditions. It's possible that many religious people of all the other Western sects of Indo-Judaism, like Jesus, dreamed about spending the rest of their lives in "The Promised Land."

In 1742 AD, the Turkish Sultan Salim ordered the compilation of ancient Arabic poetry. This anthology was called ***Sair—Ul—Okul.*** About 1850 BC, just fifty years after Abraham and Sarah's arrival from India, and 450 years before the Exodus, the Arab poet ***Labi—Bin—E—Akhtab—Bin—Turfa,*** declared his love of the Promised Land of India:

"Oh the divine land of Hind
Very blessed art thou!
Because thou art the chosen
Of God blessed with knowledge.
That celestial knowledge which like

Four lighthouses shone in such
Brilliance—through the utterances of
Indian sages in fourfold abundance.
God enjoins on all humans,
Follow with hands down
The path the Vedas with his divine
Precept lay down.
Bursting with Divine knowledge
Are Sam and Yajur bestowed on creation,
Hence brothers respect and
Follow the Vedas, guides to salvation.
Two others, the Rig and Athar teach us
Fraternity, Sheltering under their
Lustre dispels darkness till eternity."

Of course, the above verse was written during the time of Abraham. The great poet could have been personally acquainted with him. Did people still feel that way about India during the time of Jesus? I imagine that I should provide some proof of this, also. The famous Arab poet and historian ***Jirrham Bintoi*** lived about 165 years before Mohammed. He wrote the following about one of India's greatest kings, Vikramaditya, who died about 150 years before the birth of Christ. "Fortunate are those who were born during King Vikram's reign. He was a noble, generous, dutiful reader devoted to the welfare of his subjects. We Arabs, oblivious of divinity were lost in sensual pleasures. Plotting and torture were rampant. The darkness of ignorance had enveloped our country. Like the lamb struggling for its life in the cruel jaws of a wolf, we Arabs were gripped by ignorance. The whole country was enveloped in a darkness as intense as on a new moon night. But the present dawn and pleasant sunshine of education is the result of the favor of that noble king Vikram whose benevolence did not lose sight of us foreigners as we were. He spread his sacred culture amongst us and sent scholars from his own land, whose brilliance shone like that of the

sun in our country. Those scholars and preceptors through their benevolence we are once again made aware of the presence of god, introduced to his secret knowledge, and put on the road to truth, had come to our country to initiate us in that culture and impart education." (The above described writings were translated by the Indian writer Aditi Chaturvedi, for the online Indian magazine ***Weekly Revelation.*** See ***www.swordoftruth.com***) We shouldn't be surprised to learn that after what he had been through, Jesus was more than ready to spend the rest of his life peacefully in "The Promised Land."

Just as Jesus' week's stay with his disciples was coming to an end, the disciple Thomas arrived. At first, he doubted that he was really looking at Jesus. He demanded some proof that it was really he. Unlike those modern priests and preachers who demand blind, stupid obedience, Jesus lauded Thomas's demand for actual proof. Jesus himself had told Thomas: "Let him who seeks continue seeking until he finds. When he finds he will become troubled. When he becomes troubled, he will be astonished, and he will rule over all...Recognize what is in your sight, and that which is hidden from you will become plain to you. For there is nothing hidden which will not become manifest." ***(Thomas Gospel Sayings.)*** Christ told people to use their minds; not to believe on the basis of blind, unthinking faith. After touching Jesus' hands, feet, and side, Thomas became convinced that he was touching a wounded but very much alive man.

Thomas and Jesus had a special relationship. Not only were they both carpenters, but ***The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible*** states: "It is startling to find that in the ***Acts of Thomas***, Judas Thomas is regarded as the twin of our Lord himself, a suggestion which has been taken seriously by some modern scholars and held a fact by the Mesopotamian Church." The ***Acts of Thomas*** are "apocryphal" or biblical works deemed to be too fanciful and uninspired to belong to the actual bible. According to the Acts, "At that time we apostles were all in Jerusalem: Simon called

Peter and Andrew his brother, James the son of Zebedee and John his brother, Philip and Bartholomew, Thomas and Matthew the publican, James (the son) of Alphaeus and Simon Cananaean, and Judas (the brother) of James; and we divided the regions of the world, that each one of us might go to the region which fell to his lot, and to the nation to which the Lord sent him. According to lot, India fell to Judas Thomas, who is also (called) Didymus (the twin)); but he did not wish to go, saying that through weakness of the flesh he could not travel, and: 'How can I, who am a Hebrew, go and preach the truth among the Indians?' And as he considered and said this, the Savior appeared to him by night and said to him: 'Fear not, Thomas, go to India and preach the word there, for my grace is with thee.' But he would not obey and said: 'Send me where thou wilt—but somewhere else! For I am not going to the Indians!" And as he thus spoke and thought, it happened that a certain merchant was there who had come from India. His name was Abban and he had been sent by King Gundaphorus, and had received orders from him to buy a carpenter and bring him back to him. Now the Lord saw him walking in the marketplace at noon, and said to him: 'Dost thou wish to buy a carpenter?' He said to him: 'Yes." And the Lord said to him: 'I have a slave who is a carpenter, and wish to sell him.' And when he had said this he showed him Thomas from a distance, and agreed to sell him, and agreed with him for three pounds of uncoined silver, and wrote a deed of sale saying: I Jesus the son of Joseph the carpenter confirm that I have sold my slave, Judas by name, to thee Abban, a merchant of Gundaphorus the king of the Indians. And when the deed of sale was completed the Savior took Judas, who is also (called) Thomas, and led him to the merchant Abban. And when Abban saw him, he said to him: 'Is this thy master?' And the apostle in answer said: 'Yes, he is my Lord.' But he said: 'I have bought thee from him.' And the apostle was silent. On the following morning the apostle prayed and besought the word and said: 'I go whither thou wilt, Lord Jesus; thy will be done!' And he

went off with Abban the merchant, carrying with him nothing at all, save only his price."

Those Christian theologians who interpret the bible on the basis of faith alone, insist that the statement, "...the Savior appeared to him by night..." means that Christ appeared to Thomas in a dream or a divine apparition. They will not accept the truth that Christ was in hiding at that time. He did not want to be recaptured. Also, had Christ just appeared to Thomas in a dream, why did he appear in the flesh the next day, in the busy marketplace, and offer up Thomas for sale to Abban? And why would he have done a worldly thing like taking silver for Thomas, which the dead and ascended don't need or even want, and write out a bill of sale?

The truth of the matter is that in taking silver for Thomas, he was killing two birds with one stone. At one and the same time, he got Thomas free passage to Outer Bharata and the amount needed for himself and Mary to book passage on a camel caravan to the same place. Don't you agree that if Christ had the power to raise himself up from the dead he also could have transported himself, Thomas, and Mary to India on that famous "beam of light" on which he had supposedly "ascended to heaven?" Now you are beginning to know why the Catholic and Protestant leaders don't want you and me to read ***The Acts of Thomas.***

What about this talk of Jesus and Thomas being twin brothers, born at the same time from the same womb? This is another fact that the Church doesn't want us to know. What they do want us to believe is that the biblical statements about Thomas and Jesus' twinship mean that "Anyone following Christ's philosophy strictly becomes his twin in faith." If this is true, then who was selling whom that day in the marketplace? Was Thomas selling himself against his own wishes and objections, or was Jesus selling him? And if Thomas was selling himself, why did he state in writing that he was "Jesus the son of Joseph the carpenter?"

Just before Thomas and Abban set sail for Parthia, a vast confederation regarded as part of India, Jesus gave Thomas instructions on what to preach to the Jews of Outer Bharata and India. He didn't want Thomas to load their minds unnecessarily with impossible to obey dogmas, penances, austerities and laws. The teachings had to be acceptable and applicable to the lives of anyone of whatever religion, even to atheists. Jesus knew that human beings, their literatures, and their understandings change with the times. Therefore, people would have to have a teaching that explained exactly what would happen to them after they died, where they would be after death, and what they need to do to reincarnate to more highly evolved bodies and minds. These teachings would then be, forevermore, the "True Bible" of all mankind. Jesus made Thomas write down 114 of his most important sayings to comment on during his mission to India. "These are the secret sayings of which the living Jesus spoke and which Didymos Judas Thomas wrote down...And he said, "whoever finds the interpretation of these sayings will not experience death." (***Thomas Gospel*** 1,2.) Christ didn't ever intend for mankind to know other than his sayings. He didn't want another voluminous book created to hide his jewels of wisdom.

Most scholars believe that the ***Thomas Gospel*** is a Gnostic work. In a sense, they are right. Because of the ignorance prevalent in those days, many Gnostic sects used the ***Thomas Gospel*** in their teachings without realizing that it is basically non-theistic in essence. The **Gospel** is non-theistic in that its aim is not to reinforce people's belief in God, but to help them understand the after-death and rebirth experience and control those aspects of their eternal existence. Messianic Christians won't be able to relate to many of the basic tenets of Thomas Christianity. The Thomas Christians didn't regard Jesus as divine or as a universal savior of mankind. They even worshiped alongside the Shaivites. According to the ***Thomas Gospel***, Jesus even forbade prayer, fasting, and almsgiving. I believe that the Gospel was too advanced for

its time. Unfortunately, its very simplicity and plainness became its own undoing. The people of that time couldn't understand it.

Many biblical authorities believe that Jesus stayed hidden in Jerusalem for about a month after his crucifixion, the time needed for his feet to heal properly. After that, he, Mary, and any others in his party left Jerusalem for Lake Tiberias in Galilee, the first leg of the journey to India. But why did Jesus choose Galilee? First of all, it was about seventy-five miles from Jerusalem. Communications being slow in those days, few people in Galilee would know what had happened to him. The Galilean Jews were mostly Greek and Syrian converts to Judaism, and generally scorned by the actual descendants of Abraham. They were probably somewhat resentful of the Jews who didn't accept them and wouldn't have cooperated with them in returning Christ to Jerusalem. Galilee was also out of Pilate's jurisdiction. Christ had friends there as well, who would hide him and attend to his needs and to those of his party. Last, but far from least, it was on the principal overland trade route leading to India.

After arriving in Galilee, Jesus removed his disguise, showing himself to Simon Peter and others. Simon Peter suggested that they all go fishing. After having caught sufficient food, they enjoyed a delicious fish dinner together. Everyone present that day commented that Jesus certainly didn't eat like a dead man!

From Tiberias, Jesus and his group set out for the next city in their journey toward India: Damascus. Because Damascus was about 180 miles from Jerusalem, Jesus and his party probably spent about twenty days to get there. Some scholars say Jesus arrived in Damascus two years after his crufixion.

In Jerusalem, a young man named Saul of Tarsus, a fanatical supporter of the conservative Pharisees, an enemy of the Christians and a willing spy for the Pharisees, "...made havock of the church, entering into every house, and haling men and women committed them to

prison." (*Acts* 8:3.) Then, after getting word that Jesus was fleeing back to India, Saul naturally concluded that he would try to reach Damascus, a great trading city where people booked passage on camel caravans bound for the Far East. Saul stopped persecuting the Jerusalem Christians temporarily and set out for Damascus, to ask the Jewish community there to help him arrest Jesus and extradite him back to Jerusalem. Upon finding out that Saul was approaching Damascus, Jesus personally met him just outside the city and asked, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?"

"And he said: Who art thou, Lord? And the Lord said: I am Jesus whom thou persecutest." (*Acts* 9:4-5.) Jesus then converted Saul, renaming him Paul, and persuaded him not to oppose his flight eastward.

The bible states that Jesus came to Paul as a "light from Heaven." (*Acts* 9:3.) However, I maintain that Jesus the man reasoned with Paul. That "light from Heaven" was just the "light of understanding." If Jesus had truly been a spirit, he could have saved Paul the time and expense involved in traveling to Damascus. Besides, Paul's mischief had been particularly severe in Jerusalem, even causing the death of some of Jesus' followers. Why didn't Jesus intervene there? If Jesus had truly risen to heaven, never again to return until the "latter days," why would Paul have wasted his time looking for him in Damascus? Jesus said to Paul: "Why Persecutest thou me?" Had Jesus really died and risen to heaven, he couldn't have still been persecuted.

East of Damascus, Jesus left what we erroneously call "Bible Land" because much of the Old Testament and most of the New Testament were written outside of Israel. Therefore, most biblical references to him must now cease. You must be open-minded and deprogrammed enough to accept the numerous non-Christian, non-Jewish accounts of what happened to Jesus in and beyond Damascus. Since Christian historians tend to be subjective Christians first and dedicated, objective secular historians second, few versions of Jesus' flight to India are available in

European languages. Only a few such references can be found in the largest and best libraries. Yet, a large number of books in Persian and Kashmiri contain the facts mentioned in this book. The rest of this chapter depends generally on translations provided to foreign researchers by the world's leading non-Christian authority on Jesus' life beyond the sphere of influence of Ezra-Israeli culture and the Christian world. Dr. Fida M. Hassnain, Director of the Department of Libraries, Archives, and Museums of Kashmir, Director Honorarius of the Kashmir Research Center for Buddhist studies, and Secretary of the Sharada Peetha International Research Center.

Now, if you number yourself among those who don't have faith in ancient Indian historians—but you do have a lot of divine faith that Paul wanted to capture the ghost of Jesus and return it to Jerusalem for trial—you should know that the greatest European historians say that Kashmiri historical records are the only Far Eastern histories which they take seriously. "Kashmir," said Dr. Stein, the Sanskrit scholar, "can claim the distinction of being the only region of India which possesses an uninterrupted series of written records of its history, reaching back beyond the period of the Mohammedan conquest and deserving the name of real chronicles." (Quoted by Walter W. Lawrence in ***The Valley of Kashmir***, Pg. 179.) The Kashmiri historians wrote their biographies of Jesus, neither for their own self interests, nor to lead Christians astray, nor to convince us that Paul wasn't trailing a ghost, but to record their country's fascinating history and give credit to those personages who played important parts in the drama of Kashmir.

Just 3.2 miles from the Damascus of today, there is a place named ***Maqam-i-Isa*** (Place Where Jesus Once Stayed). Mohammed bin Khavbendsha bin Maumud, known also as Mir Kwand, wrote in his classical book of Persian history ***Rauzat-us-Safa***, "Jesus and Mary abandoned the city and traveled toward Syria...Jesus (on whom be peace) was named the Messiah because he was a great traveller. He wore

a woollen scarf on his head, and a woollen cloak on his body. He had a stick in his hand; he used to wander from country to country and from city to city. At nightfall he would stay where he was. He ate jungle vegetables, drank jungle water, and went on his travels on foot. His companions, in one of his travels, once brought a horse for him; he rode the horse one day, but as he could not make any provision for the feeding of the horse, he returned it. Journeying from country to country, he arrived at Nasibain (Nisibis) which was at a distance of several hundred miles from his home. With him were a few of his disciples whom he sent into the city to preach. In the city, however, there were current wrong and unfounded rumours about Jesus (on whom be peace) and his mother. Jesus miraculously healed some persons and exhibited other miracles. The king of the territory of Nasibain, therefore, with all his armies and his people, became a follower of his. The legend of the 'coming down of food' contained in the Holy Quran belongs to the days of his travels."

Ibn-I-Jara wrote in his famous work ***Tafsir-Ibn-Jarar-ar-Tabri***: "He and his mother, Mary, had to leave Palestine and emigrate toward a faraway nation, going from country to country."

During Jesus' stay in Damascus, his fame spread to the next major stop on his trip, the city of Nisibis. Nisibis, later to become Edessa, was the capital of the Mesopotamian province of Mygdonia. While in Damascus, Jesus had received a letter from the king of Nisibis, asking Jesus to heal him of a serious illness.

"The king Abgar Uchama offers Jesus, the good Savior who came from the land of Jerusalem, a greeting. I have heard of you and your healings that are brought about without medicines or herbs. According to what is said, you cause the blind to see and the lame to walk; you can heal lepers and cast out bad spirits and demons; you cure the terminally ill and raise up the dead. And since I have heard this about you, I think that you may be God Himself, come down from Heaven to do it, or you

are the Son if God, if you do all that. Therefore, I write you, beseeching you to take the trouble to come to me and heal me of the illness afflicting me. I have also heard that the Jews (Jerusalemites) are against you and want to do you bodily harm. I possess a city, very small, but worthy, which is big enough for both of us."

Jesus answered: "Blessings upon you who have believed in me without having seen me...But in regard to what you allude to in what you have written...If I am arrested here, I will send you one of my disciples, so that he can heal you of your afflictions and transmit life to you and your family." Again, we have proof that a physical Jesus was in Damascus.

The above quotes were taken from the ***Apocryphal New Testament.*** The religious historian Eusebius de Caesaria, who in the year 313 AD became bishop of Caesarea, stated that he had obtained the original letters from which the above quotes were taken directly from the archives of Edessa, copying the originals word for word. Those letters were later preserved in Edessa until they were destroyed in the Islamic invasion.

Ibn-I-Jara writes in his book, "The king of Nasibain was an astute man. The People wanted to kill him (Jesus), but Jesus fled." The resistance that the subjects of Abgar Uchama demonstrated toward Jesus indicates that the inhabitants were Jewish and sympathetic with Jerusalem.

Nazir Ahmad, in his book ***Jesus in Heaven on Earth,*** stated that the people of Nisibis had tried to kill Jesus. Because his damaged feet forced him to travel slowly, he had to travel in disguise and under an assumed name, Yus Asaf. Both words come from Hebrew: Jesus = ***Yuz***; The Gatherer = ***Asaf.*** Jesus' name was recorded in the history books of every country through which he traveled. Afha Mustafi, in the Persian book ***Ahwala Aharian-i-Paras***, wrote: "The man called Yus Asaf came from a country lying to the west and preached here (Iran), and many people believed in him."

Nazir Ahmad stated in his book that in the extreme southeast of Afghanistan, there are two small meadows named Yus Asaf, so named

because Jesus had preached there. Those two meadows are well within what was once the ancient, heavily Jewish populated Parthian empire. An Afghan emir hired a caretaker for a monument to Jesus in Jalalabad and donated money for its maintenance.

The above-mentioned places, which any reader can visit today, prove that Jesus left a clear record of his escape to Kashmir.

What most Christians know of Christ comes from the New Testament. However, historical facts about Christ and his escape from the Cross abound in Moslem writings. Paramesh Choudhury, another world-famous authority on Indo-Judaism and Christ's Indian ministry, wrote in ***From Kashmir to Palestine,*** "...Jesus being a traveller has been so well proved by Islamic history that if all the references were copied from those books, they would I think run into a big volume." (p. 324.) The Moslems wrote the first objective histories and were among the first literate peoples on earth. Readers must also be aware that the Moslems regard men like Abraham, Moses, and Jesus as part of their own traditions. Many will even become offended at the suggestion that they were Jewish. The Moslems seem to identify with the Israelites. I have no explanation of this anomaly. The story of Jesus' escape to India is the Moslem version of what happened to Christ. If the Moslem writings about Christ had been printed and distributed in English, a book like mine would be superfluous today. I couldn't have written this chapter without Moslem references.

Mr. Choudhury made the following comments on Jesus' flight to India: "Jesus (peace be on him) in the course of his travels had arrived at Nasibain. This Nasibain is a place between Mosul and Syria which, in English maps, has been called Nasibus. If one travels from Syria towards Persia, one would pass through Nasibain, which is at a distance of 450 miles from Jerusalem: Mosul is nearly 48 miles from Nasibain and 500 miles from Jerusalem, the fronter of Persia is only at a distance of 100 miles from Mosul. This means that Nasibain is 150

miles from the frontier of Persia. The eastern frontier of Persia touched the town of Herat in Afghanistan, i.e., Herat lies on the western frontier of Afghanistan in the direction of the Persian territory and is about 900 miles from the western boundary of Persia. From Herat up to the Khyber Pass, the distance is about 500 miles.

"It would be noticed in the maps published by Christians, Media is shown towards the south of the Sea of Khizar (Azov), where, today, is Persia. This means that Media was at any rate a part of the land which today constitutes Persia. The eastern frontier of Persia is adjacent to Afghanistan; there is the sea towards the south and the Turkish Empire toward the west. If the report in the ***Rauzat-us-Safa*** is correct it appears that, by travelling to Nasibain, Jesus intended to come to Afghanistan through Persia, and to invite to the Truth the lost Jews who had come to be known as Afghans. The word 'Afghan' appears to be of Hebrew origin; it is a derivative which means 'brave.' It appears that at the height of their victories they adopted this name for themselves.

"In short, Jesus came to the Punjab after passing through Afghanistan, with the ultimate intention of going to Kashmir after seeing the Punjab and Hindustan. It would be noticed that Chitral and a strip of the Punjab separate Kashmir from Afghanistan. If one travels from Afghanistan to Kashmir, through the Punjab, one has to journey over a distance of 80 miles or about 135 kilometers.

"Jesus, however, wisely adopted the route through Afghanistan, so that the lost tribes of Israel, known as Afghans, might profit from him. The eastern frontier of Kashmir touched Tibet. From Kashmir he could easily go to Tibet. Having come to the Punjab, he had no difficulty in wandering through the important places of Hindustan before going to Kashmir or Tibet. It is, therefore, quite possible, as some old historical records of this contry show, that Jesus may have seen Nepal, Benares, and other places. He then must have gone to Kashmir thriough Jammu or Rawalpindi...As Kashmir resembles Sham (Syria and its surrounding

country) he must have taken up permanent residence in this land...There is no doubt...that the Afghans are Israelites, like the Kashmiris. Those who have taken a contrary view in their books have been misled to the extreme; they have not made a minute study of the matter. The Afghanis admit that they are the descendants of Qais; and Quais belong to Israel...He (Jesus) was named the 'travelling prophet,' nay, the 'leader of travellers,' on account of this very long journey. A Muslim savant, i.e. Ibn-al-Walid Al-Fahri Al-Tartooshi Al-Maliki, who was renowned for his learning, states about Jesus, on page 6 of his book ***Siraj-ul-Maluk***, published by the Matba Khairiya of Egypt in 1306 A.D.: 'Where is Isa, the Rahulla, and the Kalimatullah, who was the leader of the righteous, and the chief of travellers?' meaning that he was dead, and that, even a great man like him and departed from this world. It should be noticed that this learned authority calls Jesus not merely 'traveller' but the 'chief of travellers.'

"Likewise on page 461 of ***Lisan-ul-Arab*** it is stated: 'Jesus was named the 'Messiah,' because he wandered about, and because he did not stay at one place.' The same is recorded in ***Tajul-Urus-Sharah Qamus***. There it is also stated that the Messiah is he who is given goodness and blessings i.e., he is given these qualities in such measure that even his touch is blessed; and that this name was given to Jesus, for God gives this name to whomsoever He pleases. As against this, there is another Messiah, whose touch was evil and accursed, i.e., his nature was composed of a curse and evil, so much so, that his touch gave rise to the darkness of evil and that of a curse. This name was given to the Messiah who is the Dajjal and to all those who are like him. The two names, morever, i.e., Messiah the Traveller, and Messiah the Blessed, are not antagonistic to each other. One does not invalidate the other. For, it is a divine practice that God names a man in more than one way and that all such names apply to him..." (pp. 323-324.)

Ahmad of Qadian, a Kashmiri Moslem, wrote in his book ***Jesus in Heaven on Earth***, "...it is evident that Jesus was not honoured in the land of Herod and Pilate. He was on the contrary, disgraced. The suggestion that he would be honoured during his second coming to this earth is baseless. It is against the divine books and the eternal divine law of nature. There is moreover no proof of it. The truth, however, is that as Jesus, having had his release from those accursed people, came to the land of the Punjab and honoured it with his visit, God gave him great eminence—here he met the ten lost tribes of Israel. It seems that most of these Israelites had adopted Buddhism and some had degenerated into idolatry of a very low kind. But with the coming of Jesus, most of them returned to the right path; and as there was an exhortation in the teaching of Jesus to believe in the coming Prophet, the ten tribes who came to be known in this land as Afghans and Kashmiris ultimately all became Muslims. So Jesus came with great honour to this land. There has been discovered recently a coin in this very land of the Punjab, on which is inscribed the name of Jesus (on whom be peace) in Pali characters. This coin belongs to the time of Jesus. This shows that Jesus came to this land and received kingly honour; the coin must have been issued by a king who had become a follower of Jesus. Another coin has been found with the figure of an Israelite. It seems that this too is the figure of Jesus. The Holy Quran also has a verse which says that Jesus was blessed by God wherever he went...So these coins show that he received great honour from God, and that he did not die until he had kingly honour."

Qadian also said in the same book, "Jesus...did not die on the cross neither did he go up to the heavens nor it should ever be hoped that he will return to the earth from the heavens, rather, he died at the age of 120 years in Srinagar in Kashmir, and his grove is in the Khanyar Region of Srinagar."

"...(Paul) implanted the bad seedling of Trinity in Damascus. And this Pauline Trinity started from Damascus."

We are in the West often think that there was only one Buddha. However, according to the Buddhists, a new Buddha always reincarnates soon after the death of the prior one. We also seem to think that Guatama was a portly-looking Chinese character. In reality, Buddha was a white-skinned Scythian of the Ashkenaz (Asakenoi) clan. Anyone who has read about the life of Buddha can't help but notice similarities in the lives of the two men. Qadian said that much of what we know about Buddha came from stories about Jesus himself. When Jesus went to Kashmir, the Buddhists came to regard him as a reincarnation of Buddha, adding the lore about Jesus to what was already said about Guatama. "...And just as Injeel has preached Celibacy, similarly in Buddha's teachings it is desired; and just as an earthquake came on putting the Jesus to the Cross, similarly it is written that an earthquake came on the death of the Buddha. Thus the main reason for all such similarities is that out of good fortune for the Buddhists, Maseeh (Jesus the Messiah) came to Hindustan and stayed for a long time amongst Buddhists and they received detailed knowledge on his life and his preachings. Consequently, it was inevitable that a great part of that teaching and ceremonials should have found its way into Buddhist records for Jesus was respected and taken for the Buddha by the Buddhists. These people therefore recorded his sayings in their books and ascribed them to Buddha."

About two or three years after their escape from Jerusalem, Jesus and Mary arrived at the Scytho-Outer Bharata (Parthian) port of Andropolis (Andra-Pur?) and reunited with Thomas. Parthia extended from what is now Southern Syria to what is now Pakistan and the southern border of Kashmir. Scythia extended south of the Indus river into what are now India's states of Gujarat and Maharashtra. The ancient King Gondaphorus, whom Thomas was going to serve, reigned

as king of Northwestern India from twenty-one to fifty AD. He unified the kingdoms of the the Outer Bharatiya and the Scythians. These regions (not really nations) were well-known in Israel. In forty BC, an Outer Bharatiya army composed mainly of Jewish volunteers besieged Jerusalem, drove out King Herod, a puppet of the Romans, and invaded the temple. In thirty-seven BC, the Romans drove the Outer Bharatiya out of Palestine, reinstated Herod on the throne of Israel, and again became the tormentors of the Jews. Outer Bharata and Bharata Proper (India) were far from unknown to the Jews in the time of Jesus.

On the eve of Jesus and Mary's arrival in Andropolis, great wedding festivities were taking place there. The son of Gad, brother of King Gondaphorus, was getting married. Being part of Abban's group, Jesus and Thomas were invited to the wedding celebration. At this festival, the two brothers met some Jewish dancing girls. During the celebration, some favored guests, Jesus and Thomas included, were invited to visit the bride in her chambers. While everyone was talking to and congratulating the bride, Thomas asked Jesus to bless the marriage. At that moment, the king told the guests to leave the bedchamber. Thomas left first, ahead of the guests. Jesus stayed behind. Then the groom entered the chamber, intent on having sexual relations with his bride. "And when all had gone out and the doors were shut, the bridegroom lifted up the veil of the bridal chamber, that he might bring the bride to himself. And he saw the lord Jesus in the likeness of the apostle Judas Thomas, who shortly before had blessed them and departed from them, conversing with the bride, and he said to him: 'Didst thou not go out before them all? How art thou now found here?' But the Lord said to him: 'I am not Judas who is also Thomas. I am his brother.'" Then Jesus had them sit down, advising them not to have intercourse but instead to remain celibate. "'...if you abandon this filthy intercourse you become holy temples, pure and free from afflictions and pains both manifest and hidden, and you will not be girt about with cares for life and for children, the end of which is destruction...'" Notice that Jesus did not

need an interpreter to advise the bride and groom. In those days, Aramaic and Greek were the preferred languages in Outer Bharata, just as they were in Israel. The couple may even have been descendants of the Lost Ten Tribes that had been taken to that region by Sargon II and Nebuchadnezzar.

After describing Thomas and Jesus' activities in Andropolis in detail, the *Acts* discusses Thomas's ministry in India. Also, only slight mention is made of Jesus after the wedding ceremony. Since Jesus stayed behind in Kashmir, not accompanying Thomas to Kerala, I can assume only that Thomas and Jesus eventually lost contact with each other. Thomas returned to Kashmir only to bury Jesus and build his tomb.

Jesus, Thomas, and Mary left Andropolis and went to Taxila, the capital of Gondaphorus. There, Thomas probably obtained permission to accompany Jesus' party to its destination in Srinagar, Kashmir, on condition that he later return to Taxila and build the king's new palace. Inscriptions by the ruins of the palace indicate that Thomas was its building superintendent: A highly regarded foreign carpenter, who is a pious devotee of the Son of God, built this palace of cedar and ivory for the great king." Indian archeologists claim that a nearby stone relief is none other than a sculpture of Thomas himself! The ***Acts of Thomas*** tell us that Jesus and Thomas were twins and identical in appearance. Does this stone relief provide the only reliable evidence of Jesus' true likeness? It seems that we have more than enough proof that the existence of Jesus is a historical fact. More and more people are also seeing the linkage between Jesus and India. For example, every year more than 60,000 Christians from all over the world attend a yearly festival in Taxila, to commemorate the arrival of Thomas and Jesus in India.

Years later, Thomas would continue on to his mission in Southwestern India, where he would convert many souls, get himself killed, and then be cremated Hindu style, on a funeral pyre. In ***Early History of India***, V. S.

Smith states that Gondaphorus ruled Taxila from twenty to forty AD. Archeologists have uncovered many old coins bearing his name. An old stone inscription, unearthed in Taxila, on the borders of India where Gondaphorus' capital was located, is on display in the museum at Lahore:

"In the year twenty-six of the great king Gondaphorus in the year Samvat 103 and in the month of Baisakh, on the fourth day..."

Indian historians state that the first Jews to emigrate to India were principally artisans and builders of temples and places. Kauleshwar Rai wrote in ***Ancient India:*** "Axes II was succeeded by Gondophernes (Gondaphorus). He was a Parthian by race. He ruled somewhere in Arachosia, as the viceregal associate of Orthagnes, before he became king himself. Gondaphernes gradually extended his power in different directions and became an emperor. It is maintained that he conquered certain districts of the Kushan empire. It is pointed out that the success of Gondophernes in the Upper Kabul Valley was short-lived. He must have ruled from twenty-one to forty-six AD. It is believed that a Christian mission visited the Indo-Parthians of the North-Western Frontier during his reign." (pp. 180-191.) Those "Christians" were none other than Jesus, Thomas, and Mary. Gondaphorus became one of the first Christian conquerors.

The Eastern Outer-Bharatiya principalities of Anahoi, Drangiana, Sakastan, and Arachosia were small Jewish kingdoms ruled by the descendants of Nebuchadnezzar's exiles to Afghanistan. All signs indicate that Gondaphorus was himself a Jew. Some authorities think he was one of the original wise men. It is possible that Outer Bharata and Taxila might have been at least dominated politically by Jews.

After Jesus and his entourage had traveled about forty-two miles from Taxila, Mary, old and exhausted from the rigors of their long and arduous journey, died in a small village, now called Murree, Pakistan, so named in her honor. The place where she is buried is now called Pindi Point. The tomb itself is called ***Mai Mari de Asthan*** (Place of Rest of

Mother Mary.) In accordance with Jewish tradition, the tomb lies in an east-west direction. Moslem tombs always face north and south. Therefore, Mary's tomb is definitely Jewish.

Murree could have been the place in Outer Bharata where Jesus grew to manhood. Mary probably visited him from time to time when he was getting his education there. Of a certainty, the citizens of Murree knew and loved Jesus and Mary, or else they wouldn't have honored her with such reverence and love. Noting the reverence that the Jews had for Mary's resting place, the Hindu residents of Murree, who believed in the validity of all religions, and who were probably themselves the descendants of Jews, began also to venerate the tomb. In 1898, the British Raj built a military watchtower next to the sepulchre. But the presence of the tower didn't stop the Hindus and Moslems from visiting Mary's tomb. The administrator of the Murree garrison, a captain Richardson, decided to destroy Mary's final resting-place in 1916, to keep the townspeople away from the tower. However, the Hindu population protested so violently that the British backed off. This event was recorded in the city hall of Murree, under case number 118. In 1960, the Moslems had the tomb repaired.

After burying Mary and entrusting the care of her tomb to the Jews living in Murree, Jesus and Thomas continued their journey toward Srinagar. To get there, they had to cross a valley now called Yusmarg (Meadow of Jesus). Yusmarg was once a passage point on the ancient trade route linking the Middle and the Far East. It is about forty miles south of Srinagar. A branch of one of India's largest Indo-Jewish groups, the Yadu, who are related to the Yadavas in Gujarat, reside there, in special remembrance of Jesus' arrival in Kashmir. They are at one and the same time descendants of Japheth (Yayati) and the "Lost Tribes," brought to India by Sargon I and Nebuchadnezzar. When Jesus arrived in Kashmir, a large, influential Jewish population was already living there. The Jews in Afghanistan and Northwestern India outnumbered those of Palestine by

about ten to one. They were the main reason for Jesus' mission to Kashmir. Western travelers in Kashmir wonder why Jewish conclaves, some large, some small, or family groups descended from Jews, are scattered throughout the province. They are the last surviving remnants of the millions of Jews who, many centuries ago, almost turned Afghanistan and Northern India into a New Israel. They are the direct descendants of Moses and the "Lost Ten Tribes of Israel." They are the descendants of the few Jews who successfully resisted conversion to Islam. The rest of India is also peppered liberally with the descendants of the "Lost Tribes." Nearly two-thirds of all the Indians are direct descendants of the Indo-Hebrews and "Lost Tribes." Some, like the Dalits, number in the hundreds of millions. The Manessah (*Genesis* 41:51) number around 300,00. They recently begged Israel to let them "go home," but the Israelis don't have room for more "lost tribes." They are currently lacking in the miraculous powers necessary to accommodate them.

After leaving Yusmarg, Jesus and Thomas stopped to rest at a place now called Aishmuqum, about forty-two and a half miles southeast of Srinagar. Aishmuqum means "Place where Jesus rested." This is the same shrine where Moses' staff is supposedly kept under lock and key.

To further convince you that Jesus really did escape to Kashmir, I will list only a few of the geographical locations bearing his name: ***Issa-Brari; Yusu-dhu; Issa-eil; Yusu-dhara; Issa-Kush; Yusu-gam; Issa-Matti; Yusu-Hatpura; Issa-Ta; Yusu-Kun; I-yes=Issa; Yusu-maidan; I-yes-th-Issa-vara; Yusu-para; Ka-Issa; Yusu-raja; Ram-Issa; Yusu-varman; Arya-Issa; Yusmarg; Aish-Muqum; Yus-nag; Yusu; Yus-mangala.*** This is just a tiny list. There are more Kashmiri place names honoring Jesus than those honoring Moses. And in an area that is predominantly Moslem and Hindu. Would the Hindus, whom the Christian missionaries failed to convert in significant numbers, who in no way want the world to know that the descendants of the "Lost Tribes" are literally flooding the whole of India, deliberately "invent" a story about a saint

named Jesus, who had escaped from Palestine and emigrated to Kashmir? Kashmir is the True Holy Land for all Christians and Jews because our greatest mentors are buried there.

Mulla Nadiri, Kashmir's first Moslem historian, stated in his Persian book ***Tarik-I-Kashmir*** that Yus Asaf, the Yus (Jesus) of the tribes of Israel, in fifty-four AD arrived in Kashmir and proclaimed his stature as a prophet. "Under the reign of King Gopananda numerous temples were erected or reconstructed. He gave Suleiman of Persia the responsibility of making the necessary repairs on the 'Throne of Solomon.' The Hindus protested. They said that because this king was not Hindu but the follower of another religion (Judaism), he should not restore the holy tomb. During the same year, Yus Asaf arrived from Palestine and began to labor as a prophet in the Vale of Kashmir. He dedicated day and night to his mission, and he lived a life of devotion and saintliness. He took the Word of God to the people of Kashmir. Many people became his disciples. The king asked him to take the Hindus on the straight road.

"Suleiman restored the 'Throne of Solomon' and built four columns with the following inscriptions: 'Bhisti Zargar constructed these pillars in 54 AD and Khwaja Rukun, the son of Mirhan. Yus Asaf proclaimed himself as a prophet here in 54 AD. He is Yusu (Jesus) of the tribes of Israel.'

Here's a romanized version of the last two sentences of the above paragraph as they exist on the pillars: ***"Daren waquat Hagriti Yus Asaf Dawai to ghambre haikun and sal pinjah wachar...Aishan yusa paigham bari Bani Israel ast."***

Right now, the inscriptions on these columns are badly worn and faded, but through the use of laser beams and computer analysis and enhancement, they could be validated easily. The Sanctuary of Solomon, commissioned for construction by Solomon himself, according to the Kashmiris, is situated on top of a small mountain overlooking

the east side of Srinagar. Kashmiri authorities believe that the sanctuary is an exact copy of Solomon's throne in Jerusalem. Jesus proclaimed his Kashmiri ministry to the hundreds of thousands of Jews living in Kashmir at that time.

Salivahana was a great Yadava king of Paithan during the time of Jesus. In the story of the king's expedition to stop further migration of Aryans and Jews into India, the ***Bhavishya Mahapurana*** states that "On a certain day, Salivahana went to the Himalayan mountains, and there, in the center of the country of the Huns, the powerful king saw a distinguished personage seated near a mountain. The saint was of a light complexion and wore white clothing. Salivahana asked who he was. He replied amiably: 'I am known as Ishvara Putaram or 'the Son of God' and Kanaya Garbam or 'Issue of a virgin.' Being given to truth and penances, I preach the truth to the Amalekites and follow their true principles.

"Astonished by this answer, he king asked him about his religion, and he answered, 'Oh, King, I come from a distant country where truth doesn't exist, and where wickedness knows no bounds. I appeared there in the country of the Amalekites as the Messiah. I made the sinners and lawbreakers suffer, and I also suffered at their hands.'

"I appeared as Issah Masih (Jesus the Messiah). I received the Messiahhood (Christhood.)

"I said unto them, 'Remove all mental and physical impurities. Recite the revealed prayer. Pray truthfully in the right manner. Obey the Law. Remember the name of our Lord God. Meditate upon him whose abode is in the center of the sun.'

"When I appeared in the Amalekite country, I taught love, truth and purity ofheart. I asked human beings to serve the Lord. But I suffered at the hands of the wicked and the guilty.

"In truth, O King, all power rests with the Lord, who is in the centre of the sun. And the elements, and the cosmos, and the sun, and the God,

are forever. Perfect, pure and blissful, God is always in my heart. Thus my name has been established as Issah Masih.

"The king went back home after giving his obedience."

The ***Bavishya Mahapurana*** was written about 115 A.D., about 5 years after Jesus died, according to the legends of the Kashmiris. This information is tight evidence that Christ went to Kashmir after his crufixion. I hope that my readers don't accept everything I say naively. Investigate for yourself. The ***Bavishya Mahapurana*** has been translated into English and is available in several libraries in the United States. Try to obtain a copy for yourself, or search for one through the Interlibrary Loan System.

Jesus Married and Had Children. He has Living Descendants in Kashmir.

The author of the ancient Persian book ***Negaris-Tan-I-Kashmir*** told how Jesus came to marry and have children, regardless of what he had said to Gad's son and his bride. He stated that Shalivahana offered Jesus 50 women to care for his needs: managing his home; washing his clothing; preparing his food, among other "things." Jesus politely declined, replying that he didn't need any of them; that no one had to work for him. But the king insisted. Finally, Jesus, "forgetful" of the "good counsel" he had given back in Andropolis, accepted one woman to care for him. She was a Jewish princess named Maryan and extremely beautiful, making Jesus forget all about the "blessings" of celibacy. She bore Jesus eleven children who passed down a written genealogy owned today by the present great-great-great etc., grandchildren of Christ himself. It is now in the keeping of his descendant Sahabitzada Basharat Saleem, of Srinagar. The Asiatic volume of *Who's Who* states that he was born on August 14, 1934, in Srinagar. He was the editor of a daily newspaper and is now a hotel owner. The listing also states that he was jailed for political reasons several times, the last time in 1945, during a

conflict between India and Pakistan. Mr. Saleem is a Moslem. The citizens of Srinagar believe that Jesus' knowledge of drugless healing techniques was handed down to his descendants. Mr. Saleem is well-known and sought after in Srinagar as a gifted natural healer. Although he is well aware of his illustrious descendancy, neither Mr. Saleem nor any other of Jesus' descendants have ever tried to profit materially from their relationship to Jesus Christ. The maintenance of Christ's tomb is getting increasingly prohibitive for the Saleem family. They tried to get the Indian government to provide them with financial help to repair Christ's tomb and keep it in good shape for another 2,000 years, or at least until the Jews and Christians come to their senses, but the Hindu government apparently has other priorities. At the time of this writing, an English architect, Jeffrey Gale, has issued an international appeal for donations to restore Christ's tomb. In future reprints of this book, I pray that I'll be able to report that the tomb has been restored for the ages to come.

The Crucifixion of Sandiman (The Suleiman Who Restored the Throne of Solomon)

In 1128, the historian Kalhana stated in his book ***Rajatararangini*** (written in Sanskrit), "Saint Jesus lived in Ishbar, by a creek leading from Dal Lake in Kashmir. He was a saint of great reputation and his preachings were heard by all, and he had many disciples. One of his principal disciples, Sandiman (known also as Sandimati), was once imprisoned for ten years. At the end of that time, Sandiman was crucified. (This was the first and only crufixion in Kashmiri history.) Saint Jesus came to him and saw three sentences written on the ground, in front of Sandiman:

1. This man lived in poverty.
2. At the end of ten years' imprisonment, he will be crucified.
3. And after his resurrection, he will be the king.

"Sandiman was crucified in an enclosed place; the public witnessed the act of crucifixion. During the night, saintly women came close to him and surrounded his body. Saint Jesus became sad and came to the place on the third day. Sandiman returned to life. The people came to see him, in amazed wonderment, and offered him the throne of Kashmir. He refused to accept this offering. But the people wouldn't leave him alone, and finally, he agreed to be their king."

Jesus hung on his cross for only three hours or so. Sandiman survived the cross ordeal even though he had been nailed to it for three days. Buddhist authorities on death and dying say that a person needs three to four days to part from the body. It was possible that Jesus previously gave Sandiman a special drug to enable him to survive a three day ordeal on the cross.

In ***Kashmir, History and Archeology Throughout the Ages***, scientist-author S. L. Shali wrote, "Sandimati Aryaraja...led a life of poverty, suffered a long imprisonment and 'death at the stake,' then coming to life again due to spiritual powers of his guru 'Ishana' (Lord Jesus), consented to the prayers of his citizens and ruled Kashmir for over four decades. He built Shiva shrines and one such shrine is named after his guru as "Isheshvara" (modern village of Ishbar) on the bank of Dal Lake, north of Nishat Bagh. His life can be paralleled with the life of Jesus Christ. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that some scholars claim that Jesus Christ visited the valley and that his grave is situated as Khanyar in Srinagar..." (p. 144.) (Author's note: ***Khan*** = "Cain;" ***Yar*** = "From Israel."

A Distinguished Pakistanian Historian Discusses the Similarities Between Sandimati and Jesus.

Dr. G. M. D. Sufi made the following comments in his two volume work ***Kashir:*** "In Taranga second of the Rajatarangini of Kalhana, there is a Sloka (No. 90) which refers to a certain minister Samdhimati-Aryaraja

cemetery are lined from north to south, according to strict Islamic tradition. There are two sarcophagi in the upper building. The larger of the two, in the mid-north part of the chamber, is empty and just signifies the importance of Jesus to Islam. The smaller sarcophagus, in the south part of the Rauzabal, contains the remains of a 15th century Moslem saint, Syed Nasir-ud-Din, whose devotion to Christ knew no limits. According to his last wishes, he was buried near Jesus, but because of the different religious orientations of the two saints, Nasir-ud-Din couldn't be buried next to Jesus. Both of these sarcophagi are lined from north to south. The sarcophagus in the basement is lined from east to west, indicating a Jewish occupant. Again, don't ask me what mental quirk enables the Moslems to separate Jesus from Jewish traditions. I have never been able to understand this riddle. Perhaps my Judeo-Christian conditioning has blurred my reasoning powers.

In the past, certain favored individuals were permitted to descend a stairway to visit Jesus' real sarcophagus. This stairway is now sealed off. Today, visitors can only peer at the sarcophagus from a small window-like opening facing the street, on the west side of the building. In the northeast part of the upper crypt, visitors place lighted candles on a stone carving of Jesus' scarred feet. This carving was discovered only a few years ago when Dr. Hussnain scraped decades of candle wax off the floor. The carving shows just how Pilate's nails had damaged his feet. According to Kashmiri history, Jesus had to use a staff or a cane in order to walk.

The book ***Tarik-I-Asami***, written about two hundred years ago, states: "The tomb next to that of Sayid-Nasr-ud-Din is known by all to be that of a prophet who was sent to the people of Kashmir, and this place is venerated as the sanctuary of a prophet. He was a prince who came to Kashmir from a foreign country. He was pious, just, and exceedingly humble. God made him a prophet and ordered him to preach in Kashmir. His name was Yus Asaf."

Many authorities believe that the term "Jesus the Nazarene" referred to which Jewish sect he belonged, not to where he was from, for there was no Palestinian village named Nazareth. The Nazoreans (Nazarenes) were followers of John the Baptist. Jesus was baptized by John the Baptist. In ***The Myth of Saint Thomas***, Ishwar (Joshua) Sharan wrote: "The Nazarean Christian hierarchy had come to Edessa from Jerusalem prior to the Jewish revolt of 66 CE, and the oldest Christian church had been there. Syrian Christian Nazarean men in Malabar...did not cut their hair until the seventeenth century, and wore it tied up with a small cross in a top-knot." (pp. 10-11.)

In making the above statement, Ishwar Sharan unconsciously confirmed what other authorities declare about Jesus' Indian mission: that he and Thomas were already in India around 54 AD. Some Indian scholars believe that Jesus might have been the founder of the Hindu Nath yogic sect. ***Nath*** (Z, S, and TH are linguistically similar) may be just the Kashmiri name for "Nazorean." One of the founders of the Nath yogis was a man named Ishana, just as the words Joshua and Jesus mean "Lords" in ancient Hebrew, so do ***Isa, Ish***, and ***Isha*** mean "Lord" in Kashmiri. I have already told you that a Hindu temple dedicated to Yus Asaf (Jesus) exists in Srinagar, with the name Ishainath. Those who insist that Jesus isn't buried in the Rauzabal like to point out that the image of two scarred feet is a common religious icon in Hinduism. I would like to point out that this icon belongs to the ***Ishainath*** cult. However, it is also widely prevalent in Buddhism.

The story of the life of Ishainath (Jesus the Nazarene) is strikingly similar to the story of Jesus Christ. Perhaps the gospels and doctrines of the Nath Yogis are Christ's original teachings. As Swami Abhedananda stated in ***Journey Into Kashmir and Tibet***, "If someone collates in a single book all the observations made by scholars on the subject of Christ's sojourn in India, it will no doubt prove to be a valuable addition to literature on Jesus." (p. 121.) We all know that such a

collation would be a "No-No" in every Christian Sunday school class because Christians base their faith on what they read in the bible and digest from their preachers' sermons, not on the true history of Christ. Although I spent several thousand hours of research on this subject, and found iron-clad evidence to include in my book, Christians often tell me that the "true history" makes no difference to them. They prefer to believe the myth. Some have even told me that the Devil "made me write the book." To such comments, I can only say, "Lies are much easier to concoct than truths. Deceit is in the nature of Man. Had I wanted to lie, I wouldn't have needed to conduct thousands of hours of research, revise some chapters up to 40 times, spend thousands of dollars buying books from India and visit university libraries all over the country." They should also give the Devil credit for having created Indian languages and literatures because the linguistic, historical, and mythical evidence proving my contentions cannot be denied.

Inside the Rauzabal, an old document is on display, declaring that this tomb is indeed that of Jesus. This decree was given to Rahman Mir by five muftis (Moslem judges). It carries their seal, dated in 1766. The following is a translation of the decree: "In this kingdom, in the department of instruction and Religion, and in the court of Justice, Rahman Mir, sons of Behadur Mir, manifests that nobles, ministers, kings, high dignitaries, and the public in general come from all parts of the country to visit the sacred building of the prophet Yus Asaf, Blessed be He, in order to render homage and make offerings, and he affirms that he is absolutely authorized to receive and use these offerings, and no one but he has this right, and that no one should stand in the way of his rights.

"After examining the proofs established that during the kingdom of Rajah Gopananda, who repaired the building on Mount Solomon and built many temples, a man came whose name was Yus Asaf. He was a prince of lineage, and separated from all mundane things, and was a legislator. He was given to praying to God, from dawn until dusk; he

spent long periods in meditation. This happened after the first great flood in Kashmir, when the people had given themselves over to idol worship. The prophet Yus Asaf was sent as a prophet to preach to the people of Kashmir. He kept on proclaiming the One God until death claimed him, and he died. He was buried in Mohalla Khanyar, by a creek extending from the lake, in the place known as 'Rauzabal.' In the year 1451, Syed-Nsir-ud-Din Rizvi, a descendant of the Imam Moosa Ali Raza, was buried next to Yus Asaf.

"Because the place is visited regularly by all men great and small, and the aforementioned Rahman Mir is the hereditary keeper of the place, he is authorized to receive the offerings that are deposited there, and no one else has any right to or connection with the aforementioned offerings..."

The Kashmiri people also call the ***Rauzabal Hazrat Yus Asaf*** (The Tomb of Yus Asaf); ***Hazrat Nabi Sahib*** (the Tomb of the Prophet); ***Hazrat Shahzada Nabi*** (The Tomb of the Prophet Prince); ***Hazrat Isa Sahib*** (The Tomb of Lord Jesus). The tomb is visited regularly by Moslem and Hindus. It is also a Second Jerusalem for the Jewish mini-tribes living in Kashmir. Christians occasionally visit it as well. Their numbers are increasingly yearly, as more and more Christians become aware that Jesus Christ is, indeed, buried in the Rauzabal.

Swami Abhedananda visited Jesus' tomb during his journey to Kashmir and Tibet. "...a fine fragrance comes out of a hole in the wall of the tomb which, according to many, is an indication of the prophet's miraculous power. Many come to the place for cure of their illness. It is said that the tank with whose water Jesus performed his ablutions while on his way from Kabul to Kashmir is still in existence. The keepers of the tomb told us that the matter has been described in an ancient book of the Arabs called the ***Tarikh-i-Azham***. The tank is referred to as Yusuf Talao. The various stories in circulation about Jesus Christ's arrival at the Himis Monastery in Western Tibet in his youth and the study of the Vedas under the Brahmins at Puri all seemed to be true to us while

moving around this place..." The Swami commented, "If proper research were conducted in India, the gaps in the life story of Christ can be suitably filled in."

Dr. Hassnain Tells How Christianity Disappeared in Kashmir.

"Christian communities survived in Persia, Afghanistan, and Kashmir until the third century, according to my researches. These Christians were called Nazara and Kristani. Several crosses had been found by Christian missionaries on graves lying in the valleys of north India, though they surmised them to be the graves of Nestorians. I have not been able to locate where those crosses have gone. However, some interesting information has come to light." (p. 104.)

Dr. Hassnain quotes from the old Persian book, ***Kamal-ud-Din***: "'The Nazara had forty priests who were well-read in the Talmud, the Torah, the Bible, and the Apocalypse of Abraham. They would sit in the royal court and give verdict on cases referred to them by the Raja of Kashmir. After the advent of the Holy Prophet of Islam, these priests came to know that in their own scriptures, the Holy Prophet had been mentioned. In order to inquire into this matter, they deputed a mission under the leadership of Ganum Hindu to Balakh in Central Asia for advice and consultation with the chief priest. But Ganum Hindi saw that the region had accepted the truth of Islam. After some time he returned to Kashmir, and the remaining Nasar and Kristani converted and became Muslims. After this, they collectively joined the fold of Islam.'

"This conversion will have taken place some time after the time of the Prophet, after the year 570. However, while this information is scanty, it indicates the existence of a small group of Christians in Kashmir, who collectively converted, and thus lost their separate identity, somewhere between 570 and 962, the date of the death of Shaikh-us-Sadiq, who recorded this information. All trace of the Kristani in Kashmir was

wiped out, except for the tomb of Yuzu Asaph (Jesus Christ) in Rozabal, Kashmir." (pp. 194-195.)

Sadiq's account reveals that the Kristani and Nazara cultists regarded themselves to be Jewish. Because they were the interpreters of the Raja's laws and edicts, the Raja of Kashmir was himself a Jew.

One of Jesus' Sermons to the Kashmiri Jews

Dr. Hassnain has found several of Jesus' sermons. The following is one of my favorites:

"Listen! I say unto thee words of wisdom and truth, so that ye may be able to make a distinction between right and wrong. Indeed this is the duty of those to whom the words of God. Come! I say unto thee that whosoever discards righteousness shall not enter heaven.

"Seek ye the kingdom of heaven, rather than that of the world. Woe unto the seekers of the world, for they shall perish. Verily, I say unto thee: death keeps no calendar. When the hour comes even the birds have no power over their enemies, save ye with faith.

"I say unto thee: so long as there is light ye may travel, yet keep your good deeds secret, lest these be for show only. Blessed are they that do so, for they know that they shall be treated in the same way."

Dr. Hassnain Discusses Jesus' Living Descendant, Sahibzada Basharat Saleem.

"On researching further, I learned that Jesus had been mentioned by a Persian historian also. My attention was drawn towards Mulla Nadiri and his ***Tarik-I-Kashmir***. The manuscript was in the possession of the son of the chief caretaker of Razabal, a friend of mine, Sahibzada Basharat Salim. He avoided the issue for years, but I came to know why he felt reservation over showing the manuscript to me...He, being a Muslim, cannot declare this (his descendancy) openly, for fear of

Muslims who could give him a lot of trouble. For this reason, he would not show me the manuscript of the history written by Mulla Nadiri, nor documents relating to his family background." (Author's note: Mr. Saleem has a complete genealogy proving his descendancy from Jesus Christ.) "...to foreigners he still confides that he is a descendant of Yuzu Asaph." (p. 198.)

Dr. Hassnain eventually found a copy of Mulla Nadiri's history. "It took me a few months to completely analyse the value of the information given by Mulla Nadiri. I drew the following conclusions:

a) Yuzu Asaph is Issa of the Muslims and Jesus of the Christians.

b) Yuzu Asaph came from Palestine to Kashmir during the reign of Raja Gopadatta (79- 109 AD).

c) Yuzu, Prophet of the Children of Israel, proclaimed his ministry in Kashmir in 54 AD.

d) Sulaiman had this inscribed on the stones of the stairs leading to the sacred temple on the hill of Solomon." (pp. 200-201.)

Dr. Hassnain also quotes from a letter that Mr. Saleem sent to author Johan Forsstrom, author of a book entitled ***The King of the Jews***, on page 164 of said book: "By descent, as you might have read, I am a Palestinian, and my Holy Ancestor travelled from Jerusalem to Kashmir....also, significantly, many foreign film-makers, notably from Germany, France, and USA, have produced a number of films on me and my family." Note: Dr. Saleem sees himself as a Palestinian; not as a Jew.

If you still can't accept this story, the greatest leaders of Christendom certain do. Christian theologians generally fear that the truth about Christ will destroy Christianity. In 1973, when some writers for the famous German magazine Stern were in India, preparing a series of articles about Christ's tomb and his Indian mission, the then Cardinal Valerian Gracias, archbishop of Bombay, begged them, "For the love of God, don't write anything about this!"

To convince people that Christ isn't buried in India, Christian scholars and authorities like to use as their ammunition for discrediting the story ***The Acts of Thomas*** itself and the teachings of the Moslem Ahmadiyya sect that venerates Christ's tomb. They state that Hazrat Ahmad, who founded the sect in the late 19th century, believed some "inner voices" told him that Christ was in that tomb. They also say that Ahmad was so insane that he always kept candy stuffed in his pockets and let poor street children steal it from him. However, they sputter and stutter when they are asked to explain why a small Jewish tribe has been caring for Moses' Tomb on Mount Nebo for 3,200 years and why the Moslems, Hindus, Christians, and Jews alike have been visiting Christ's tomb for 2,000 years. They would have us believe that those rumors started in the late 19th century only.

It is true that ***The Acts of Thomas*** weren't written by Thomas, but by someone else several decades after his martyrdom in India. And it is also true that the book is jam-packed with allegories and fanciful stories about how Thomas even taught animals how to accelerate their own evolution and encouraged Hindu noblewomen not to give their husband any more sexual favors. However, if evolution is a scientific reality, do not animals have the right to accelerate their own evolution if such is possible? As for the tales about Hindu women denying sex to their husbands, we must realize that the 114th and last saying that Christ dictated to Thomas states that women in every way are equals with men. "Simon Peter said to them, 'Let Mary leave us, for women are not worthy of Life.' Jesus said, 'I myself shall lead her in order to make her male, so that she too may become a living spirit resembling you males. For every woman who will make herself male will enter the Kingdom of Heaven.'" During the time of Thomas, Hindu women were regarded as little more than cattle. They even had to allow themselves to be burned on their husbands' funeral pyres. By denying their husbands sexual favors, they were giving them a powerful message: "If we are the animals you think we are, you shouldn't pollute your bodies by having sex with us."

Another fact that Ishwar Sharan failed to consider in his book is that Jesus did not try to weaken the faith of the members of the Shiva cult because he regarded their monotheistic religious practices as being equal with Judaism. He didn't care what religion anyone had, so long as it was monotheistic. The Mylapore Shiva Temple was probably shared by both the Hindu Shaivites and the Jewish Yahvites.

Similarities Between Jesus Christ and Lord Krishna

Both Christ and Krishna descended from Noah.
The future births of both men were predicted ahead of time.
Christ was descended from Abraham.
Krishna and Brahm were related.
Christ was both Hebrew and Yehudi.
Krishna was both Abhira and Yadava.
Christ was in incarnation of Yah-Veh.
Krishna was an incarnation of Shiv (Vish).
Both men were born of virgins and in a stable.
Christ's other name was ***Yeshuwa.*** Krishna's other name was ***Yeshva.***
Christ was also called ***Jesus.*** A title of Krishna was ***Iesus.***
Another name of Christ is ***David Kh'resh.***
Another title of Krishna was ***Devata Krish.***
Krishna's mother = ***Mai-Yah*** (Mother of "Yah").
Mary = ***Mari-î-Yah*** (Love of "Yah.")
An evil king tried to kill both ***Yeshuwa*** and
Yeshva when they were infants, but...
Yeshuwa's parents took him to ***Maturai***, Egypt.
Yeshva was taken to ***Mathura,*** India.
It was predicted that both men would die to atone
for the sins of their people.
Both men preached to their people.
Christ was crucified. Krishna was killed by a hunter.

Christ was crucified in Jerusalem.
Some Hindu scholars think Krishna died in Jerusalem.
Christ appeared after his "death." Krishna appeared after his "death."
Both have a major holiday dedicated to them on December 25.
However, they were born 2,000 years apart!

How the Christ and Krishna Myths Merged to Create the "Christ Personality" Forming the Foundation of Modern Fundamentalist Christianity.

By the time of Christ, most Jews had forgotten their Indian origins. Only the scholars, historians, and rabbis knew that Judaism was derived from the Shiva and Kubera cults of India. However, the Arabs were still practicing a millenniums-old Indian-derived religion called ***Tsaba*** or ***Saba.*** "The People of the Book were the Jews, Christians, Sabians, and Zoroastrians. These peoples had been given the scriptures in the past." (***Islam,*** by George W. Braswell, Jr; p.114.) I want my Christian readers to especially note that "The People of the Book" (which includes "Christians") received the scriptures in the past. All of these religions claimed Abraham as their respective founder. Abraham was a North Indian. The Arabs predominated in the Middle East. For that reason, we can infer that ***Saba,*** a name of Shiva, was probably the most popular religion in all the civilized nations of the known world.

Hubal (pronounced "Khoobal" was the chief god of the 360 other deities housed in the pre-Islamic Kaaba. "Hubal was a man-like statue whose body was made of red precious stone and whose arms were of solid gold." (***Islam;*** p. 41.) Hubal was also god of the moon. This deity's name, the material from which it was made, and its affiliation with the moon, indicate that it is the Hindu ***Bahubali,*** another name for the Monkey God ***Hanuman.*** The presence of this idol in the

pre-Islamic Kaaba proves that Saba and Hinduism were the one ond the same religion.

Today, hardly anyone outside of India knows that Saba ever existed. The still bitter and angry Hindus remember only too well. Only a few small Saba sects have survived in the Near East. One small sect of Sabians exists in Iraq. The largest group, the Kurdish ***Yahzidis,*** consists of about one million adherents. The term ***Yah-Zidi*** is definitely of Indian origin: ***Yah*** + ***Siddhi*** (Holy; Sanctified; Saintly) Because the word ***Zidi*** is similar to the Hebrew word for "Devil," ***Shed,*** the Yahzidi Sabians have been unfairly accused of being devil worshippers. While it is indeed true that they give "the Devil his due," by placating him in certain ceremonies, their deity of deities is ***Malak Taus*** (King Zeus (Yah). The terms "Yahzidi" and "Malak Taus" have led me to infer that perhaps the Yahzidis see a two-sided god, just as the Native Americans of Arizona do; the front being "good;" the back "evil." The ***Druzes*** are probably a branch of the Sabians, too. There may be a few other Sabian sects whose insignificant numbers have kept them from being generally known in the outside world.

Is information about the religion called **Sabaism, Sabateanism or Nabateanism** being withheld from us on purpose? In Sanskrit and Kashmiri, ***Saba*** means "Assembly of the Gods." ***Nabi*** = "Prophet." My mind almost short-circuited when I found out that the Spanish word for Christmas, ***Navidad,*** derives from Sanskrit. ***Data*** = "A generous giver." ***Nabi-data*** = "The Philanthropist Prophet." Or how about this "coincidence?" "Christmas" = ***Krish-Masiha*** (Krishna the Messiah). Was our Santa Claus a Hindu as well?

This may be a good time to deprogram you to realize that "Hinduism" isn't, and has never been, "Hinduism." The "Hindus" have never thought of themselves as belonging to a "Hindu religion." They call their religious system ***Dharma Sabha*** (The Assembly of the Pious). This was always its name—from the beginning of Indian history. ***Saba***

is also another way of pronouncing "Shiva." Being Hindus ***(Dharma Sabha)***, the Sabaists surely worshiped Lord Krishna as God Vishnu in human form. We intuit this to be true because the priestly family of Mohammed was called ***Quraysh*** ("Krish" or "Koresh").

About 500 AD, the Moslems initiated their forced conversions of all the nations in the Middle East, Asia Minor, and Northern India. Not all the Sabaists were willing to accept Mohammed as the last prophet. While they were willing to discard many Hindu deities, they in no way agreed to trash Krishna. Finally, the Moslems quit pressuring them to convert to Islam. The Moslems highly respected this reformed religion of their ancestors, calling it a "revealed religion." At least, this is what western historians and "politically correct" Moslems say. The Indians will tell you that respect from the Moslems lay at the bottom of Mohammed's agenda. Scholars almost unanimously state that Mohammed copied his religious views from the Jews and Christians. But how could he have "copied" traditions that he always shared with them?

For a while, Krishna might have remained as the Sabaists' last tie to India. However, the similarities between Christ (Koresh) and Krishna do not go unnoticed. Even the names of the two saints are nearly identical. I have read that during the early Christian area, two popular "Christ" sects competed with each other. Furthermore, ancient writers said that each of these sects had deified or canonized a different individual. There is little doubt that this second individual was the Indian Krishna. The history of Mohammed proves that he could not tell the difference between Christ and Krishna. When Mohammed had all the pagan idols and paintings in the Kaaba destroyed, he told his followers to spare the picture of Krishna and his mother Maya, telling them that it depicted Mary and Jesus. Since he and Jesus were both members of the priestly ***Kurus*** or ***K'resh*** family , he probably regarded Krishna as a hallowed ancestor from whom he was directly descended. Abundant evidence seems to suggest that Christ himself was an Arab. At least, the

people in Christ's time could not tell whether he was Arab or Jew. Little by little, the Sabaist devotees of Krishna could have surrendered to Christianity, merging their myths with those about Christ. Because the Sabaists were at first more numerous than the Jews, their form of "Christianity" almost became the dominant Christian sect. In time, these merged myths infected the whole of Christendom, creating the ideas about Christ that Christians everywhere now believe fervently. As a result, we may never get to know who Jesus Christ really was or learn about the true substance of his teachings.

The ***Concise Encyclopedia of Islam*** states, "Many religious groups, including various Christian branches, and various groups in India, have at one time or another been identified as Sabians." (p. 240.) These groups hid under the protective umbrella of Sabaism, as a way to escape persecution for their non-Islamic beliefs. These and other other Indian-derived cults, such as those of the deities Mithra, Dionysius, Apollo, Attis, Adonis, etc., also evolved to "Christianity" as the Sabaists did, or, they could have already thought of themselves as different ***Christaya*** (Krishna?) sects, even before Christ. The biographies of these deities were also similar or identical to those of Christ and Krishna, causing me to intuit that all of them were different names for what has been the same religion all along, in the same way we say Baptists, Nazarenes, Methodists, Quakers, Jehovah's Witnesses, and the like. For example, anyone who studies Mithraism and doesn't discover the foundations of Roman and Orthodox Catholicism, that a close relationship exists between Buddhism and Christianity in general, or who doesn't intuit that Manichaeism and its disgusting religious practices were no more and no less than Tantric Buddhism, is either hopelessly bound in sectarian brainwashing or too uninformed and misinformed to be classified as a scholar of comparative religion. Similar cults extant during and after the life of Jesus failed to survive because only ***Yeshuwa Koresh*** (Jesus Christ) and ***Yeshva Krishna*** had nearly exact names and biographies—or perhaps they already had

those names as I have stated perviously. There is no other way to explain this tight relationship between ***Yeshuwa*** and ***Yeshva.***

Jews today refuse to tolerate Christ as an essential element of Judaism because he did not "fulfill" all the requirements for such an honor. However, since the time of Christ, and even before, Judaism was and still is peppered with "Messiahs." A few of them, such as Julius Caesar, Attila the Hun, and the North Indian king of Persia, Cyrus ***(Koresh)***, were not even Jewish. None of these "Messiahs" met biblical specifications. Yet, the individuals and Jewish sects who followed them were not excommunicated. Just the Christians. The last Jewish messianists to recognize a "Messiah" were the Hasidim Lubavitchers. They were certain that their leader, New Yorker Rebbe Menachim Schneersohn, who died in 1994, was the "Messiah." Even so, the Lubavitchers are still part of Judaism's family.

After two thousand years, the Jews have forgotten the real reasons why they reject Christ. My guess, and this ***really is*** a guess, is that Christianity was too closely identified with the Aryanesque Sabaism for them to accept Christianity as a sect of Judaism.

If we can accept the Indian origins of Judaism and Islam, my "guesswork" falls exactly on target. ***Sibi, Sivi, Saba, Saba-Deva*** or ***Sheba*** was the collective name of a people, nation, god, and religion in ancient Kuruksetra. They were also a people, nation, god, and religion in all the Arabian peninsula, Yemen, and beyond. Yemen was once regarded as a frontier of India itself. Some authorities speculate that a land bridge once linked Yemen with the Indian subcontinent. Whether in India or in the Middle East, the Sabaists belonged to the family of ***Yaudheyas*** or ***Yodheyas***, the people we came to know as ***Yehudiyas*** (Judeans or "The Holy Yah Warriors of Yah"). For some reason, these ***Yehudiyas*** remained fundamentally aloof from the Sabaists. At the time of Christ, the Arabs (Sabaists, Sabateans, Nabateans) and Jews were as much at loggerheads as they are now. If we could go back in time, we'd surely discover that

the ***Yehudiyas*** refused to accept their spiritual ancestor ***Yeshva Krishna*** as the Messiah. In ***Vaishnavism***, Krishna was actually the incarnation of God Vishnu. The actual Jews were unwilling to look upon any physical human being as "God."

Vaishnava is actually a monotheistic sect. Like Christianity, it also teaches that ***Bakhti*** (Universal Love) is the true road to spiritual salvation. In my research, I have discovered that the Fundamentalist Christians and "Krishnians" demonstrate similar negative "spiritual" behaviors: rejection of evolution; "Jesus is God;" "Krishna is God;" worshippers of images and pictures of the deity; overzealous to make conversions, and the like. Scholars are always wondering why a major world religion like Sabaism disappeared so fast. Could it be that Christianity has been Sabaism all along? Are the Christians proto-Moslems? If this is true, Christianity was nothing but a "gate crasher" to the ancient Jews.

I have previously stated that even many Jews during the time of Mohammed at first believed that the "Messiah" was destined to be an Arab (Sabaist). However, the appearance of Mohammed soon "enlightened" both the pro-Sabaist Jews and those Arabs who believed that the Messiah would be an incarnation of Yeshva Krishna. Christianity first sank firm roots in Palmyra and Corinth. "Unto the church of God, which is at Corinth..." (***Corinthians,*** I:1:2.) Archeologists have uncovered mosaic tile portraits in those areas, of a young cowherd, with legs crossed and playing a flute, in an idyllic rural setting. Although religious scholars admit that Palmyra and Corinth were hosts to an infinity of gods, they fail to tell us that these religious centers were great Hindu (Sabaist) strongholds. There can be no doubt that this cowherd is a Grecianized version of ***Yeshva Krishna*** himself. Because the Christians were able to believe that a man could also be "God," they were and are now probably more in alliance with Vaishnavism than with any other living religion. Had the Jews been tolerant of the Christ myth, their descendants might have reentered Hinduism through Sabaism.

We need not be astonished that Christianity grew so quickly. About all the ancients had to do was cross out Krishna's (Yeshva Krishn) name and substitute "Jesus Christ (Yeshuwa Koresh)." Had Krishna never existed, Christianity today would be at best an obscure, unknown Jewish or Islamic cult.

I have waited until now to reveal another important, little-known fact that has caused me to wonder if Christianity was ever an exclusively Jewish cult in the first place (in the sense that we now regard Judaism). Missionaries to Moslem countries are always expressing shock upon finding out that Moslems take offense when Christians identify Christ as a Jew. The Moslems revere Christ as being part of their own traditions. Actually, they have more information about him than we do. Most of what I have said in this chapter was taken from Islamic sources. Again, we must start in India and trace the Arabs' migration to the Middle East.

In this book, I have painstakingly presented facts indicating that the Indo-Hebrews ("Semites") and "Aryans (Not-Yahs)" were but the same people divided into two religions. Evidently, both groups respected each other at first, just as the Syrians and Assyrians considered themselves to be part of the same body. You have also learned that at the time of Christ, Jews living with and among Arabs thought that the "Messiah" would be an Arab. This fact proves that many Jews of Christ's time ***actually saw*** Sabaism as another form of Judaism. However, just as the "Aryans" themselves were not a unique ethnic group, neither was "Aryan" the official name of their religion. Officially, they called their religion ***Saba, Saba-Deva, Nabi-Deva*** and/or ***Krishtaya.*** Anyone practicing the ***Krishtiya*** (Christian Yah?) faith was a ***Krishtani*** or ***Krishtayani*** (Christian?). He also belonged to ***Dharma Sabha.*** Another fact that we must hold in mind is that back in India, and even in the Middle East, the "Nation of the Kurus" would have been called ***K'rsh-than.***

Indian historian Chandra Chakraberty says the following about this term ***Krishtaya:*** "Aryans called themselves ***Krishtaya...Krishtaya*** = the cultivator, the tiller of the soil. ***Kar*** or ***Kor*** = to move. Skt. ***Krishi*** = agriculture." (***The Racial History of India;*** p. 170.)

If you know something about Sanskrit holy terms, it takes no guesswork to see that ***Krishtaya*** derives from ***Krishi*** (agriculture) and ***Daya*** (Merciful God).

We must all be willing to admit that what we believe is what we see and understand. As the Buddhists say, "Repeat something often enough, and for you it will become a law of the universe." To understand the past, we must try to find some way to understand it as it really existed, not as we have been brainwashed to think it was. I will now try to present some information that may break the chains of your religious preconditioning:

1. Is it not an undeniable historical fact that the Assyrians ***(Asuriyas)*** once governed the land between the eastern end of the Mediterranean as far as, and including, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Northern India?

2. Is it just a coincidence that the inhabitants of half of India once called themselves ***Asuras?***

3. Is it just another coincidence that these Assyrians and Asuras worshiped a sun deity called ***Ashur***?

4. Were the ***Suriyas*** or ***Suras*** (Syrians) "Yah" worshippers who had developed a primitive but powerful technology for harnassing certain radiations from the sun? (The Ark of the Covenant.)

4. Were the ***Sabas*** of Assyria (the territory extending from the eastern fringe of the Mediterranean to Afghanistan, Pakistan, and other parts of Northern India) and the ***Sabhas*** of the rest of India members of one and the same religion? Or is the similitary of these two names, the truth that they worshiped the same gods, and the fact that they converged and overlapped in India, just another "coincidence?"

5. Can you agree that they all worshiped a bull deity whose name was ***Baal*** or ***Baleshwar?*** Was the name of the Hebrew god once ***Baal?***

6. If all these Assyrians, Asuras, Suras, and Syrians worshiped a ***Baal*** or ***Bal,*** did the ancient Hebrews share common religious beliefs with them?

7. The ancient Assyrians (Asuras) and Syrians (Suras) looked forward to the coming of a reincarnation of God, whose name would be ***Belush. Baleshwar*** and ***Belush/Balush*** are identical linguistic twins. ***Baleshwar*** is one of Lord Krishna's names. Can we now free our minds of sufficient chains to admit that the Assyrians and Jews were anticipating the arrival of the same personality?

8. Could ***Yeshuwa Koresh*** and ***Yeshva Krish*** be one and the same person?

9. Did different Hindu groups (Ashuriyas and Suriyas) once control most of the world, or am I just trying to "brainwash" you into believing a demon-spawned heresy?

To give you an idea of how far afield Christianity has strayed, most Christians believe that to become saved, they must go around meditating on an unfortunate man, born of a virgin, groaning and writhing on a wooden cross. However, among the ancients, he who lived in the spirit of ***Koresh*** cultivated and groomed ***(Kor)*** his own existence ***(Esh; Shiva)***. In other words, day by day, he strove to become better in every way. The ancient ***Kr'isht'ayanis*** (Cultivators of Eternal Existence) were too "ignorant" to understand that they should have worshiped the image of a tortured human being. Grierson's ***Dictionary of the Kashmiri Language,*** provides abundant references as to what the practices of a ***Kr'isht'ayani*** should be: ***Khara*** = "Raising and lowering of the soul (evolution and devolution); ***Khor*** = "good, excellent, genuine, real, true, just, fair, right, upright, sincere, clear, manifest, manifest, permanently bright; standing up, erect, upright (p. 408). ***Khor*** = "good fortune, prosperity, welfare, well-being (p. 409)." ***Khor*** also means "measuring grain and harvesting; grasping as much grain as possible in one's hand; a basket of wheat" (p. 411.) ***Khurish*** = "food; victuals; fare." (p. 416.)

A Hebrew definition of ***Koresh*** is close enough to its Sanskrit/Kashmiri origins: "to plough."

Saba ("Shiva" or "Assembly"), and ***Koresh*** (***Kor*** = moving about) + ***Esh*** ("bull" or "cattle"), are possibly two different names for, or cults in, the same religion. Therefore, the term ***Kurus, Koresh,*** or ***Quraysh*** refers to a nomadic ruling caste who move about, planting crops and raising cattle wherever they find available land fit for the purpose. This is exactly what most of the ancient Arabs did. The so-called "Jews" generally, but not always, tended to live in permanent communities. The aforementioned facts cause me to ask myself whether these ***Khristani*** (Christians) were just rejected Arabs trying vainly to stay within the confines of Orthodox Judaism. If what I say is true, Christianity is at least 10,000 or more millenniums old; not two thousand. Nothing has really changed about "Christianity" ***(Krishtiya)***: same names (idols) for the same deity; same teachings, though badly misunderstood—but a different "guy" born at different times in history.

A favorite Krishtani emblem was a cross. This cross identified them as ***Kurus.*** The word "cross" was derived from ***Kurus.***

Here's another way to make sense and believability about my claim that "Christianity" stretches back to Paleolithic times. When I was researching Judaism's Indian origins, I noticed that the scholars of each religion, Hinduism i.e. Buddhism, the surviving Sabaists in the Middle East, Islam, Jainism, Zoroastrianism, Vaishnavism, and others, claim that their respective practices were the first on earth. The Hindus claim that their beliefs began with a pure religion called ***Sanatana Dharma. Brahmanism*** (Aryanism), the priestly elite caste of Hinduism, also claims to be the first on the world scene. The Christians and Jews have been strangely silent about this matter. My personal observation, and that of some Hindu scholars, is that all religions began in India, at a time when Man believed only that he was composed of a two-in-one body; one physical, the other spiritual. The so-called "spiritual body"

was just some kind of invisible grid so that each individual could, by choice, eternally move upward or downward ***(Khor)*** on the evolutionary musical scale. Certain highly superior individuals (guardian angels) had the powers of self-expression in both the physical and the subtle corporeal states. These beliefs engendered ***Yaksha*** (guardian angel) cults presided over by ***Kubera*** who later on allied himself with ***Shiva.*** If this is true, Judaism is the closest surviving philosophical fragment of the progenitor of all religions. All major religions, of whatever name, began at the above described source. For this reason, each religion claims, and rightly so, to be the progenitor.

Like the Jews, the "Aryan" ***Christayas*** believed that whenever their pure religious practices became watered down or degenerated into wickedness and evolutionary atavism, ***Kubera*** or ***Shiva*** himself would reappear on earth and renovate the human race. However, we must remember that in those days, Kubera and Shiva (Jehovah) were not the "Only God," as we who are now drowning in ***Zooahmah*** (spiritual trash) are taught to believe. They were ***Yakshas.*** "God" was so vast in those days, that the ***Yakshas*** couldn't visualize a unique universal personality. They believed that the universe and all living organisms (especially humans) were forever issuing forth and expanding from the vagina of the "Eternal Rebirth" ***(God; Khad; Khod.)***

Being humans like the rest of us, some ***Yaksha*** groups, mainly the ***Khapirus*** and ***Christayas,*** were always looking for a physical manifestation of Kubera or Shiva (Jahve). For some reason, the ***Khapirus*** disassociated themselves from the Aryanesque ***Christayas,*** even though both claimed to be one side of the same coin. The ***Christayas*** taught that with each incarnation of the ***Khoresh*** (Christ; Cyrus; Krish) or ***Mashee-Yah*** (Messiah or "Lord of the Bulls"), the true wheat grains would be separated from the chaff, and the ***Yakshas*** would be reborn in new, more highly-evolved bodies, just as the apes evolved to Neanderthals, to Cro-Magnons, and now to modern ***Homo***

Sapiens-Sapiens. In India, they are now known as the ***Vaishnavists*** or ***Krishnaists.*** In the Western World, these ***Christayas*** became the "guesswork" (spiritual) or "Aryan" side of the Jews. Because the human race supposedly becomes reborn whenever the ***Koresh*** (Cultivator) materializes on earth, today's Christians go around bragging that Christianity is only two thousand years old. In reality, it goes back to a minimum of ten thousand years ago, perhaps to the beginning of Time itself, and is but a sprout of the original ***Yaksha*** seed, just like the other religious groups.

In primitive times, communications were not so good as they are now. In time, the Indo-Hebrew and Christaya-Aryan immigrants to the Middle East and other parts of the world, being separated culturally, geographically, and physically from India Proper, came to forget their Indian roots and form new cultural traditions. Therefore, today, when we see the idols of such peoples as the ancient Assyrians, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Buddhists, Aztecs, Mayans, Incas, and others, we cannot visualize or even believe that these are just localized representations of what once existed in India. However, I guarantee the following blessing to any reader who can clean out his mind and "reconnect:" You will become truly awakened. What truly gratifies my soul is the present revival of interest in angels. Are the Christians on the verge of resuscitating and reviving the ancient ***Yaksha*** cults?

Are You Still Perplexed? At Last theTime Has Come to Let the Cat Out of the Bag—Once and For All!

The good people who have brainwashed our minds not to see the truth, even though it is stomping on our faces, are fond of telling us that the teachings of Christ were so revolutionary and enlightening, having been revealed for the first time in human history, that they consumed the world like an out-of-control forest fire! But Christ's teachings were no more revolutionary and enlightening than those that Judaism,

Sabaism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, Hinduism, and every other kind of "ism" have been saying all along. People should improve their conduct and humanitarianism. Even the Neanderthals knew that! What I am about to tell you may not be so mystically romantic as the story we've been swallowing for two thousand years, but at least it's historically verifiable. To swallow what I'm going to tell you, you have only to open up the closest college history book. You see, that other competitor with Christ didn't go by the name of "Christ." He was Krishna, under one of his aliases. In ancient Greece, Outer Bharata, Rome, or wherever else in the ancient world, Krishna was known as ***Apollo*** or ***Apollonius.*** The name was exported to Greece and elsewhere when Abraham and Sarai fled to the Middle East, along with a host of other human beings who later on became gods or great patriarchs and prophets in their new homes. Back in India, ***Apollo*** or ***Apollonius*** (Krishna) was similarly called ***Abollo*** or ***Abollono.*** After the "working over" that the Greeks gave this name, people forgot all about its Indian origins. Being a "Benign God" in human form, Krishna was also God Vishnu. His "vengeful, wrathful" side was Shiva who was additionally ***Bolo, Boloji,*** or ***Bolonath.***

When Christ fled to India, he in no way wanted his enemies to follow him and make him repeat the cross ordeal again. For that reason, when Paul caught up with him in Damascus, Christ persuaded him to cease and desist. Paul went back to Jerusalem, telling everyone that Christ had risen to "Heaven." The Apollo or Apollonius sects of the time were admirers of Jesus. Being spiritual descendants of the ancient Indian ***Christaya (Kurus)*** cults, many of them were convinced that he was a reincarnation of Krishna. In those difficult days, the Jews weren't the only ones looking around for Messiahs. When Paul gave his report to the Grecian-influenced country people of Israel, the Apollo crowd took the bait and merged with Christianity. Immediately, Christianity embarked on its conquest of the ancient world, spreading by word of mouth from one Apolloist to the other, until all were safely in the fold. You can compare the naivité of the Apollonius cults with those of David

Koresh, Jim Jones, Sun Myung Moon, and the like. When their leaders told them to hop, they leaped—even to their deaths! That's about all there was to it. Don't take my word for what I've said. I'm no David Koresh or Sun Myung Moon. Investigate for yourself.

One the day that I was reworking this chapter, I read in the newspaper an article about the enmity that Hindus feel for Christianity. The Hindus are getting more and more violent with a religious philosophy they ignorantly declare to be a "European import." They think that Christianity is hell-bound to destroy Hinduism. I believe them to be correct.

The famous TV preacher Pat Robertson instantly earned the enmity of all Indians when he called their religion a system of demon worship. Yet, his Abollono (Krishna) religious orientation is derived from India. He, too, is ***allegedly*** a Hindu. I ask: Why do two religious groups, which are really the same philosophy, born out of Hinduism's Indian womb, both worshiping idols, and using even the same names for the phenomena they worship, hate each other?

Why not build for ***yourself*** a new faith based at least on empirical evidence? Surely it would be a firmer foundation. I want to reintroduce to Jews and Christians everywhere the truth about their Indian roots and exhort them to include India as their "Holy Land" as Israel is. I also want to inspire Jews and Christians to become both the moral and economic support of extensive scientific research and investigation of our linkage to India. Until now, the only thing that the so-called scholars have done is to "deny these truths" without further investigation. Only by conducting unbiased research can they prove whether or not I and others like me are liars and tools of the Devil.

Because the Jews are brainwashed to believe that Moses spent the last forty years of his life spinning around on the desert like a human top, the poverty-stricken, persecuted, beleaguered kinsmen of "Moses" are barely able to hang on any longer to his tomb atop Mt. Nebo in Kashmir. As the Moslem's loathing for the Jews continues to

fester, the prognosis of the future of those forty-five Jewish families gets increasingly bleak and somber. They badly need support, both financial and moral. Why should the Jewish people not also visit and hallow the tomb of their supreme mentor? Why should they not know that their ancestors—the Indo-Hebrews—created one of the world's greatest civilizations in Northwestern India?

As for the tomb of Christ, how much longer are we going to keep our heads buried in the sand? Some members of the non-Christian world are protecting Christ's tomb for us, gasping in wonderment that we refuse to believe that our supreme mentor is really and truly buried in the Rauzabal. We have been steeped in this stupid, ignorant smugness for two thousand years. The English even tried to yank Mary's bones out of her tomb and strew them on the ground. Can we afford to keep on being so blind and obstinate?

Compare the nail wounds on Christ's hands and feet with the wounds of a relative or some acquaintance who survived a horrible crash or a battle. Do you really believe that those nail punctures are more serious than any other type of wound? When I was in Marine Corps bootcamp, our drill instructor told us that during a battle in Korea, he received a wound that opened up his abdomen. He told us that he walked for hours seeking medical care, literally pushing his vital organs back into his abdominal cavity. Is it impossible for people to survive three to six hours with nail holes in their hands and feet?

If you agree with me that nail punctures in the hands and feet are not the worst wounds a person can have, you must also be willing to admit that Jesus survived his cross ordeal and went into hiding. Outer Bharata would have been his refuge of choice. It was a second Israel—as it still is. It was Jesus' second motherland. The Jews living there and in India outnumbered the Palestinian Jews by ten to one, and many of them had met and learned to love Christ when he was living there as a youth. They were also enthralled by what traders and visitors to Israel said

about his exploits in the Mother Land. During all the period of Rome's glory and decline, Outer Bharata lay like a second "Wall of China" between the Roman Empire and India. Any fugitive from Rome knew that he would be safe and sound in the second Israel—Outer Bharata. Even the famous enemy of Rome, Simon Bar Kochba, supposedly fled to Outer Bharata after his uprising against Rome failed in 132-135 AD. Many Jews of that time believed that he, too, was the "Messiah."

Jesus Christ's remains have been lying in his sarcophagus in Srinagar, Kashmir, for 2,000 years, waiting for you and me to quit believing in lies and foolish myths. He is in the Rauzabal. We are entering a new scientific age in which myths and superstitions will go down the drain. We all know that some unknown entity in the universe gave us life. Knowing that Jesus went to India won't change that one iota. The churches will survive, not by insisting that their members continue to believe lies, but by insisting that they seek the truth and accept it once they find it.

XII

India May Be the Real "Messiah" of the Jewish People.

In the book ***Studies of Indian Jewish Identity,*** author-collaborators Nathan Katz and Ellen S. Goldberg stated, "There were and are other Jewish communities in India...there are enigmatic communities of tribal people in far northeastern India, in Manipur and Mizoram, who claim to be a lost tribe of the Jews. More than that, many have undergone orthodox conversion to Judaism. They have built synagogues, learned Hebrew, perform life-cycle rituals, and live Jewish lives as best they can." (p. 5.)

Worried that the hundreds of millions of Indians who are becoming aware of their Jewish roots might want the right of ***Aliya*** (return) to postage stamp size Israel, many Israelis are wanting those Indians to return only "when the Messiah comes." Debate on this subject is beginning to heat up in the Israeli communications media. "...We (cannot), without being guilty of racial or ethnic discrimination, decide arbitrarily to limit recognition to only 'respectable' German and Anglo-Saxon deviations from Halachic tradition—movements like Reform and Conservatime Judaism, whose followers have the image of being liberal and well-educated.

"It may be instructive that when a group from the Burmese-Indian border claiming descent from the Ten Lost Tribes was halachically converted prior to making ***aliya,*** there were calls—many from politicians who now want the state to recognize Reform and Conservative

conversions—to prevent our inundation by similar immigrants..." (***Jerusalem Post International Edition;*** 11-25-95; Pg. 12.) (***Halakha*** = "Interpretation of Jewish law.")

Little by little, two-thirds of the Indian people are beginning to realize that Israel is just part of themselves. I won't be at all surprised if, during this 21st century, all those hundreds of millions of people re-embrace Judaism ***enmasse.*** It's also possible that if the "Lost Tribes" return to their Jewish roots, Judaism will gallop beyond Israel and India, becoming the "New Age" religion of the 21st century, just as it did during the time of Ram.

When today's Jews realize how important they and their message have always been to India and to the world, and when they and the Hindus reestablish their age-old spiritual relationship with each other, the world may flower into the greatest renaissance in all of human history. Where religion is concerned, the 21st century promises hitherto, undreamed-of miracles and revelations. Regardless of what we have been brainwashed to believe, a true spiritual regeneration of mankind will come about only when "Aryanism" or mysticism and "blind faith" in unscientific dogmas and teachers are ripped out of the basic fabric of human society. For that reason, I believe the moment is ripe for the Jews to enter their golden age. Mahatma Ghandi, a Gujarati, who in all likelihood was himself a descendant of the "Lost Tribes," voiced his conviction that the future will be bright for Jews and Judaism. In an interview with the South African ***Zionist Record,*** Ghandi once said, "Jews are a people with a vision; the implication and full meaning of that vision they do not themselves realize." If Gandhi had educated them about their Yahu ancestors, the Jews would have learned years ago what they are all about.

Always fearful of the warlike Afghan and Pakistanian Moslem nations north of them, many Hindu thinkers yearn for some sort of economic, military, and cultural alliance with Israel, their spiritual

brother. Indian historian P. N. Oak alluded to this yearning in his book ***World Vedic Heritage:*** "By a curious irony of fate the Hindus...face as much brutality from the Muslims on the Indian sub-continent as their long-separated brethren, the Jews, face from the Arab Muslims surrounding Israel." (p.526.) He also said, "...the Congress party in power in India considers Arabs, Iranians and Turks as best friends and treats the Jews as pariahs...Currently the Jews are keen on making Jerusalem their capital while the Arabs are opposed to it. Here history comes to our rescue. It has been pointed out...that the term Jerusalem signifies Lord Krishna's Township...Since the Judaists belong to Lord Krishna's Yedu tribe, they have first claim to Jerusalem..." (p.1081.) Mr. Oak is a Hindu militant who wants India to reestablish its claim as owner of the world. He also mistakenly thinks that Hinduism fathered Judaism. Actually, both religions evolved from the Kuruksetra Kubera-Yaksa cults. I inferred from many of Oak's statements that he would like for the Israelis to "return" to Hinduism. However, many millions of India's suffering masses are praying for the reverse to happen. They want the Hindus to "return" to Judaism.

T. V. Parasuram wrote in the final paragraph of ***India's Jewish Heritage,*** "It should be possible with our large Muslim minority—over ten percent of the population in a country where every religion is fragmented into comparatively small communities—and our historic ties with Israel...to be equally friendly to both. Perhaps the most notable failure of Indian diplomacy and a gross injustice to Israel are illustrated by the fact that an objective historical analysis of India's relations with Israel was undertaken for the first time only in the summer of 1976. The long delay is inexcusable. However, better late than never. The sooner we correct our lopsided Middle East policy, the better for India's reputation and long-term interests." (p. 136.)

I firmly believe that Israel's survival depends on a renewal of her 6,000 or 7,000 year old successful relationship with the Indian people. A

foundation stone of Messianic Christianity is that evil Armageddon prophecy predicting the destruction of the Jews, leaving only 144,000 of them alive. The Christians believe that this world will turn into paradise when, and only when, the Jews are herded back to Israel and nearly exterminated in the most gruesomely bloody holocaust in all of Man's history. Pictures and articles in my ***Jerusalem Report*** often show Christian visitors to Israel carrying signs proclaiming their "love" for Israel. But I urge all my Jewish friends to ask what kind of "love" are they proclaiming. Americans also love their Thanksgiving turkey—as a sacrifice! We who have been raised in the Christian faith know exactly what kind of "love" such visitors to Israel are proclaiming.

As the prognosis for the future of the world gets bleaker and bleaker, and as the Christians increasingly become convinced that mankind doesn't have the mental or spiritual resources to regenerate and save himself, they get frantically impatient for the coming of the Messiah. The least Middle East disturbance gets them excited, jubilant, and hopeful that the Messiah is about to come. I don't blame many thoughtful Jews for trembling when they see the Christians leering at them in hungry expectancy. No longer are the Christians wondering "if" Armageddon will happen, but "when." The Christians well know that to make "when" happen, they have only to step backward and let the Arabs step forward. Thoughtful Israelis are more than aware of the danger in which they find themselves. In a ***National Geographic*** article entitled "Jerusalem," former deputy mayor Meron Benvenisti called the competing Jewish and Muslim claims to the Temple Mount "a time bomb of apocalyptic dimensions." (April 1996; p. 23.) "What do we have to do to ingratiate ourselves with the righteous 'progressives' of this world, to be pure in their eyes? The answer is simple; cease to exist." (From a ***Shishi*** magazine article written by Aharon Megged, one of Israel's foremost writers.)

Judaism has its own "messianists" who ignorantly conspire with the Christians to bring about Armageddon. The "messianic" Jews also believe that a time will come when all will be hopeless for them. But their "messiah" will intervene at the moment things start looking hopeless. It was this blind belief in a Messiah-savior that closed their ears to Josephus' warnings to the Jerusalemites that they could not possibly chase the powerful Roman army out of Israel. As a result, one of the most beautiful cities on earth and hundreds of thousands of innocent people were slaughtered in 70 AD. Jewish messianism is tailor-made for the Christians who have trapped and slaughtered Jews time after time in human history. Adolph Hitler probably thanked God that the European Jews were too blinded and deafened by messianism to save themselves. This "last-minute-hope" type of messiah prevents the Jews from planning successful long-term strategies for survival.

The cabalists and Jewish sages have always told the Jews that wherever they find a righteous person of virtue and good will, there they'll find the "messiah." The "messiah" is not a dreamed-of savior. The "messiah" is "you," the minute you decide to do good in the world.

If I were Jewish, I would in no way feel secure living among people dedicated to the ultimate destruction of the Jewish people. However, I would feel more secure having tight cultural, political, and economic ties with India. In that way, Israel will gain a powerful ally, and the Indian people will get the benefits of being Jewish in India, itself. Nathan Katz wrote in ***Studies of Indian Jewish Identity:*** "if...we learn about Indian Jewish identity...we modify our understanding of Jewish identity worldwide...The Jewish communities (in India) have one thing in common: they live in the palpable absence of anti-Semitism, a cancer unknown in India. It is well-nigh impossible for a Jew of European origin...to imagine a Jewish identity which emerged in an environment which for the most part was hospitable, affectionate, and nurturing..." (p. 1.)

I am also convinced that the information in this book could help bring more peace and stability to Israel and her surrounding neighbors: Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and the embryonic Palestinian state. These Moslem nations must sooner or later come to realize that they, too, are ***Eretz Israel.*** They are the siblings of the Jews. Their ancestors were not converted peaceably to Islam. Dr. Oak wrote, "Muslims...have been misled by their convert leaders...It is a great tragedy...that their ancestors...were dragged from their homes howling and screaming and forced to profess Islam. Consequently, every Muslim must first find out which of his ancestors was first converted to Islam and under what circumstances." (***World Vedic Heritage;*** p. 666.)

India may well be the "last minute messiah" for whom the Jews, but not the Christians, have been yearning. The spirit of the ancient Yahu cultus ***(Ishvara)***, which once inundated Europe, the Americas, the Indian subcontinent, the Middle East, and even the Far East as far as Japan, is about to reanimate itself. The rising interest in "Angels" proves it. Jesus' remains are, indeed, lying in the Rauzabal. Moses' grave is really on Mount Nebo, just as the bible says it is—but in India. The Jews and the Hindus are blood brothers. India is the mother of us all!

The End